The CARPENTER

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LIII. No. 1

JANUARY, 1933

Don't Forget The "Other Fellow"!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

If you'll do your "bit" for others,
As you do your daily "bit,"
And not overlook your brothers—
You will gain a lot by it!
Profit, progress, power, position—
They'll be yours, as sure as fate,
If you'll cease from competition,
And instead—co-operate!

Those intent on only "getting,"
Get but little in the end;
All their days are spent in fretting,
As down life's pathway they wend.
If you'd put real life in living,
Then with OTHERS you must share
Some of what the world is giving
YOU—of blessings, rich and rare.

Brotherhood! Our Nation's founded
On this word, its breadth and length;
In our hearts it's firmly grounded,
For "in union there is strength"!
You'll be helped by helping others,
In your city, town, and State;
"Get together" with your brothers—
Do your "bit"—co-operate!

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters. Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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Established in 1881
Vol. LIII.—No. 1.

INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1933

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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The Association Spirit

Stand off by yourself in your dreaming,
And all of your dreams are vain;
No grandeur of soul or spirit
Can by himself attain.

It is willed we shall dwell as brothers,
As brothers then we must toil;
We must act with a common purpose
As we work in a common soil.

And each who would see accomplished
The dreams that he's proud to own
Must strive for the goal with his fellows
For no man can do it alone.

—*Ex.*

AS OTHERS SEE US

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary)

THE American Federation of Labor is not perfect; it never claimed to be. No doubt it blundered and made mistakes from time to time in the past fifty years, but it always tried to correct them at the first opportunity. It is made up of human beings and therefore subject and liable to err. Our enemies, however, both inside and outside the movement, as well as our critics and fault-finders, give us no leeway and little or no consideration, and so far as encouragement or help from them is concerned, that is out of the question. To them we are still a no-good lot. Our accomplishments are not considered at all; our objects, aims and purposes are all right on paper, but in reality amount to nothing. Our officers both international and local are called fakers, misleaders, autocrats, etc., and are looked upon as unworthy and unfit to hold office.

We have listened to tirades of this kind before. We did not pay much attention to them; we thought they would eventually cease after our critics had said everything they could against us of an uncomplimentary nature, but it seems they are still at it and will never let up until they put us out of business altogether. If that is their objective, then they have a bigger job on their hands than they can manage. We know that "To err is human; to forgive, divine," but what do they care.

Over twenty-five years ago, Professor John K. Ingram, L.L.D. said that organized labor had been—

> "Attacked and denounced as scarcely any other institution has been. The unions have thriven and grown in the face of opposition. This healthy vitality has been due to the fact that they were a genuine product of social needs—indispensable as a protest and a struggle against the abuses of industrial government."

We are willing to forget our enemies; we may even forgive them. What we want to take up now is where we stand with our real, true, earnest and honest friends, but before quoting any of them we want first to make the position of the A. F. of L. clear.

At the convention held in December, 1887, in Baltimore, Maryland, President Gompers said in his report:

> "The trade union is the historic and established form of working class organization. . . . Trade unionism teaches that it is man's duty to live as a social and not merely as a selfish being. . . . .
>
> "The young and rapidly developing trade union movement in America is comforted and inspired by the knowledge that we do not stand alone and unsupported in the struggle to secure better conditions for the working classes. The formation and rapid development of the American Federation of Labor has been hailed with the heartiest expressions of joy and hope in other lands. . . . .
>
> "The opportunities of the American Federation of Labor are that it may become a great and powerful organization, fulfilling its great mission to bring the working people into the various organizations of the trades, to assist in the amelioration of their conditions, to raise mankind to a higher level, aspiring to a nobler civilization."

In his report to the Boston convention in December, 1889, he said:

> "Of all the struggles of the human family for Freedom, Order and Progress, the Trade Unions are the direct and legitimate heirs and successors. It is their mission to continue the battle for the right until the term Rights shall lose its relative significance by the abolition of injustice and wrongs.

> "Let it never be said of us or our grand organization—the American Federation of Labor—that either has proved untrue to our task, faltered in our duty or false to our mission.
>
> "To protect the innocent and young, to raise man and woman from the sloughs of poverty and despair to a proper appreciation of their rights and duties is worthy of our best efforts, our highest aspirations and our noblest impulses."

Years later Mr. Gompers was asked: "What does Labor want?" to which he promptly and unhesitatingly replied:

> "It wants the earth and the fullness thereof. There is nothing too precious, there is nothing too lofty, too beautiful, too ennobling unless it is within the scope and comprehension of labor's aspirations and wants. We want more schoolhouses and less jails, more books and less arsenals, more learning and less vice, more constant work and less crime, more leisure and less greed, more justice and less revenge—in fact, more of the opportunities to cultivate our better natures, to make manhood more noble, womanhood more beautiful and childhood more happy and bright."

These statements very clearly and plainly define the aims, objects and purposes of the American Federation of Labor.

From time to time we have been scrutinized and investigated by the government, the courts, the church, the press, the public, educators, social workers and other prominent citizens and needless to say we have been wholeheartedly endorsed, supported and upheld notwithstanding the opposition of our enemies, faultfinders and so-called friends.

"O wad some Pow'r the giftie gie us
To see oursel's as others see us."

How do others see us? What do they think of us? What do they say about us? Are we to be upheld or condemned? Let them speak for themselves. We will take first some of the Presidents of the United States.

Abraham Lincoln said:

> "Capital is the fruit of labor, and could not exist if labor had not first existed. Labor, therefore, deserves much the higher consideration."

President Theodore Roosevelt:

> "I believe in unions. I believe that labor organizations have been one of the greatest factors in improving the material and moral conditions of the wage earner and in raising the standard of industrial citizenship.
>
> "The union is as necessary an outgrowth of our modern industrial system as is the corporation."

President William H. Taft:

> "I am very much in favor of the organization of labor. I am in favor of it not only because of what it has effected and is effecting in the interests of those who earn their living by manual labor, skilled and unskilled, but also because of the advantages it brings to the community at large.
>
> Can anyone deny the real benefit that has been brought to wage earners and society through the legislation and influence directed by the activity of labor organizations? I have therefore said that 'were I a wage earner, I would feel it my duty to join a labor organization.' "

President Woodrow Wilson:

> "I think you know how genuinely I am interested in the fortunes of the American Federation of Labor and how earnest and sincere a hope I entertain that its labors will be crowned with the best sort of success in the promotion of the best interests of the working men of the country."

President Herbert Hoover:

> "The trade unionists of the United States have conferred such essential services upon their membership and upon the community that their real values are not to be overlooked or destroyed. They can fairly claim credit for the abolition of sweatshops, for recognition of fairer laws in industry, reduction of over-strain, employment under more healthful conditions and many other reforms."

Vice-President Fairbanks (1907):

> "Labor organizations have their origin in the instinct of self-preservation, of mutual advancement, of common good, and are as natural and legitimate as the organization of capital. That labor organizations have done much to advance the cause of labor there can be no doubt. They have been earnest advocates of education, knowing full well that knowledge is real power. They have established newspapers throughout the country, intelligently devoted to the promotion of their interests. They have founded benevolences and paid millions of dollars to the membership. They have increased wages where inadequate, and secured reasonable hours of service. They have abolished or modified conditions in the sweat shops of great cities, which were undermining the health and morals of the operatives. They have stood against the abuses of child labor.
>
> They have taught the necessity of the observance of contracts, knowing full well that contracts are founded on honor and are the basis of commercial success. They have increased and seek to maintain a higher morale among the membership."

The great religious denominations have spoken on this subject. Here are their statements:

> "Laborers must be recognized as being entitled to as much consideration as their employers, and their rights must be equally safeguarded."—Commission on the Church and Social Service, Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America.

* * * * *

> "Labor is not a thing to be ashamed of, but is an honorable calling, enabling a man to sustain his life in a way upright and creditable. It is shameful and inhuman to treat men like chattels, as means for making money, or as machines for grinding out work. . . . . The labor union or trade union has been, and still is, necessary in the struggle of the workers for fair wages and fair conditions of employment."—Archbishops and Bishops' of the U. S. Pastoral Letter. (1919)

* * * * *

> "It is hoped that this right (of labor to organize and bargain collectively) will never again be called in question by any considerable number of employers."—Administrative Committee, National Catholic War Council.

* * * * *

> "Without the union all labor would still be the victim of the long day, the insufficient wage and kindred injustices. Under the present organization of society, labor's only safeguard against a retrogression to former inhuman standards is the union."—Commission on Social Justice, Central Conference of American Rabbis.

Our deepest thinkers have placed their stamp of approval on organized labor. Statesmen, jurists, clergymen, educators, students and leaders in all walks of life believe in it and have faith in it. Here are a few statements from some of them:

Honorable Hiram Johnson, U. S. Senator from California:

> "I read some time ago the wants, the hopes, the aspirations of labor in the eloquent words of the late Samuel Gompers. I

read and I re-read them, and they struck me with such a force I heartily subscribe to them."

Honorable Thomas F. Gore, U. S. Senator from Oklahoma: (1928)

"Organized labor is responsible for three great achievements in behalf of labor, every one of which justifies its history and its sacrifices. The first is the effort to secure a reasonable wage, a living wage, in return for its efforts and its toil. Second is the effort to secure more reasonable hours. Time was when the laborer's day extended from sunrise to sunset, from the daylight to the dark, when men were little more than dumb, driven slaves. This emancipation is to the credit, to the glory of organized labor.

Still another achievement which justifies its existence is the improvement in the condition, not only of men—that in itself would be enough to justify its existence—but the still greater achievement in securing better working conditions for women and for the younger laborers. The emancipation of men in this respect is due to justice; the emancipation of women, not only to justice, but to humanity."

United States Senator Cummins from Iowa:

"Barring one organization—I mean the church—the labor union is the most potent ally of good government this country has ever developed.

Fundamentally, the banding together, of workingmen for their mutual protection, is the very sheet anchor of free institutions.

I have no sympathy with the principle that the labor of a man should be regarded as a commodity or an article of commerce. To speak of labor being bought and sold, as if it were a commodity, is an insult. A man's labor is the expenditure of his life. To deny this is to deny the most imperative precept of citizenship."

Governor Ferguson of Texas: (1916)

"Labor must organize. Let me plead with every man who earns his living by honest toil to join some union. You can be just as honest outside of a union, but you will accomplish nothing by yourself. If you have more sense or influence, you ought to join the union to give your fellowmen the benefit of your talents. If you have less sense than the average, come in and let the union help you."

Charles S. Whitman, Governor of New York: (1917)

"The American Federation is one of the militant factors in the industrial progress of this country. It is one of the potent factors in the development of democracy. Its success spells the success of the labor movement. At a time when democracy is being called on to meet the shock of a thoroughly prepared, arrogant and unsparing autocracy, every militant factor in the democratic world must assume that the fight in which America is now involved is a fight in which it must be prepared to carry its full share of the burden. The fight that democracy may live is the fight of labor, for labor and democracy are one; they cannot survive, the one without the other."

Walter M. Pierce, Governor of Oregon: (1923)

"The labor unions have won their place in the hearts of the American people by their steadfast conduct and conscientious work in defense of American principles. That which our fathers fought for, that which they were striving for, is fully exemplified in our unions as we know them."

William H. Taft, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States:

"I believe in labor organizations and if I were skilled enough to become a member, I should apply for membership.

Now the reason why I am in favor of organized labor is that labor must organize to be on an equality with its employers and the capital that its employers have. It has shown in the past that by such organization and by proper methods, it can secure the wages to which it is entitled.

. . . . . The organization of capital into corporations with the position of advantage which this gives it, in dispute with single laborers over wages, makes it absolutely necessary for labor to unite to maintain itself."

Judge Gibbs, New York:

"Labor has a right to organize and use every legal means to protect its own interests, raise wages, shorten hours and enforce working rules. Labor has the same right to protect itself against outside competition that business has."

Judge Fitzhenry, Federal Court, Indianapolis: (1932)

"There is no one who is more in sympathy with the trade union movement than this Court.

Trade unionism has held up wages of craftsmen for many years."

Attorney Hope Thompson: (1927)

"Until comparatively recent times the work of the world was done by slaves. When Rome was at the height of her glory, with a million people, there were only about 30,000 persons who were not slaves or serfs.

Times changed little by little, and as the years rolled on men became a little more advised as to the fundamental rights which God had given to them, and eventually there developed some forms of organization among men who toil.

Every labor union today has been built up, its very power has depended upon the right to quit work for any reason that seems sufficient to the workers, and the courts have said that the Constitution of the United States guarantees that all men should be free from involuntary servitude."

Rev. J. C. Armstrong, Superior, Wisconsin:

"Labor unionism is justified by its accomplishments. It has elevated the working man's standard of living, has given him higher wages, more leisure, better working conditions, increased his efficiency, diminished accidents, averted disease, has kept the children in school and raised the moral tone of the home.

It is unbecoming for a non-unionist, after reaping all its benefits with union labor, to denounce it."

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, Rabbi, Free Synagogue, New York City:

"I speak for the great body of religious teachers in America, Christian as well as Jew, Catholic as well as Protestant. We know that after all the American Federation of Labor, more than any constituted body in America, is trying and has for half a century sought to translate the idealism of religion into daily life amid industrial relations in the wide, wide field of our continent.

Hail to the American Federation of Labor! You are the friends of the Republic, you are among its bravest, finest and truest supporters! Alas for them who vainly seek to destroy it in one way or another. They can never prevail, for if they did they would destroy the very soul and essence of our American Republic."

Rev. J. W. Maguire, Pres. St. Viator's College, Bourbonnais, Ill.: (1928)

"I believe that in fighting the abuse of the judicial powers, the American Federation of Labor is making a very definite and a very real contribution to the preservation of human liberty in the United States of America, not only for the ranks of labor, but for the entire citizenship of the United States.

I love the American Federation of Labor and I am not afraid at any time to stand and meet the criticism that is made against it."

Major General Charles P. Summerall, U. S. Army: (1927)

"There is a tremendous bond between all of us as citizens of this country. We all love it, we are loyal to its flag, we stand ready to defend it. Thousands and thousands of our men who died in battle in recent wars have had the union labor card in their pocket or among their effects. Thousands and tens of thousands of the men who wore their country's uniform in battle to regain this peace which had been lost now belong to the great army of labor, struggling to develop and upbuild our industries and make our country greater by the development of its resources.

You are doing it under the leadership of the most patriotic men, men of the finest and highest ideals that this country has known. Your president and his advisers deserve being numbered with the great patriots of the land.

There is nothing advocated by organized bodies of labor that is not honestly intended to be for the betterment of great numbers of people, for the comforts to which men have a right to aspire, for that estate in progress, in standards of living, in enlightenment, in education, in skill of the hand or of the mind that will make us a more progressive and a more efficient people."

Captain Wm. J. Shirley:—Commander, Quentin Roosevelt Chapter 5, Disabled American Veterans of the World War. (1927)

"As an organization, we take pleasure in appealing to the sense of such an organization as the American Federation of Labor, whose keystone and motto has always been fair play to all and discrimination to none."

Col. C. B. Ross:—Representative, War Department. (1928)

"The American Federation of Labor has only one hope, one purpose, one desire, and that is to make this United States of America, your country and mine, a better land for men and women and children to live in."

J. R. Shillady:—Buffalo Association for the Relief and Control of Tuberculosis. (1912)

"The American Federation of Labor, more than any other national organization, has the right to speak in the name of working people of the country.

Tuberculosis is not inevitable, it is preventable, and no one power more than the power of organized labor can help exterminate it."

Andrew Carnegie: (The Iron Master.)

"The right of the workingmen to combine and to form trades unions is no less sacred than the right of the manufacturer to enter into associations and conferences with his fellows, and it must be sooner or later conceded.

My experience has been that trades unions upon the whole are beneficial both to labor and capital. They certainly educate the workingmen, and give them a truer conception of the relations of capital and labor than they could otherwise form."

Many more prominent men in all walks of life could be quoted in favor of Organized Labor as represented by the A. F. of L. but we think we have mentioned sufficient just now to prove the fact that we hold a place of honor, respect and esteem in the minds of the great majority of the public.

Why should we worry because our enemies find fault with us, deride us, jeer us, laugh at us in every effort we make to protect the workers in their daily toil. The only thing to do is to take no further notice of them and their rantings. Just ignore them and let it go at that.

AN OUTLINE OF LABOR'S PLANS AND POLICIES

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

“WHEN the Nation's greatest financial and economic crash occurred in 1929 no person could comprehend its far-reaching consequences or accurately predict the disastrous economic effect which would inevitably follow. The most conservative among statesmen and the most expert among economists predicted that complete economic recovery would take place within a short period not exceeding a few months. Now we understand the severity and extent of the shock which the Republic sustained. Our financial and credit structure was seriously impaired. Industry became paralyzed; banks closed and were liquidated; the savings of lifetimes vanished; fortunes created and builded during a period covered by many decades were wiped out; values of the most precious and long-established character were destroyed and—most tragic of all—millions of self-respecting working men and women were reduced to a state of dependency. Unemployment, widespread and distressing, has continued with devitalizing and destructive effect. This is the picture we could not see three years ago but which we behold with clearness of vision now.

“And, the end is not yet in sight! Suffering caused by days of unemployment has become intensified through weeks, months and years of enforced idleness. The cumulative effect of such an extended period of distress upon our social life, cannot be appraised. An emergency has been created, serious in its consequences and fraught with grave potentialities. Justice Brandeis of the United States Supreme Court, in a recent decision, characterized the existing unemployment situation as ‘An emergency more serious than war.’ The statement he made is striking and significant. He said: ‘The people of the United States are now confronted with an emergency more serious than war. Misery is wide-spread, in a time, not of scarcity, but of over-abundance. The long-continued depression has brought unprecedented unemployment, a catastrophic fall in commodity prices and a volume of economic losses which threatens our financial institutions. Some people believe that the existing conditions threaten even the stability of the capitalistic system. Economists are searching for the causes of this disorder and are re-examining the bases of our industrial structure. Business men are seeking possible remedies. Most of them realize that failure to distribute widely the profits of industry has been a prime cause of our present plight.’ * * * ‘All agree that irregularity in employment—the greatest of our evils—cannot be overcome unless production and consumption are more nearly balanced.’

“The most recent reports received by the American Federation of Labor from industrial centers show that unemployment has steadily increased and that, at present, more than eleven million four hundred thousand working men and women are idle, unable to secure work. The aid which the Government has extended to business, banks and corporations has not had any perceptible effect upon the unemployment situation. Strive as we may, to interpret every hopeful sign in the most favorable way and to stress the importance of human psychology in the revival of business, a persistent and disappointing increase in unemployment continues. We know with fatalistic certainty that the Nation is facing its worst winter of unemployment

“The impairment of priceless intangible values which, during the stress and strain of extended unemployment, has run parallel with the destruction of material needs is a matter of grave consequence and deep social concern. The suffering and distress which millions have been forced to undergo because they were denied the opportunity to work and earn a living has served to becloud their vision, mar life's horizon, depress their spirit to the lowest point, lower morale and weaken their faith in our social and political institutions. Hunger begets desperation and want transforms a rational, normal citizen into an irrational advocate of impracticable and unworkable remedies for all our social ills. At the moment, the masses of the people are tired and weary. Their morale has declined to an apprehensive point. They are showing a disposition, here and there, to follow unsafe and destructive leadership and to accept and espouse a form of social and economic philosophy unsound in theory and unworkable in practice. It is this assault upon intangible human values, this steady impairment of those priceless qualities, which lie at the very base of a well-ordered and secured social structure, which arouses feelings of grave and profound apprehension in the minds of all sober-minded American citizens.

"No thinking person who holds in sacred regard the principles of a free government can disregard the potential dangers to our free institutions which are involved in the impairment and destruction of spiritual and moral values.

"Obviously, it would be impossible for Trade-Unionism to pass through such a trying experience as it has been forced to undergo, during the past three years, without subjecting its soundness, its stability and its principles to a most severe and trying test. Organized Labor has been forced to grapple with serious economic, social and industrial problems. It could not clash with such destructive forces without bearing the scars and marks of conflict. Through it all, however, it has followed a constructive, traditional course, holding fast to the principles upon which it was founded. With devotional service it has emphasized its ideals and the aims and purposes for which it was formed.

"For this reason the workers everywhere are able to enter into the spirit of Labor Day fully conscious of the fact that the foundations upon which the structure of Organized Labor has been erected remain solid, sound and unimpaired; that the value of the Trade Union movement, as a defensive as well as an aggressive force, has been increasingly demonstrated and that the protecting force of our great economic movement is as necessary during the days of adversity as it is during the days of prosperity. Our Trade-Union movement has shown itself to be a most valuable, stabilizing force and its members have exhibited a degree of self-restraint, during a period when the souls and minds of men have been subjected to a severe strain, which is inexpressibly commendable. Like a vessel sailing upon the high seas, enveloped in a fog so thick and heavy as to be impenetrable, the ship of Trade-Unionism has cut through the waves of economic adversity along a safe and charted course. It has not been diverted from the well-marked line of ocean travel by the siren blasts of the opportunist nor has it risked the safety of those on board by a reckless. drive into the shoals of experimentation. When occasion required, it has weighed anchor, standing steady until its officers could peer through the midst and fog which had completely blocked its further progress. It has gone forward as light and vision permitted and has moved back when that was necessary in order to prevent disaster and destruction. Protected, preserved and safe the ship of Trade-Unionism, with its machinery intact, is ready to move with full speed ahead when the economic fog of danger and despair is lifted and the course over which it must sail in order to reach its objective is clear again.

Examples of the Toll Bridge Graft

West Virginia is wrestling with the toll bridge hold-up, and some figures of the extortion, given by the Wheeling "Intelligencer," are startling.

A bridge of the New River at Hinton cost less than $40,000. It took in more than $55,000 last year, and the owners, capitalizing its "earning power," have sold it to the state bridge commission for $350,000. The citizens of the Hinton district have taken the matter to the courts.

This is the star example; but it does not stand alone. A bridge over the Ohio took in the last year $4,000 more than its value on the books of the assessor; and incomes of from 20 to 30 per cent on the cost of a toll bridge appear to be rather common. The state builds the roads which alone make a toll bridge worth having; and then lets "private enterprise" set up a squeeze box on the bank of each river.

If the state of West Virginia had built the Hinton bridge itself, it could have retired the bonds in one year—and that the disastrous year of 1931. A better example of the folly of giving public powers and privileges to private corporations could scarcely be asked.

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A quart of milk is heavier than a quart of cream.

CHURCHES TO THE RESCUE

THE Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America held its convention in Indianapolis, Indiana, during the month of December, 1932, and not only dealt with religious matters but with social, economic and industrial questions as well. Some thought they should have adhered only to religious matters, but in times of storm and stress, unemployment and starvation they felt it was their duty to take a firm stand on all questions affecting the good and welfare of the people generally.

The Indianapolis Times, in an editorial published under date December 10, 1932, says:

Those who were inclined to regard the recent declaration of the American Federation of Labor as radical may revise their opinion when they discover that the Council of Churches, approaching the social problems from the standpoint of Christ, have reached approximately the same solution of our present complexities.

The demand for unemployment insurance, for the right of men to maintain themselves and their families in decency through their own labor instead of by charity, the abolition of child labor and the distribution of work are given approval and sanction by the representatives of 22,000,000 members of the Protestant churches.

They find nothing criminal nor Communistic in the suggestion that men have the right to work.

These leaders of the religious world know through observation that there is nothing which takes the spirit of human brotherhood from human beings more quickly than enforced idleness.

They know that it is rather difficult for men to love their brothers when forced to live upon the contents of a trustees' basket of food.

They know that hunger, misery and want are quite likely to make men curse, rather than worship. They know that the Sermon on the Mount can be silenced by the cries of hungry children.

Conservative men will, of course, criticise the action of these churches as an endeavor to enter fields outside their proper scope. It is significant that the Protestant churches have taken a stand that differs little from the pronouncements of the Pope at Vatican City, who demanded a greater measure of social justice as a bulwark for religious life.

Very soon, when churches, labor and intelligent industrialists and business men combine, the right to work may be effectively guaranteed to every man.

Only when this right is given, can society be religious or civilized.

ADDRESS OF ARCHBISHOP McNICHOLAS OF CINCINNATI TO THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE A. F. OF L.

I AM happy to address the delegates of the American Federation of Labor in Cincinnati. There is no need to tell you that the Catholic Church, in whose name I come to you, is and ever will be the champion of the rights of the laboring and trade classes.

You have been a potent factor in increasing union membership in the United States, and yet your work is only begun. The increase in Europe during the past two decades has been far greater than in our own country during the same period. Pope Pius XI has expressed his satisfaction at the increase in the number of organized workers and at the spread of association among farmers.

I wish, indeed, that labor in our country would realize fully the advantage of a sane organization of all workers into unions. If during the last two or three decades practically all of our workers had freely enrolled themselves under the standard of organized groups, and had continued to take a keen interest in their affairs, we could have prevented in some measure the present social and economic debacle. If even now, in these tragic days of depression, we can begin to bring about a local, state and national organization of our workers, with a voluntary enrollment many times its present membership, we shall have taken an important step toward the reconstruction of the social order. It seems incredible that at present approximately only 15 per cent of our workers are organized.

These organized groups should embrace, first, the workers in our cities, and, secondly, the toilers of the rural districts. Complementary to these there should be, in the third place, the bond of union between nations, founded not on Bolshevistic principles, but on Christian justice and charity. As Pius XI says: "The nations of the world should promote a healthy economic co-operation, since in economic matters they are largely dependent on one another and need one another's help."

If workers throughout the world would take this comprehensive view of the dignity of human labor and its native rights, of the rights of all peoples and all nations arising from their common brotherhood, effective measures would undoubtedly be taken to correct the abuses of capitalism and corrupt governments. This is not preaching Bolshevism or Communism. It is, rather, advocating strong measures to prevent the success of their present campaign for world domination.

You have reason to be gratified that the rights of organized labor have recently been accorded a larger measure of recognition. The demand for still greater recognition will grow. I do not like the terminology which attributes this to liberal thought or so-called liberal judges. I much prefer to think of it as a restoration of the older order wherein justice was accorded organized labor. You need not be told how the guilds of the Middle Ages flourished; nor of the privileges they enjoyed and the rights which they defended.

It was a modern economic philosophy which became openly hostile to all labor associations. Holding the theory of producing where they could most economically produce, and of selling at the highest price that their efficient organization could establish, these industrial leaders debased human labor to a mere commodity. They, lest through group action labor might control the open market, they harked back to the old Roman theory which tolerated no associations among tradesmen and workers other than burial societies. The old plea was heard: An empire within an empire is dangerous to the commonweal. They then added the theory that the open market—free, individual competition, without any control whatsoever—was needed for the progress of modern industrialism. It was this pagan economic philosophy that reduced labor to a condition as Leo XIII said, little better than that of slavery. Pius XI has characterized it as "hard, cruel, and relentless in a ghastly measure."

The progress of labor and trade unions was slow. Powerful influence was brought to bear to prevent such unions from receiving legal recognition and to frustrate collective bargaining. When after a time the workers gained a measure of success in group bargaining, strenuous efforts were made to render impossible collective bargaining by specific trade organizations in the nation. Collective bargaining by labor organized on national lines is looked upon with disfavor in many quarters even to this day. Leo XIII in 1891, and Pius XI in 1931, emphasize that organized groups, with the right of collective bargaining, offer one of the true means of reconstructing the shattered economic fabric.

Hold fast to your unions. It is the hope of those who have your best interests at heart that vocational groups will grow stronger in your federation. If a specific industry has the right to have at its command the best thought and the best counsel, and can agree in a national way in matters of policy, and even fix the prices of commodities, and determine dividends, surely the laborers must be free to organize in a national way, to develop, as Pius XI suggests, vocational groups, to bargain both for a just family wage and a share in the profits of industry.

All members who freely enter a union should regard it as a duty to take an interest in its affairs, and to see that it is guided by those competent to direct its course of action. Members of a trade union or labor federation should insist that its corporate action be directed by a sane judgment, which the fair-minded American will always approve. Every decision arrived at should be put to the test of sanity, taking into consideration all the attendant circumstances. You may be sure that the Catholic Church will ever espouse a just cause and will carry on warfare against injustice, especially that done to the poor and laboring classes.

In these dark days, when men are being sorely tried, it is truly heartening to be assured that the insidious propaganda of Communism has made little if any impression upon the rank and file of the American workers. That the unemployed laboring man, even when unable to procure for himself and his family the bare necessities of life, has not seen in Bolshevism or Communism a cure-all for the economic evils of our day, reflects great credit upon such Federations as yours. Among our intelligentsia, in our universities and so-called liberal and smart publications a very effective and subtle propaganda is being carried on which, if accepted by the masses would inevitably lead to Communism. That you stand as a strong bulwark against the inroads of this destructive radicalism merits for you the commendation of all classes and especially of capitalists and industrialists.

You can thank God that you, and let us hope your sons, have not been cursed with the dangerous instruction given in some of our universities and colleges, and that you have not degraded the noble faculties of your mind with the radicalism that is rampant. Your federation has sought and is seeking justice. And now it will seek a new ideal, provided it be a square and honest deal, as laid down by two of the greatest leaders who have ever championed your cause.

I am sure we do not fail to understand that we are in the very depths of a depression that has counfounded human wisdom. We must realize, first of all, that God must pull us out of it. In a hideous world war Christian governments sent millions of their finest men to be slaughtered on the field of battle, as if they were of less value than even the beasts of the field. With an insane judgment, they squandered the wealth of nations as if it were exhaustless. All the ingenuity of highly developed intelligence was organized to destroy—and still to destroy, endlessly! After the war, ignoring its inevitable consequences, and failing to recognize the need of reconstruction and the obligation of making a new beginning on the principle of justice to individuals and nations, governments, capitalists, those at the head of great industrial corporations, sought the acquisition of wealth as if it were the supreme end of life, and plunged into a veritable vortex of speculation.

The present crisis means merely the day of reckoning. So far as human endeavor goes, we must all pull together to get out of the depths into clear daylight once more. Your group need not be told that this common effort must serve the common good. Would that capitalists and industrialists could see this as clearly as you see it. I venture to call your attention briefly to some principles that I know you have heard discussed and that your leaders, I know, have seriously studied.

First, the old order must give way, not by its destruction, as Communism urges, but by abolishing its abuses and by establishing a reign of legal and social justice.

I do not wish to seem a pessimist, but I think our country is much more seriously menaced by Communism than we realize, and that the danger will increase unless the three points insisted upon by Pope Pius XI be observed:

1. Riches must not remain in the hands of a few. The people and the Government of this country must never again permit the accumulation of the fabulous fortunes that have been possessed by individuals during the last few decades. The Head of the Catholic Church says that as it would be flagrantly unjust for labor to seize all the profits, so, likewise, it is flagrantly unjust for capital to seize all the profits. In the past, capital has in most instances done this. The so-called profit sharing has for the most part been a deception. It has merely been an incentive to speed up work beyond human endurance. The Pope further insists that the "mutual relations of capital and labor must be determined according to the laws of the strictest justice, called culmulative justice, supported, however, by Christian charity." If this is observed, we shall have no financial colossus feeding on the very life-blood of the nation; but with justice we shall have open records of business and finance and a fair distribution of the profits earned; nor shall we then have a few rich men controlling the wealth of the nation as trustees

and directors of invested funds, which they administer, as Pius XI says, at their good pleasure.

2. The second abuse to be corrected as the old order gives way is that of a few rich men holding and controlling "money so as to be able to govern credit, determine its allotment, for that reason supplying, so to speak, the life-blood of the entire economic body, and grasping, as it were, in their hands the very soul of production, so that no one dare breathe against their will."

3. The third abuse is "the natural result of limitless free competition," which makes might right, and which in most instances makes the mighty without conscience. A few men possessing enormous wealth, and the power that goes with such wealth, become in our democratic country, economic dictators. It is a curious contradiction that the people have been fooled by much talk of democracy and of making our form of government even more democratic, while at the same time our men of wealth have been allowed to become absolute rulers in their respective spheres and thereby to undermine the very foundations of democracy. It is to be hoped that your Federation will fight for more real democarcy in the industrial world. These few rich men wish to grasp still more power by controlling the State, not in the sense of serving the people as their officials or their legislators, but by demoralizing government agencies and making them subservient. And still their appetite is not sated. They want international domination, which must inevitably lead to war.

Every willing and able-bodied man has a right to employment. He has, we may say, a greater right to it than he has to the bread of life, since it is the means of giving him the very bread that sustains life. God has been infinitely generous in giving power to the earth and in storing away in nature, hidden forces which will supply man's every need. Man has been given reason, and genius to deal with those forces. One after another has been discovered in the course of ages. It is clear today that our country could sustain many times its present population, with the assurance of reasonable comforts for every family.

What we must condemn is not large families, but the economic system which does not allow an honest, decent man a wage sufficient to maintain a normal family in comfort. We must abhor that philosophy of life which tells men like you that a family is a luxury that you cannot afford, and that to you must not be given the priceless wealth of dutiful and loving children.

With regard to wages, the general principle is that the workingman should be given a wage sufficient to support him and a normal family in reasonable comfort. The unmarried man has also a right to a family wage, so that he may have something laid aside when he enters the married state. Older children, as they approach manhood and womanhood, naturally can help to support the family. In the rural districts occupation is not lacking in the large family; but in our cities young men and young women, condemned to idleness, have been intrigued into ways of crime, especially when an insufficient income has made home conditions unbearable. Today a wage contract determines for the average man the extent of his participation in production or his share in the riches of nature. Such a contract does not necessarily imply injustice; but on the other hand, the acceptance of a contract which may be practically forced upon a poor man does not establish its justice.

By family wage one must understand a wage sufficient to provide for moderate comforts, the education of children according to standards approved by reasonable parents and educators, for sickness, accident and old age, and some few possessions to leave to those dearest in life. Children in their tender years, and wives and mothers, should not be constrained by an insufficient income to work outside the home.

Pope Pius XI urges "that the wage contract, when possible, be modified somewhat by a contract of partnership. . . . In this way wage earners are made sharers in some sort in the ownership or management or the profits."

Accepting a new arrangement on the basis of a contract or partnership, labor naturally, cannot wait until the net profits are determined. An average wage must be determined in which the average skill and strength of the worker, on the one hand, is considered; while on the other, the average net profits are to be measured, so that both capital and labor will get a fair share. This would mean that capital would have to be satisfied with a smaller return. Of course, capital investment is to be considered, also depreciation, the establishment of a moderate reserve fund to meet crises such as we are now passing through, some protection against sickness and accidents, a just provision on retirement for those who for years have been bound by the contract partnership.

This mav seem to make excessive demands upon our economic system. But we should insist that labor and capital betake themselves from the battlefield and sit down at the conference table as Christian brothers, there to set up a new order of vocational groups, meeting not only by mutual consent, but under the authority of the State. Pius XI insists that in these associations the common interests of the whole group must predominate, and that the activities of the group be directed to the common good.

The Pope is pleading, remember, for a larger influence of labor in controlling industry. He is pleading that labor, in the future, have a voice in the distribution of wealth, and that its voice shall be equal to that of capital, under governmental authority. I say without a moment's hesitation that the greatest friend that labor has in the world today is Pope Pius XI. You may not accept his plan at first reading, but it is worthy of your most serious consideration.

If you can unite with capital, under governmental approval, in controlling industry, you can regulate its output. Some tell us that we should give our inventors a holiday. Some say that the balance of things in the world is disturbed by the excessive number of engineers. Many place the disturbance of the balance between supply and demand on the machine, which is causing overproduction. The greed of the comparatively few rich who, through unrestrained competition, control the wealth of this nation, has made the giant machine a curse instead of a blessing, as God and nature intended it should be. The machine and its output must be measured in terms of humanity and the common good. If individuals and corporations wish to multiply machines merely for gain, without regard to unemployment and the consequent misery of human beings, it should be the duty of vocational groups and of the State to restrain them.

The machine must be regulated. Through it comfort should be extended not merely to the few, but to the masses. The drudgery of life, and especially of the home, will be done away with through the machine. Whatever will lighten the burden of individuals and make the home more attractive must be regarded as a distinct contribution to society. One can realize how the wheels of industry would again revolve if in every home of our rich land labor-saving machinery were introduced which would give leisure to overworked wives and mothers. If the captains of industry of all nations of the world were interested in the welfare of the common people instead of their own selfish ends, what a blessing would be the multiplication of machines! If our industrialists were guided by the fact that the whole economic question is, first of all, a moral one, involving human beings whose actions have a spiritual value and can merit eternal life, there would be speedy settlement of all our difficulties. If the moral world can have no influence upon them, then only the penalties of Government can control them.

An abuse that has been brought about by our huge modern machines is the merging of industries. Competitors are bought out at ridiculously high prices, and watered stock is then sold to an uninformed and unsuspecting public. This has meant the relocation of factories, mills and offices, transferring them to one central point. The ghost cities and towns of our country stand today as monuments to the greed of malefactors of great wealth. Workmen with families have put the savings of years into their modest homes, only to find themselves obliged by this centralization of industry either to move to other localities, or perhaps be deprived altogether of work. Those intent on mass production in too many instances have given no thought to their unfair treatment of human beings, or to the destruction of homes and the misery consequent upon it. Their chief concern has been machines, and still more powerful machines, in order to produce at the lowest possible cost. Let all who would make use of our huge machines be controlled by the principles of Christian morality. Let justice and love of their fellowman guide them.

The machine, if controlled by vocational groups, under legal enactments, can and should shorten the working hours of the laborer. It can and should reduce the working week to five days, and even a shorter period if a proper balance can not be established between production and consumption. This does not mean, however, that the wage of the worker should be reduced proportionately. He must still be given a family wage. If this change should be effected, as it must be eventually, the Catholic Church can think with satisfaction of the period when her yearly program obliged her children to observe practically two days of each week as feast days or holy days. Before the Napoleonic wars the Church had in the course of the year forty-eight holidays of obligation, when servile work was forbidden. The Concordat with Napoleon, which was forced upon Pope Pius VI and Pope Pius VII, reduced the number of feast days to six. It is true that these were set aside first for the worship of God; but they also had a great social value, offering opportunity for the relaxing of man's spirit, for rest, and for the strengthening of home life. Leisure days of the week, instead of being detrimental, are beneficial to body, mind and soul. This is much better than having periods of excessive production, alternating with long periods of unemployment. For, as Pope Pius XI reminds us, "Unemployment if widespread and of long duration, is a dreadful scourge; it causes misery and temptation to the laborer, it ruins the prosperity of nations and endangers public order, peace and the tranquilty of the world."

I am sure it is not necessary for me to say that I have uttered no word with the thought of stirring up strife or of carrying class against class. My only thought has been to speak a word in the cause of justice. I am sure we all realize that in this moment, when we are hoping for the dawn of a better day, and when every man who has the love of his brother man in his heart is deeply concerned about the unemployed millions and the untold suffering of the destitute, patience, good will, sane judgment, a great sense of justice, charity that knows no bounds, and a willingness to deal with actual conditions must characterize us. While we demand a new order in which there will be the square deal of justice, supported by charity, we must not forget that the present moment is one of transition—we hope to better things. A common endeavor on the part of all groups is necessary. Let there be the full light of publicity on all movements tending toward the restoration of the social order, that they may receive the keenest analysis of public-spirited citizens.

I pray that God may guide your deliberations, that you may with confidence in Divine Providence formulate principles which cannot justly be rejected.

Moral Strength

Moral strength is gained chiefly through struggles of the moral nature. Every time a temptation is resisted, an evil inclination conquered, a duty performed, moral strength is accumulated. The one whom all men honor for his virtue and integrity, to whom wrongdoing seems to offer no attraction, and who performs each duty as it arises, apparently without an effort, has not gained this power by treading flowery beds of ease. It has come to him through effort and sacrifice, and the more it has cost the greater the reward. The poor, weak victim of temptation and indulgence, who is powerless to deny his appetite or to subdue a craving or to resist the persuasion of an evil companion, is indeed to be pitied; but his deplorable condition is due to long years of moral idleness, during which he has drifted into evil, instead of having stemmed the current and resolutely pressed forward in the opposite direction.

Demand For Wood Is Natural Law of Life

In a recent bulletin of the New York State College of Forestry it is stated:

"The exceptional suitability of wood for many purposes is so fixed that the demand for it has become almost a natural law in the life of the nation. As nothing can take the place of wood satisfactorily in thousands of its uses, it is naturally preferred when it can be obtained at prices consumers can afford. The forestry situation in this country should be viewed with the idea of increasing consumption up to the maximum economical production of all avail-forest land. To this end and purpose the science and art of forestry is dedicated."

THE ANTI-INJUNCTION LAW

(By The Executive Council)

THE enactment of the Norris-LaGuardia Anti-Injunction Law represents the outstanding legislative achievement of the American Federation of Labor during the 72nd session of Congress. There are many who have expressed the opinion that it really represents the outstanding legal accomplishment of the American Federation of Labor. It marks a great step forward, reflecting as it does the culmination of years of effort to secure the enactment of injunction relief legislation.

When the Clayton law was passed the hopes of Labor rose high because it was then believed that a very large measure of legislative relief from the hampering and limiting effects of the issuance of injunctions had been secured. However, the judicial interpretations placed upon this statute by the courts rendered null and void the special provisions of this Act in so far as it prevented the abuse of the writ of injunction in labor disputes.

Labor benefited by this legislative experience. It did not permit disappointment caused by judicial interpretation of the Clayton Act to lessen its efforts to secure the relief from the abuse of the use of the writ of injunction which Labor sought and to which Labor insisted it was justly entitled. Through all the years Labor demanded the enactment of injunction relief legislation. It appealed to public opinion for support and in doing so mobilized the moral and political strength of its membership in a continuous drive to prevail upon Congress to give to Labor injunction relief legislation.

The Council is pleased beyond measure to report that at last Labor has secured what it believes to be relief from the oppression of injunctions issued by the federal courts restraining and forbidding labor organizations to exercise their legitimate functions. We report to this convention that success has finally attended our efforts. The Norris-LaGuardia Bill passed the Congress and was given executive approval on March 23, 1932. It passed the Congress of the United States by a vote of 363 to 13 in the House of Representatives and 75 to 5 in the Senate. The sponsors of the Bill were Senator Norris and Congressman LaGuardia. We are greatly indebted to these two members of Congress, as well as to other members who gave to this legislation active aggressive support.

Extensive committee hearings were held at previous sessions of Congress. When the seventy-second session met, however, on December 7th, 1931, the officers of the American Federation of Labor immediately called upon Congress to give prompt and prior consideration to the Norris-LaGuardia measure. We succeeded in prevailing upon Congress to take speedy action. It was considered, acted upon favorably, and signed by the President March 23rd. Thus the battle for injunction relief legislation waged by the American Federation of Labor was won.

The Executive Council believes that the public policy declaration of the United States embodied in this Act is of especial importance and significance to Labor. Because of this fact it is especially quoted as follows:

Whereas, under prevailing economic conditions, developed with the aid of governmental authority for owners of property to organize in the corporate and other forms of ownership association, the individual unorganized worker is commonly helpless to exercise actual liberty of contract and to protect his freedom of labor, and thereby to obtain acceptable terms and conditions of employment, wherefore, though he should be free to decline to associate with his fellows, it is necessary that he have full freedom of association, self-organization, and designation of representatives of his own choosing, to negotiate the terms and conditions of his employment, and that he shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; therefore, the following definitions of, and limitations upon, the jurisdiction and authority of the courts of the United States are hereby enacted.

In the opinion of this Council, this declaration of public poplicy can be properly interpreted as a most distinct step forward in the government attitude toward organizations of labor and collective bargaining. We believe that this declaration can be rightfully accepted as according to labor organizations a form of legal standing and legal recognition for which Labor has contended ever since the American Federation of Labor was formed.

OLD-AGE PENSIONS AND 5-DAY WEEK INEVITABLE

THE inevitability of old-age pensions and the five-day week was stressed by Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, in a radio address in Washington delivered over the nation-wide network of the National Broadcasting Company.

Mr. Morrison said in part:

"The important question in our country is an understanding by citizens of the forces that are bringing economic changes.

"Such understanding is necessary for instance, in the case of old-age pensions.

"We are told that pensions develop dependence. This theory would apply to the individualistic age when we were a nation of agriculturists, skilled craftsmen and small trades.

"Today we are living in a new world and under new conditions.

"The mergers and combines, the mechanization of industry, the abolition of farm life and the operation of chain store systems have no place for the men of more than 40 and 45 years.

"Their lives, in many instances, are hopeless. They become a charge on society through the poorhouse system, which government reports show are a failure because of excessive upkeep, or through charity organizations or welfare societies.

"To call an old-age pension an incentive to pauperization and an additional burden to society, while ignoring the tremendous wastes and humiliating failures of our poorhouse system and our institutionalized charities, is a reflection on our reasoning abilities and even our boasted tendency to reckon values from a materialistic standpoint.

"The same forces are driving industry to a five-day week basis and a shorter work day.

"The tendency is irresistible and labor is daily securing recruits from citizens outside of our ranks to its demand for a shorter work day and a shorter work week.

"The present business depression with 11,400,000 idle workmen is the best defense of our shorter work week demand.

"Under present conditions the five-day week is logical if the machine is to serve man, and not have man enslaved by the machine.

"While the five-day week is necessary, labor has no illusions that this will be voluntarily granted by the great majority of employers.

"The workers expect to go over the same ground they traveled when they attacked the ten, nine and eight hour work days, when they urged workmen's compensation, safety in mill, mine and factory, free public schools and other advances that are now accepted as part of our social life."

"In the School of Adversity"

Those who learn in the school of adversity are apt pupils. Many valuable lessons are impressed upon the mind and when properly applied help to build a firm, substantial prosperity.

Adversity is the true test of friendship—it is the acid test. It weeds out the flatterers and throws the spotlight on friendship.

In adversity a man may lose his friendship, his money and his business but if he keeps his self-confidence he is up before he is down.

Business depression is not a good thing for any country. It is the test of fire and only the courageous survive. Business depressions help business to build upon a firmer foundation—they separate the chaff from the wheat and point the way to success.

SAVING THE REDWOODS

(By Anne Roller)

AT last, it can be shouted with assurance—the world's finest forest will never fall under the axe of the lumberman. At a cost of more than $400,000 (half from the sale of state park bonds, half from members of the Save-the-Redwoods League) the Del Norte Coast State Park, comprising 2,500 acres of redwoods along the rugged seacoast of northern California, has been completed. At the present time, with a million dollars from the League and another half-million from the California Federation of Women's Clubs, again to be supplemented by the sale of bonds, the State Park Commission is negotiating with the Pacific Lumber Company and other owners for the purchase of 10,000 to 15,000 acres in the neighborhood of Dyerville, with which to complete the Humboldt State Redwood Park. This purchase includes the celebrated Bull Creek Flat, the finest pure stand of sequoia sempervirens in the narrow 450-mile strip of Pacific coastline where this oldest and most beautiful tree is making its last stand against its modern enemy, man.

Just what the saving of Bull Creek Flat means to you depends upon how intimate is your acquaintance with the redwoods. If you are a conservationist on general principles, you will rejoice that another fraction of primeval forest (they're cutting redwoods at the rate of 10,000 acres a year) has been spared the ignoble fate of becoming shingles, railroad ties, and grape stakes. If you know the companionship of trees, you will welcome this new vacation land where reserves of serenity may be stored up against fevered moments. But if you have even seen Bull Creek Flat, if you have spent one hour in the green remoteness of its timeless aisles, you will be swept anew with the profound emotion that makes that hour an epoch.

"I would consider the destruction of Bull Creek Flat trees one of the greatest calamities in the whole history of American civilization," wrote Henry Fairfield Osborn of the American Museum of Natural History, upon his first visit. Scientists have pronounced this strip of forest "the heaviest stand of timber in existence." Due apparently to environmental factors, the redwoods at the juncture of Bull Creek and the South Fork of Eel River are of unusual girth, height, symmetry, and density. Here is perfection.

We had been driving for many hours along the Redwood Highway between San Francisco and Oregon on the day I first saw the Flat. A camping party of eleven, we stopped in the middle of the afternoon at the Richardson and Franklin K. Lane Groves, entering the Humboldt State Redwood Park when the low sun dropped slanting shafts of light between the trees. To right and left of the road thousands of red-brown pillars stretched into infinity, many of them three hundred feet in height—bare for a hundred feet or more, crowned with frond-like branches as delicate as the tall ferns that covered the ground below. No underbrush—nothing but dark trunks, lacy branches, ferns, and here and there a carpet of flowering oxalis.

A forest ranger directed us to Bull Creek Flat, leading us far from the beaten track across the creek by way of a fallen log into the midst of the ancient giants whose king is Big Tree. Ancient when Columbus discovered America, 21 feet in diameter, 340 feet in height, this monarch has stood guard over the centuries. Taking hold of hands, our party of a dozen people reached less than half-way round. The sun was now so low that the ferns, breast-high, were wanly illuminated while the tops of the trees blended with the darkening sky. Silent, majestic, peaceful beyond the fretful comprehension of mere humans, the king of the redwoods spread out his arms in benediction.

"I wish I could forget the horror of those cut-over hills we passed this afternoon," said one of the party while we made our way back to our camp-site near the highways.

Prompt action by California in saving the best of the redwoods is simple justice, for Bull Creek Flat was the direct inspiration of the ambitious state park program recently initiated. A visit to this region in 1917 by Henry Fairfield Osborn, John C. Merriam and Madison Grant was the beginning of the Save-the-Redwoods League which ten years later initiated the movement for statewide conservation. (Survey July 15, 1928, Dec. 15, 1929.)

With the purchase of Bull Creek Flat as its eventual goal, the League acquired smaller groves, many of them donated as memorials, along a thirty-mile stretch of the Redwood Highway, deeding them to the state on proviso that they be kept forever intact. A number of lumber companies gave considerable tracts, for the League soon won their co-operation by its fair business dealings and by its insistence that individuals were not to be blamed for the fact that all the redwoods were privately owned.

Looking toward the preservation of ocean beaches, lakes, mountain and desert regions, as well as forests, in 1924 a committee of the League, under the chairmanship of Duncan McDuffie, made a study of state park systems throughout the United States, later forming a council of all organizations in California interested in conservation. The result was four bills passed by the 1928 legislature. The first created a Department of Natural Resources, with coordinate divisions of parks, forests, fish and game, and mining; the second created a commission of five (appointed by the governor and serving without salary) to acquire, administer, and protect state-owned parks; the third empowered this State Park Commission to make a survey of "lands suitable and desirable for the ultimate development of a comprehensive, well-balanced state park system"; the last provided for a bond sale of $6,000,000, to be matched by an equal amount from private gift or city or county appropriation. Seventy-nine projects were listed by Frederick Law Olmsted, nationally known landscape architect, in his report of the Commission of his statewide survey. Of these, the most urgent were redwood forests in northern California and beaches in southern California.

Bull Creek Flat is directly in the path of lumber operations, so its purchase is a matter of now or never. Fortunately, two factors favor the acquisition of redwood lands at the present time—a slump in the lumber industry and a boom in the tourist industry. In his last report, Robert Y. Stuart, United States Forester, says that the per capita consumption of lumber today is little more than half of the peak year, 1906, one reason being that "people have chosen to use other things . . . . brick, stone, steel, cement, and many other classes of material that compete with wood." Pointing out that the timber famine predicted twenty years ago has failed to materialize, Mr. Stuart makes a statement of extreme significance to conservationists. "The plain fact of the matter is that the lumber industry of the country, taken as a whole, would quite thankfully increase its output in a very substantial amount, if it could find purchasers willing to take the product off its hands at a reasonably remunerative price." This holds for living trees as well as saw-logs.

Would that the national government might take advantage of this opportunity to make amends for the past by acquiring the National Redwood Park so long dreamed of! Uncle Sam owes that to posterity for what John Muir called the "crazy bargain" of selling in timber claims, at two and a half dollars per acre, the only strip of redwoods that remained to the world. Not one national forest was saved out of all the 1,406,393 acres; 550,000 of them have already gone the way of the saw-mill! Though a number of groves of sequoia gigantea, the big tree of the Sierras, have been protected by the national government up to the present, sequoia sempervirens, the coast redwood (taller, of a more ethereal beauty, but alas, more valuable as lumber) has been preserved only through private or state effort. Several years ago Stephen T. Mather, director of the National Park Service, made a study looking toward setting aside an area of not less than 20,000 acres in the northern limits of the redwood belt where great tracts are yet untouched by axe or saw.

Hoping that Congress would act when the time seemed ripe, the Save-the-Redwoods League preserved about ½ per cent of the original acreage at an average cost of $100 per acre. Now the state steps in with help from the state park bonds. It is a matter for congratulation to friends of the redwoods that the present deal, involving as it does an area the size of a whole year's cutting, is being consummated when the lumber companies are glad to sell to conservation projects at a reasonable figure.

Meanwhile, the Redwood Empire Association is advertising the advantages of this matchless vacation land, thus compensating the timber counties for shrinking profits from lumber, while at the same time encouraging them to preserve their scenic assets. The supervisors of Humboldt and Del Norte Counties as early as 1924 voted substantial sums toward the preservation of redwood groves, fulfilling the prophesy made by Madison Grant of the New York Zoological Society five years before that "when Humboldt and Del Norte Counties awaken to a full realization of the revolution effected by automobiles which will flood the country with tourists as soon as the highways are completed, they will find that a redwood grove such as Bull Creek Flat is an attraction that is worth to the county many times the full net value of the timber contained in it."

At the San Francisco headquarters of the Redwood Empire Association (a sort of inter-county Chamber of Commerce) I was given a stack of advertising folders so extensive that I objected to the waste of paper—and consequently of timber—they represented.

"It's a choice between wasting paper and wasting time," said Clyde Edmondson, general manager of the Association. "It would take too long to tell you what we're doing to attract tourists to the Redwood Empire. Briefly, the Association is advertising and developing the nine counties—eight in California and one in Oregon—along the Redwood Highway, facilitating and increasing travel, and encouraging permanent settlement."

Newton B. Drury, Secretary of the Save-the-Redwoods League, had told me of the efforts of Empire promoters to preserve the scenic values of the highway through uniform county zoning ordinances. These require set-back lines for all buildings and signs and regulate the specifications and design of auto camps, garages, service stations, and food stands.

The most encouraging feature of the boom in touristry is this united front against exploitation of the parks. While through the Save-the-Redwoods League seven thousand nature lovers are fighting to preserve the trees, through the Redwood Empire Association hard-headed business men are turning the scenic values into hard cash.

Realizing that recreation, in its true meaning of being created anew, is best secured through contact with nature unimproved, the State Park Commission plans to concentrate camping within a few well-regulated areas adjacent to but outside of the most treasured groves. Forever untouched by hand of man, these will be seen only by those who are willing to search out old trails and cross streams by primitive methods. No paved highways, no bridges, no hotels, will mar the perfection of gems like Bull Creek Flat. Big tree and his hoary legions will stand in the poised tranquility that they have created through the rhythmic centuries.

WILL STEEL HOUSES ABROGATE PRESENT CODES?

"TIN" houses as planned by a newly announced corporation cannot be built in populous sections of America today. Regulations in the building codes of city and suburban communities and zoning ordinances would prohibit the erection of the cheap flat-roofed steel bungalow type house which the corporation says can be made by mass production erected by common labor, at a cost of less than $4,000 for a five-room cottage.

As long as the building trades are strongly organized and alive, the codes which they have helped to shape will not be nullified. It is, therefore, doubly imperative for skilled workers to maintain strong unions which insure their skill being worth a living wage in the residential building industry.

One of the new housing corporations includes in its organization several labor-hating corporations which are interested as producers of materials for metal houses.

It piously avers that its aim is to bring home ownership within the reach of workers who cannot afford to own a $6,000 to $8,000 house; it is likely that it has a secondary aim to wreck the building crafts and in so doing, to depress wages of all workers. A structure which can be erected by a small crew in a few hours puts little money into the hands of workers with which to buy homes. Profits go to the corporation. With the existing type of construction, which takes two or three months to build a house and employs all skilled building trades, a large part of the cost is paid in wages to labor.

The type of house illustrated in an elite magazine in which the announcement of the corporation was made is a one-story bungalow, without basement, flat-roofed, the walls made of flat steel plates. Its low price, tentatively set at $3,500, would bar it from many restricted - better residence districts. In addition to this, many home communities bar the flat roof for its ugliness, in restrictions embodied in deeds to property.

Building codes contain provisions, formulated in the interest of safety and good construction standards built up by many years of experience, that would absolutely forbid the erection of factory-constructed tin houses. For example, it is contemplated to ship plumbing and electrical work already assembled, ready for the final hookup. Most building codes call for qualified plumbers and electricians to install their respective trades. In many cities there is a license law for electricians to keep craft standards high. These trades have always been considered too important to the safety and sanitation of the home owner to be handled by inexperienced workers. The same protection can be invoked against factory workers and mass production.

It is hard to discover where these houses might be set up, except at the Chicago World's Fair, where a demonstration model is to be erected, it is said. Codes and restrictions will bar them from city and suburban areas. The cramped little bungalow is certainly not adapted to be used as a farm house, even if farmers had money to spend on housing. It has no place in city, country or suburbs.

The building trades will offer no apologies for opposing the introduction of this apology for housing.

There are millions of others to whose interest it is that the metal mass production house shall not be introduced into cities and communities. They are the present home owners of America. The most destructive confusion would result in values of homes and real estate. Where a cheaper house is built, values of adjoining houses suffer. Freakish-looking structures, would ruin the appearance of communities in which they might be erected. Since steel houses are portable and can be taken down and moved, the owner would feel little concern for the appearance of his grounds or surroundings and would not be identified in the progress of the community. That patient striving for improvement in our home surroundings, that sense of stability and permanence, would be lost. The fineness of family life, fostered in real home ownership, would deteriorate in a movable tin cottage. America needs more stability, not less.

Union workers will no doubt be aware of the great service to home owners as a class if they unite to oppose the introduction of the metal cottage. Vigilance in guarding codes and restrictions is indicated. Home owners may protect themselves by opposing introduction of such experiments in their neighborhoods.

Put Big Money To Work

"There will be plenty of work for all if we show our faith not by relaxing our efforts, holding back in fear, putting on blue glasses, and keeping our money in our pockets, but by making needed improvements, starting to build and rebuild, buying and selling—putting to work our energies, our brains, our money—everything we have—for the good of the country."

Thus wrote John Wanamaker in 1921, when he was known as a prince of the merchandise world. What he wrote then might well be repeated at this late day and be just as worthy of adoption. Vast over-subscriptions when United States treasury notes are advertised and the bulging coffers of the United States postal savings bank are evidence that money is not as scarce as many would have us believe. There is plenty of it, but it is "frozen" by financial timidity and fear. Dollars spent now would mean work for those who need work and would benefit many; dollars hoarded are of little use save to accumulate interest for the few who control them in quantity.

THE REAL FIVE-DAY WEEK

(By Mary Anderson, Women's Bureau, U. S. Department of Labor)

DURING the depression there have come suggestions, and no doubt some real attempts, for spreading employment. In slack times in the past there has been a sharing of employment by the workers regularly employed in the busy seasons of industries.

I take it that the spread of employment now suggested is designed to make the hours of labor short enough to open up jobs to additional workers. That would be a splendid move provided it did not carry with it too great a division of the pay envelopes of the employed workers, which in so many instances have been rendered very meager through wage cutting and part-time schedules. Taking pay out of poorly lined pockets to put into empty purses will lead not to the much-needed increase in purchasing power but to a stretching thin of the limited earnings of the masses and a multiplying of the thread-bare spots in our economic fabric. More families requiring partial relief in place of fewer families in need of total relief would be the result.

It is said that the industrialist and wage earner are in the same boat, but, as a recent cartoon put it, the wage earner has ordinarily no life preserver of financial reserve. It is undoubtedly true that the business emergency has been too great for the country to maintain all phases of its economic advance, and many employers in trying to reduce expenses have resorted to wage cuts prior to dividend reductions. The serious blow dealt to the worker's wage—that important keystone in the arch of prosperity—has shaken our economic structure at its very foundations.

A real five-day week is the only safe basis on which to reconstruct for the future. A shorter work schedule with fair returns for services is socially and economically sound. It means more general employment for everybody, more regular work for those employed, greater efficiency on the job, more leisure for workers to lead better-balanced lives and to consume certain kinds of goods, and increased purchasing power and development of home markets. A shorter work week is especially important for women in industry, the great majority of whom up to the present have had a schedule in excess of 48 hours, according to Women's Bureau studies.

Adjustment of work hours to work methods through a five-day week is logical and essential. The best way to manage our system of mass production with machines doing more and more work is not to have fewer and fewer workers but shorter and shorter hours. Failure to grasp this fact caused a serious piling up of the permanently unemployed and of unmarketable goods even before the depression and helped very materially to precipitate the crisis.

The real five-day week will help immeasurably to restore the proper balance between production and consumption, so seriously upset in the past few years through shortsightedness. The American Federation of Labor states that from 1919 to 1929 workers who produced 50 per cent more through increased use of machines earned only 26 per cent more in real wages. With an advance of 14 billion dollars in the value of products the income of workers rose only 6 billion. If domestic markets are to keep pace with the rapid development of productive power, the system of shortened working time must be combined with payment of a health-and-decency wage, not theoretical but actual.

For 50 years shorter work hours have been a fundamental principle for progress in labor circles. In 1926 the labor movement recommended the five-day week as a standard to be established in all industries in view of the increased productivity of machines. Since then the five-day week has made a slow but steady advance in industry. Over a quarter of a million workers were on such a schedule in 1929, according to the American Federation of Labor.

Today we find a growing enthusiasm among industrialists and employers for a five-day week or shortened schedule in some form. An example of progressive employers who are seeking to develop a more social procedure for combining increased production with the greatest welfare of human element is a middle-western manufacturer. In December, 1930, he changed his schedule from three 8-hour shifts in 24 hours to four 6-hour shifts. He succeeded in maintaining earnings through a 12½ per cent increase in rates when the change was first made and another 12½ per cent increase a year later. He was able to increase his working force by about one-fourth, and in regard to efficiency and output his experiment has been found to pay.

Now the finger of industrial progress points to the five-day week as a permanent policy. The only way to achieve this through legal standardization, so that no employer could work his force of men and women beyond the schedule and working them would cease to be a factor in barter and competition.

The legal standards for limiting the daily and weekly working hours for women that exist today in the 43 States having such laws are far from adequate. Lack of uniformity in these State laws is causing uneasiness among employers, many of whom desire to get together and devise fair standards as a safeguard against competition from firms in the other States. An industry can not regulate itself unless it can control competition within its own field, and very few industries in this country are so organized. Unfortunately there are always employers who will seize the opportunity to get the better of competitors, just as there are employees who prefer overtime with double pay to sharing the work with those who are in need of employment. The same human trait of selfishness is behind each group. Through the force of the law the selfish minority can be kept from defeating the ends of the progressive majority.

NEW YORK GEORGE WASHINGTON BRIDGE

(By C. K. Whittaker)

OF all the immobile structures which man builds, his bridges are by far the most sentient, the most alive. Any bridge has personality, and the larger the bridge, the more true this becomes. Ships and automobiles, of course, are very much alive to those who know and love them; but they are capable of movement, which naturally endows them with the seeming qualities of life. A great bridge, on the other hand, despite its immobility, possesses many of the characteristics of life, some in our fancy only, but many in very demonstrable fact.

It is impossible for any person, to cross the new George Washington Memorial Bridge over the Hudson River without being struck with this fact. If you walk over this greatest of bridges, you discover many new and strange things. Of course the bridge management, the highly efficient Port of New York Authority, will tell you proudly the many bewildering statistics of their favorite child.

"The" Bridge, they call it, although they control many other important bridges. The figures are interesting, but they tell only a small part of the story. It may make good dinner conversation to know that the main span of 3,500 feet is twice the length of the next in size, the Ambassador Bridge in Detroit. The length between anchorages is 4,760 feet, and the length with approaches well over a mile. There is more wire in this monster than in the next seven big bridges together, namely, the Brooklyn, Williamsburg, Manhattan, and Bear Mountain bridges about New York, the Delaware River Bridge at Camden, the Mid-Hudson Bridge at Poughkeepsie, and the Ambassador Bridge at Detroit.

But these figures lose prestige, once you know the Bridge. The very figures of length quoted above are never the same from day to day. The bridge is constantly expanding and contracting, according to the temperature. On a warm July day it is ten feet longer between the towers than it is on a cold January day. It is higher in winter than in summer. As the cold gets into its huge bones, it contracts and tightens up and raises its level just as a tennis net does when the ratchets pull it taut.

The engineers cannot answer exactly a question as to the height of the towers. "Above the water line," they will say, "635 feet but . . ." The "but" arises from the fact that at a temperature of 90 degrees the towers are five and one-half inches higher than they are at 10 below zero. The standard measurements are usually quoted as of 70 degrees temperature.

This is more true of the Washington Bridge than of others; because it is entirely naked steel, without stone piers and masonry coverings. The steel, exposed to sun and frost, reacts strongly. The Bridge, of course, is built to allow for this; but, however much you may realize that, it is none the less startling to find on walking over it, that the cement squares of the sidewalks are separated by spaces wide enough to put a finger in. You look straight down between your feet at the water far below.

Another obvious evidence of the lithe "looseness" of the Bridge is seen in the up-and-down cables which support the roadway. These do not always all hang down straight and stiff, as one would expect a cable to act under such a strain. Instead, here one vertical cable is taut while over there, two or three will hang quite loosely, swaying back and forth as much as two feet. If, then, the wind suddenly changes, these cables will go to work and others relax. There are in the Bridge, 28,450 tons of wire—a fair amount. Straightened out in the good, old, end-to-end stunt, it would be 107,000 miles long.

To cross the Bridge on foot seems, at first thought, quite a walk—but it's well worth the effort. Riding in a car, much of the superb sweep and might of the great structure is overwhelmed as the great flow of traffic rolls out over the incredibly wide roadways high above the water. On foot, however, you get the full effect of this gigantic handiwork of modern engineering.

Not least curious among the possessions of the great Bridge are its insurance policies. It was financed by means of bonds, totalling $60,000,000; and the promoters, being good business men, covered the enterprise with insurance. Its policies cover it only up to $25,000,000; they are divided up among 35 insurance companies, and the annual premium is $91,000, which is said to be a very low rate.

Here are some of the perils from which the Bridge is protected: "Fire, explosion, collision, lightning, flood, rising water, floating ice, tornado, hurricane, cyclone, wind storm waterspout, tidal wave, cloudburst, rainstorm, falling meteor, earthquake or other acts of God, malicious mischief, banditry, sabotage, anarchy, or other acts of violence, strikes, labor disturbances, riots or other civil commotions, collapse, failure, loss from seizure or detention . . . on account of any illicit or prohibited trade . . . or in war."

From the viewpoint of a business proposition, the Bridge is stimulating. It cost $60,000,000; it is bringing in tolls at the rate of about $4,400,000 a year, or a healthy 7 per cent, gross. Not having filled out its first year yet, it has not developed data on costs, upkeep, and so on; but it would appear a satisfactory safe bond investment. It is unlikely that the owners of its bonds lie awake worrying lest high water destroy their property.

Tolls are 50 cents for a pleasure car, $1 for a bus, 10 cents for pedestrians, and 25 cents for a bicycle. Trucks pay according to a sliding scale.

Not least among the Bridge's features are the great cables which carry the load. A highly perfected type of wire was woven into them, each individual wire being a trifle smaller than a pencil. Of these smaller wires, strands were woven, each strand containing 434 wires. Sixty-one of these strands were then placed together to make the cable. A little multiplication discovers that the cable is composed of 26,474 wires.

When the strands were placed side by side in the cable, they were arranged in such a way that the cross section was hexagonal. Then a process of "compacting" was applied, by which enormous pressure was used to squeeze this hexagonal shape into a round one without interstices and spaces. The result is one of unbelievable strength. The single little wires have a specified strength of 220,000 pounds per square inch. Figure out how many people could hang on the full-sized cable without breaking it.

◆

If we were but as ready to look to the light,
As we are to sit moping, because it is night,
We would own it a truth, both in word and in deed
That who tries to be happy is sure to succeed.

Let us only in earnestness each do our best,
Before God and our conscience, and trust for the rest,
Still taking the truth both in word and in deed,
That who tries to be happy is sure to succeed.

The following is a letter sent to the Financial Secretaries of Local Unions having members on the Pension Roll:

WM. L. HUTCHESON, GENERAL PRESIDENT
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS
AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

OFFICE, CARPENTERS' BUILDING
222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

January 3, 1933

Dear Sir and Brother:

You will find herewith enclosed checks for the members of your Local Union who are now on the Pension roll, in an amount of $18.00 for the Quarter January, February and March, 1933.

Checks are to be given to the members direct and not mailed and before delivering them to the members you should see that their dues are paid up so they will not be liable to go in arrears within the next quarter. Our reason for this is that we have found in the past that many of the Pensioners have gone in arrears and therefore became ineligible for their pension check until three months after they had paid their arrearages in full, as per the provisions of our General Constitution.

The number of members on the Pension roll at this time is some 7,600.

The present system of paying the Pension is to divide the money received for the Pension Fund for the three months previous to the quarter for which the money is disbursed among those on the Pension roll.

Expressing the hope that conditions will soon improve so that members who are at the present time in arrears will be able to pay their arrearages and therefore increase the per capita tax to the General Office thereby providing more funds that we can distribute among the Pensioners, I remain,

Fraternally yours

Wm. L. Hutcheson

General President.

PREDICTS WAGE RISE ABOVE 1929 LEVELS

(New York Times, October 22, 1932)

ACCORDING to an editorial in a recent issue of "The Business Week," in a few years wages will be higher than they were in 1929, even though commodity prices do not return to that level.

Commenting on news reports that some business concerns have already begun to raise wages the editorial says:

"The extent and the speed of recovery from this depression will be determined mainly by the promptness with which wages can be restored to the predepression level and the degree to which they can be raised above it thereafter."

The answer to the question whether the recent improvement in business conditions will ultimately bring the country back to the 1929 level or even better, it was said, "lies mainly in the hands of business itself and depends upon policies that American business men may adopt in respect of several important problems."

After asserting that one of the most pressing of these problems is wages, the editorial declares that the speed of recovery depends upon the restoration of the former wage level or a bettering of that level.

"Since we firmly believe in the continued expansion of American business, we are quite sure that, as in the past, the level of money wages in this country will continue the persistent upward course it has always held, notwithstanding the ups and downs of commodity prices, and that within a few years wages will be higher than they were in 1929 even though commodity prices do not quite return to that level," the article continued. "At least it is safe to say that security prices will not return to the 1929 level or stay there long if wages do not.

"This may seem fantastic when one considers the extent to which wages have been reduced in this depression—probably the most drastic deflation of consumers ever attempted in this country; and doubtless few are prepared to believe it. It is uncertain how much a nation ever learns either from depression or war, and it remains to be seen what American business will have learned from this one; but we are sure it will have to reconcile itself to this fantastic fact unless it is prepared to scrap most of its modern industries and support a large part of the population by some sort of dole. The new industries we are dreaming of will turn out to be bad dreams, many of our old ones will rust away in idleness while most of our jobless will be permanently unemployed unless wages are speedily restored as recovery proceeds.

"Skeptical as most business men may be about any such outcome, it is encouraging to note the recurrent news reports of concerns here and there that have raised wages as business has begun to revive. It is true that in many cases rates have been cut below a sheer subsistence level for the sake of survival during the severest stages of the depression; but the recognition of the fact and prompt reparation of the error are reassuring signs that some business men understand that in these matters we live in a new world."

ADVERTISING MEN OPTIMISTIC

SPEAKERS at the opening of the fifteenth annual conference of the Direct Mail Advertising Association presented various means for speeding the departure of the economic depression. An optimistic note was struck by leaders in advertising and economics who addressed the general session, and the departmental sessions on industrial, financial and retail advertising and other topics were devoted largely to discussions of how advertising can help business improvement.

Lee H. Bristol, president of the Association of National Advertisers, prefaced a talk on "Advertising's Biggest Opportunity and a Challenge to Direct Mail Advertising" by saying that "barring political revolutions, we have reason to believe that the tide has turned, and that generally the change of an economic trend will have occurred before the signals are clearly observed."

Ralph B. Wilson, vice-president of the Babson statistical organization, who recently announced his belief that the worst of the depression was over and the stage set for recovery, reiterated this view. He added that the upward turn in the security and commodity markets is a fundamental turn, not a mere political manipulation.

"The volume of sales is so large and there is so much outright buying that we believe that, while there will be scares and reactions, the turn of the security and commodity markets, finance and business is now up, he said.

Edgar Kobak, president of the Advertising Federation of America, reported that "there is money in the country, credit is available, and people want to buy; the difficulty is that the seller and the advertising writer are afraid to sell."

"The trouble today," he continued, "is poor salesmanship. The salesman is afraid that his prospective client will say 'No.' We must change the viewpoint of the seller and the advertising writer. The advertising writer must get himself into a selling frame of mind."

Kenneth M. Goode, advertising expert and author of a number of books on advertising, referred to "the late depression" as "the most shameful period in American history since the Battle of Bull Run, a period of superstition and pompous panic."

He said we are facing no economic revolution, capital collapse or commercial cataclysm, but "on the contrary, we stand at this moment on the threshold of the world's greatest era of business activity."

The three dangers to be feared, he said, are the "permanent lowering of American standards of living, permanent damage to American distributing machinery and permanent emasculation of American morale through the current economics complex."

He urged the importance of maintaining fair profits on goods, and said that the merchant who uses "panic prices knifes not only his neighbor but the nation as well."

"Fair profits on goods means, in turn, fair pay for services," he continued. Depressions may be cured by cutting wastes; but not by cutting wages. Slashing budgets and advertising appropriations, as an aid to business, is like turning the hose on a drowning man."

Grover A. Whalen, president of the Advertising Club of New York, presented the seven-point plan for economic recovery which was worked out by the directors of the club and concurred in by the American Federation of Labor. He said hopefulness concerning the business structure could come only when the returning of people to jobs had been substituted for government charity.

EMPLOYERS ARE HELD RESPONSIBLE FOR LARGE NUMBER OF ACCIDENTS

THE responsibility of employers for the tremendous number of workers in Ohio injured in industrial accidents was emphasized by Thomas P. Kearns, Superintendent of Safety and Hygiene of the State Industrial Commission, in his report on the number of accidents during 1931.

After a careful analysis of the 171,768 cases which came before the Industrial Commission during the year, Mr. Kearns reached the conclusion that a large portion of the casualties were needless and that employers made a heavy contribution to the number of injured workers by their "ignorance of or refusal to employ adequate safety methods."

Mr. Kearns said, in part:

"The statisticians of the State Division of Safety and Hygiene have completed the grouping of industrial accidents in 1931 according to nature of injuries and the result is an array of figures truly startling.

"Of the 171,768 cases coming before the Industrial Commission last year, 43,201 show injury to the fingers, 29,331 to the eyes, 23,831 to the trunk, 16,997 to the legs, 16,816 to the arms, 14,602 to the hands, 11,332 to the head and face, 10,155 to the feet, and 5,503 to the toes.

"The cases included 566 traumatic amputations, 10,851 burns and scalds, 33,369 crushes and bruises, 249 concussions, 60,176 cuts and lacerations, 15,395 puncture wounds, 11,172 fractures, 22,879 sprains and strains, 815 dislocations, 191 asphyxiations, 6 drownings, and 16,099 unclassified.

"Fingers are shown as the portion of the human anatomy most susceptible to industrial injuries, which is naturally to be expected.

"In this connection it is interesting to note that the thumb was involved in 24 per cent of injuries of this nature and the index finger in 30 per cent of the cases, while in the matter of injuries to toes, the great toe was involved in 75 per cent of toe injuries."

"Analysis of the eye injuries clearly indicates the possibility of a heavy reduction in this type of injury.

"Of the 29,331 eye injuries, 15,714 or 53 per cent were due to cuts and lacerations, punctures and burns and scalds, indicating a rather general failure to use goggles on work where their use was imperative from a safety standpoint.

"Without doubt, eye protection devices would have prevented a large percentage of this tremendous number of eye injuries.

"The number of foot and toe injuries is equally inexcusable, when it is considered that 14,206 or more than 90 per cent of all foot and toe injuries, were attributable to burns and scalds, cuts and lacerations, crushes and bruises, fractures and punctures, any one and all of which are largely preventable by the use of available devices for foot protection, even with all due allowance being made for failure of the human element.

"In the accumulation of the tremendous total of accidents to Ohio industrial workers last year, it is certain that inadequate safeguarding and ignorance of or refusal to employ adequate safety methods made a heavy contribution.

"The logical conclusion is that employers must provide a more far-reaching mantle of protection for the physical welfare of their employes and that Ohio workers must increase their safety consciousness and adhere more rigidly to the principles of safety practices in industry."

NOW IS THE TIME FOR ALL TO BUILD TO THEIR LIMIT

HUMAN nature being what it is and human institutions being what they are, the possibility that building materials and building labor may be lower in price and in wage has doubtless delayed construction that otherwise would be under way to swell the gains of a nation trying its best to fight the way back to normal living.

There is about such waiting a good deal that suggests waiting to see if the patient will not become weaker and thus easier prey, to see if hungry men will not become hungrier so that they will grasp more eagerly at crumbs. But the condition is what it is and it must be faced as it is.

But from any standpoint of broad gauged economy, waiting for lower prices and lower wages is the worst possible policy. It increases the grip of depression, which is contagious and cannot be confined to any one business, or to any section. Only insofar as every element in our national life contributes something to improvement can the nation move forward. Neighbor suffers with neighbor in this day and age. There is no isolation. Waiting for more misery, for still lower depression prices, only intensifies depression and sets all of us that much farther back.

The way to go forward is to go forward, which is not as meaningless as it may sound.

In the New Outlook, Mr. Owen D. Young discusses this very question, presenting some sound reasoning and some pertinent conclusions. He quotes from a letter written to him, raising the question and from his reply to the inquiry. In this letter of reply Mr. Young says:

"If every piece of construction in this country which needs to be done and which inevitably must be done were started promptly wherever the individuals, private concerns, or municipalities have the resources to undertake them the depression would be over, unemployment would progressively disappear, materials would move, railroad credit would be restored, and the securities of banks and insurance companies would be brought back to that highly margined solvency which they should always have.

"Therefore, to me it seems quite clear that your town and its citizens will be better off to proceed with this necessary construction promptly, and I should like to see all other communities similarly situated to do the same."

Continued delay, Mr. Young points out, a long period of depression, will "perpetuate" lower prices and unemployment and make the tax burden one of maximum force.

In Mr. Young's remarks there is economic eloquence. Delay means gambling with industrial destruction and there can be no industrial without social and political collapse.

Every person, institution, city or firm that needs to build and that can possibly build should build now. To wait for lower prices and lower wages is the height of self-deception and it must lead to self-destruction.

In the great war we found it patriotic to do many seemingly trivial things, such as eating a slice less of bread, but every one of those seemingly trivial things had great meaning, because a nation of people was simultaneously doing the same thing. If today work were to start on every building that is needed and for which the money can be found, the depression would be ended.

The construction industry faces a magnificent opportunity. Destiny lies before it. It cannot afford to fail. Let There Be Building!

ARE YOU WAITING FOR "SOMETHING TO HAPPEN"?

(So Did "Elija Hobbs"!)

(By James Edward Hungerford)

I MET my old friend, B. F. Smith, California carpenter-contractor, the other day, and he said to me: "What's biting you? You look like you'd swallowed a sword-fish!"

"Depression!" I growled. "It's getting under my hide. The old backbone is turning to rubber. I feel like somebody had slapped me in the solar-plexus!"

"Bosh!" snorted B. F. "Because a prizefighter takes the count, he doesn't lie there 'til they bury him! Snap out of it! You're scaring yourself to death with your OWN ghost! Not long ago, you, and the rest of us, were spending Christmas-money like water! No 'depression' then! If we'd kept on in the same spirit, good times would have been back on us, with a pounce! But no! We loosened-up, started the ball rolling, and swore off before New Year. Everybody's waiting for SOMEBODY to do something. We're lying down, waiting for good times to pick us up. Haven't you any confidence in the business you're in?"

"Sure I have!" I retorted. "Show me a BETTER business, and YOU can invest in it—I won't!"

"You said it! And yet you're yelping 'depression'! What's depressed? YOU—that's what! Old fear's squeezing the red-blood out of you, and making you yellow. You're using your brains to deceive yourself, instead of THINK. You're mesmerized and hypnotized. When I tell you about Elija Hobbs, you'll brace up."

"You should get OPTIMISTIC!" I sneered. "I don't see you sitting on the Singer Building: Your throwing a bluff to hide the fact you're about bankrupt! You're 'telling the world,' but not SELLING it! Blow yourself up like a balloon, if you want to—but I'm depressed! If something doesn't happen, before long—"

"It WON'T!" said B. F., encouragingly. "You're like an old fellow I used to know, who spent his days waiting for the world to come to an end. He'd wrap a bed-sheet around him, go up on a high hill back of his farm, to listen for Gabriel's horn. The last time he did that, he gathered his neighbors together; informed them the 'last day' was at hand, and they could have all his possessions, as he would no longer need them. The neighbors were convinced it was 'all off with the world'—but accepted his chickens, pigs, cows, horses, sheep, farm-machinery, preserves and jellies in the cellar—everything they could carry off, in case his prophecy failed to click! With confidence in his convictions, Elija—arrayed in a checkered tablecloth, like Solomon in his glory—ascended to the top of the hill, prepared to be picked up in a Fiery Chariot. A storm came up, and he got what Noah did—a good drenching! . . . and died of pneumonia.

"And that's the fix a lot of us are in, right now—waiting for something to happen, that WON'T! We were put here to MAKE things happen. Some of us still believe the Creator GAVE us 'dominion over the earth,' but the Good Book doesn't say so. It says: ' . . . and let them HAVE dominion . . . and replenish the earth and SUBDUE it.'—meaning we can HAVE dominion over all things, and circumstances—including 'depressions'—if we subdue and dominate them, with INTELLIGENT ACTION, otherwise COMMON SENSE—and WORK!

"A lot of us are sitting around waiting for Hoover to do something, or Mellon to do something, or Europe to pay back that money, or the farmers to get "relieved," or LUCK to tap us on the shoulder, and hand us a package of prosperity. We're just like Elija Hobbs, watching for the end of the world. It was the END, as far as HE was concerned—but not the sort of finish he'd mapped-out in his program of 'hopeful waiting.' Pneumonia, instead of a Fiery Chariot, lifted him to the Pearly Gates. Instead of angels ushering him up the Golden Stairs, in his checkered-tablecloth, his neighbors walked off with his possessions, and left him out in the wet!

"Business is going to get good again—yes. But we're going to have to make it GET that way. Fear won't do it, nor faith in a lot of miracles, without WORK. The farmer has to plow, plant, reap, then work like heck to dispose of his crop. It took work to make this world, and if Adam had been on the job instead of nibbling Eve's apple-cores, and fooling around with a snake, we'd all be eating Garden-of-Eden 'manna,' instead of depression-fodder!

"Nobody's going to help us—but US. We can have 'have dominion' over this depression, when we 'work out our OWN salvation,' and quit waiting for somebody to do it for us. It's taken me YEARS to learn this, and here I'm wasting time cheering YOU up, when I ought to be working! Goodbye—and GET BUSY!"

He hustled away.

The more I think over what he said, danged if I don't believe he's RIGHT.

As for me—I'm ditching the old "tablecloth," and going to work, or I'll be "out in the rain" like Elija Hobbs—and somebody will have my UMBRELLA!

The same to YOU!

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THE WORLD

(By H. H. Siegele)

"THE world with all of its knowledge, its organizations and its social systems, is more and more becoming a place of confusion," the philosopher said. "Civilization is what we call it, but civilization as we find it today is synonymous with that short, ugly, little word, sin. Every child, even before it is born into this world, is squarely up against forces that are contrary to the God-given laws that are fixed within its little make-up. Many parents of the working class through over-work, worrying over unemployment or lack of proper or sufficient food, unintentionally bring upon their unborn child the first stings of modern civilization. But the child of the wealthy parents is not immune to this parental suffering. Here the trouble is more nearly under-work and over-indulgence in leisure and in rich and unwholesome food. And thus millions of children come into the world every year, grow up and go out of it, fighting forces of civilization for which nature made practically no provisions. Customs, conventions and man-made laws, which were made and established long before the child was born, place barriers into the way of the child, and bind and shackle it in its very infancy. Those barriers are made stronger, and the shackles are fastened tighter, as the child grows into maturity, regardless of circumstances and conditions. Only a comparatively few are able to break away from these handicaps of civilization without meeting disaster. The rest of them go on, some submit, some fight and others fail."

The philosopher was still gazing out over the homes of unemployed workingmen, as he spoke, and he knew that much of the suffering that came to them was not of their own making .... Our philosopher, though he owned his own home, lived among working men. There were some of his associates who ventured out among the "silk stockings," when they became financially able to buy or build a home of their own, but this was not always as fortunate as one might expect. One of these associates built a house in the silk stocking section of the city, and because it was right, he favored public improvements. So when the time came, he signed a petition to have his street paved. The petition called for gravel, and that suited him, because it kept him out of the mud and at the same time cost less than hardsurface paving; besides, he could pay it off in ten yearly installments. But he had no more than started to pay on the gravel paving, when lo and behold, one of the silk stockings wasn't satisfied with a graveled street. But he was in the minority, and had to like it; even though he owned more lots on that street than the others. But one day, to the surprise of the philosopher's friend, a petition was circulated calling for a hardsurface paving. "Surely" said he, "my friends won't go back on me," and they didn't. So he was sure, in the end, he would have the laugh on the man in the minority. But the big silk stocking, by means of blanket deeds, managed to deed over his vacant lots to some of his trusted friends, long enough to sign the petition for hardsurface paving, and then they were deeded back again. This transaction made our good friend pay, first for a gravel pavement, because it was a little cheaper, and second, for a hardsurface pavement, because one of his rich uncles had to have hardsurface paving in front of his home . . .Yes, as we said before, our philosopher was still gazing out over the homes of the unemployed workingmen, when he continued:

"In the primeval days of our country, when men had few tools, and the world did not produce as bountifully as it does today with our highly improved machinery, it nevertheless gave every man who was willing to work for it, a living, and every man who wanted to be decently happy, could be happy, and there was a good measure of liberty thrown in, to boot. In those days, a job didn't amount to so much. A man could take his gun and an axe, with a few other implements, move a little to the west of his neighbor, and he could live, even though he had little, if any, money. But today the world produces bountifully, by reason of modern machinery, and is able to give its inhabitants plenty and to spare, but it is failing in thousands and thousands of instances to do it. On the contrary, the more bountiful its supply, the fiercer and the more acute is the cry of hunger among those who, through no fault of their own, find themselves among the unfortunate of the world.

There is something wrong," the philosopher went on, after a pause, "with a social system and its laws, when people are permitted to starve in the midst of plenty. If our government can protect property by means of its laws, why can it not by means of other laws control the distribution of property, so that every man, if he wants to, can make an honest living, indulge in his share of life's happiness and enjoy the boon of unselfish liberty?"

The philosopher, as he spoke these words, was aware of the fact that no social system can bring about a state of perfection. He knew that different men have different dispositions, and that those dispositions governed, largely, their likes and their dislikes. He knew, too, that there was in the make-up of human nature a tendency that would make men shiftless and lazy, if they did not have to put forth an effort to obtain the necessities of life; and that there are those who yield to those tendencies, he knew. But when the world is full of millions of unemployed men. who are doing everything but using a gun, to get employment, it is an altogether different matter, and that, our philosopher knew full well.

"The world owes every man who is willing to work for it, a living," he concluded, "and whenever men starve in the midst of plenty, it is murder, and sooner or later the murderer will be found out."

You've Won Anyhow

What if you came out second
  In the race that you have run?
If you put your best in the running,
  In the final score you've WON!

If you kept the goal before you,
  And played the game four-square,
While another carried off the prize
  By tactics not quite fair,

You've won the greater battle
  When you played it fair and right;
Although another touched the goal,
  You really won the fight.

Go! Brace yourself the stronger,
  And work with greater zest!
The right is bound to triumph
  When you put it to the test!

Just keep your standard flying,
  And don't give up the game!
The second place, with honor,
  Beats any first—with shame!

—M. Rawley Lemley.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER
Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
Publishers

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, JANUARY, 1933

The Union's Place

MANY members of trade unions apparently fail to realize their error where they carelessly or wilfully fall behind in their dues and allow themselves to become dropped from the rolls of their union.

True, times are hard and many times great sacrifices are necessary in order to keep one's self in good standing, but if one will stop and think carefully, he will see that his only protection against wage cutting, long hours and unsatisfactory working conditions is in his union.

Whence came the fair wages, reasonable working hours and improved conditions. enjoyed by workers today? Whence came the eight-hour day, the five-day week, the safety and health legislation, the workingmen's compensation laws, pensions and homes for aged members, and other beneficent regulations favorable to the workers? Could any one man have gained a single one of these benefits?

It is only because of constant effort and untiring labor of union organizations that we enjoy these benefits. Wherever union organizations are strongest there will be found the highest wages, best working conditions, a prosperous, happy, contented community, with a high moral and social standard.

The organized unions are rarely attacked when times are prosperous. It is only in time of calamity, such as we are now experiencing, that those whose inclinations are to exploit labor, dare attempt their degrading methods of intimidation—methods that, taking advantage of want and need of workers, would lower their moral and social condition to the everlasting disgrace of society.

Never in our history was it more important for union members to cling to their organization. We have had to fight hard for every advance we have made and we have another fight before us to regain the strength and prestige we have been forced, by the times, to relinquish. Let no one think they will not be regained. We have the organization, and we have in those who have remained staunch, a fighting force better equipped than ever before, and given the opportunity through a return of normal conditions, we will go forward farther and faster than ever.

Therefore let our members in arrears start off the New Year by settling their indebtedness and thereby become entitled to all the rights, benefits and privileges provided for in our General Constitution and Laws.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Magazine of Wall Street Offers a Cure

THE Magazine of Wall Street has an article in a recent issue noteworthy for its common sense discussion of today's economic problems. It seems that business is learning at last to diagnose its troubles accurately.

"Little or nothing is being done to create markets for the production which is being encouraged," says this publication, and continues: "No substantial recovery from the depression nor any lasting revival of business profits is conceivable unless we attain a broad distribution of wealth.

"In any general and enduring prosperity, a great majority of people must be participants . . . even justified expansion will not be possible unless buying power is restored by a relief of actual unemployment and its concomitant —the fear which besets those currently employed."

The article suggests that as a beginning employers make a conservative survey of business for a period of three months, possibly six months, and then announce to workers that for a given time no further lay-offs or wage cuts would take place.

As a further solution, the article advocates adoption of the five-day week, a long step forward, even though its reasoning on this point is a trifle hazy.

The article gets back to sounder ground when it concludes that the people of this country must be able to live on a standard permitting purchase of some so-called luxuries as well as necessaries if any prosperity is to endure.

If employers generally do a little thinking along these lines and then start to work saving themselves from hard times, they yet may supply the leadership for which this country has been waiting vainly during the last three years.

Labor Pioneered in Declaring Economic Necessity of the Shorter Working Week

All that is being said today in support of shorter hours per day and a shorter work-week, was said with equally sound logic by the leaders in the American Federation of Labor from the very beginning, writes John P. Frey, secretary-treasurer of the A. F. of L. Metal Trades Department. But 50 years ago the human, the social and the economic justification for shorter hours of labor were sneered at and ridiculed by practically everyone outside of the trade union movement.

Apparently it has taken many years and the catastrophe of an overwhelming period of depression to bring outstanding public characters to the point where they would begin to advocate the principles and the policies which were so thoroughly, ably and clearly presented by the trade union leaders 50 years ago.

It is an evidence of progress, but an evidence of stupidity on the part of those who direct industrial policy through their control as chief executives over the sources of financial support, for these same gentlemen had within their power during the last ten years to lend their support to the trade union effort to shorten hours of labor. They had the most logical reasons for doing so, for the Federal statistics had indicated a steady increase in the number of unemployed even during the so-called prosperous years.

Approximately two million wage earners were eliminated from the manufacturing, transportation, and agricultural industries during the ten years ending in 1929. Yet at the end of the ten years industry was producing more, the railroads were hauling more, and the farms producing more than they had ten years previously.

Just now it would appear that sources outside of the trade union movement are preparing to claim credit for originating a movement to shorten the hours of labor and to more or less ignore what the trade union movement has done in that direction, which is practically 90 per cent of all that has been accomplished in bringing shorter working hours into practice.

The trade union movement should welcome these new converts to the shorter work-day, their influence can not be otherwise than helpful, but while we welcome their support we would be untrue to the trade union pioneers who preceded us, if we failed to call attention to the social, economic and industrial philosophy for the shorter workday which they gave to the people of our country.

Official Information

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of January, February and March, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of January, February and March; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Six blanks for the Treasurer were also enclosed, which are to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Traveling Members Attention

Secretary W. Moran, of Local Union No. 34, San Francisco, California, advises members not to be misled by newspaper reports of large appropriations made for San Francisco bridges, as they were misled on the Hoover Dam situation.

The facts are that San Francisco is now feeding approximately fifty thousand unemployed men and their dependents and, further, that the state law of California provides that on public work none but citizens of the United States shall be employed and that such citizens must have been residents and bonifide voters of the state of California one year to be entitled to work upon these projects. All members who are contemplating a trip to San Francisco for the sole purpose of securing employment on these projects are warned that it will be difficult to obtain and the facts stated are to protect members who would be misled by paper propaganda.

* * *

At a recent meeting of Local Union 2117, Mankato, Minnesota, it was learned that a number of out of town carpenters had come to the city in the hope of finding employment. Secretary

Woolworth of Local Union 2117 wishes to notify traveling members that there is no work in that city at the present time and no prospects for the near future.

* * *

Owing to the prevailing unemployment condition in the building industry, Secretary Robert Larson of Local Union No. 66, wishes to advise traveling carpenters to stay away from Jamestown, N. Y., where there is practically nothing doing in the building line. The majority of the members of Local Union 66 are idle and have been for some time.

Report of Delegate to the Twenty-fifth Convention of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor

To The Members of the General Executive Board.

Greeting:

The Twenty-fifth Convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Netherland-Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, November 17 and 18, 1932.

The Convention was called to order and presided over by President George W. Perkins. Addresses of welcome were delivered, and then an interesting talk was made by President Green of the American Federation of Labor. The reports of the President and Secretary-Treasurer were delivered in printed form to the delegates. The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted and the delegates seated.

The Committees appointed to deal with the Reports of the Officers submitted reports that were very interesting. The discussion following these reports went to show that there was a lively interest upon the part of the delegates. While the Department has met with many discouragements during the past year, yet their progress has been splendid in spite of it all.

The average membership reported by the Label Trades Department at their Convention in Vancouver a year ago was 545,065, and the average membership as reported at this convention was 496,283. There was one new affiliation with the Department during the past year, the same being the Laundry Workers International Union with an average membership of 5,500. The financial condition of the Department has improved. The balance reported on hand August 31, 1931, was $9,753.71, while the balance in the General Fund August 31, 1932, was given as $11,572.70. There is also a balance of $12,301.99 in a special fund to be used for publicity and advertising purposes.

This phase of the Department is being handled in a very interesting, intelligent and efficient manner, but with a view of making every saving possible in order to get value received for every dollar spent. Schemes for arousing the interest of the membership in the work of the Department were discussed, and some of them, to say the least, proved to be very enlightening.

The Officers of the Department reported splendid co-operation from all local and central bodies. The one thing that attracted my attention is the fact that the Department is sticking to the purpose for which it was organized, and delivering a service that I believe will be of inestimable value to the affiliated organizations in general. Steps were taken to reduce to the minimum the expenses of the Department, and I believe this will be accomplished without destroying its effectiveness. The Officers have all rendered satisfactory and efficient service, and were re-elected without opposition.

As a measure of economy upon the part of our own organization I was the only delegate present from the Brotherhood. I attended every minute of the sessions from the beginning to the end, and did, in my humble way, everything I could to promote the interest of our Brotherhood in an effort to get the support that I felt would stimulate the interest of our organization in the promotion of the Union Label.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) GEO. H. LAKEY,
Delegate.

R. E. L. Connolly, Former General Officer Dies

Robert E. L. Connolly of Local Union No. 103, Birmingham, Alabama, died October 8, 1932, at his home in Fairhope, Alabama, in his 67th year. Brother Connolly was born in Bound Brook,

N. J., June 16, 1865, in which city he resided until his early manhood when he took up his residence in Birmingham. Here he joined Local Union 75 on April 10, 1899, and held membership in that Local Union until November, 1907, when he transferred to Local 296 of Ensley, Alabama. He remained in that Local Union until October 12, 1914, when he transferred to Local 103.

Brother Connolly was active in the affairs and interests of our organization from the time of his acceptance to membership until a few years previous to his death, when failing health necessitated his removal from Birmingham to Fairhope, in which city he took up the duties of Treasurer of the Fairhope Single Tax Corporation.

At the 12th general convention of the United Brotherhood held in Atlanta, Georgia, in 1902, he was elected to the office of Second General Vice-President which office he held for two years.

At the 14th general convention held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in September, 1906, he was nominated for the office of member of the General Executive Board for the fourth district and was elected to that office by referendum vote the following November, and was re-elected at the Salt Lake City, Utah, convention in 1908, and at the Des Moines, Iowa, convention in 1910.

Brother Connolly had a large acquaintance among the general membership of our organization who we are sure will be grieved to learn of his death.

DEATH ROLL

WILLIAM CAMPBELL—Local Union No. 2048, Niagara on the Lake, Ont., Can.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY—Local Union No. 103, Birmingham, Alabama.

LEONIDAS ENGLISH—Local Union No. 525, Coshocton, Ohio.

DAVID DYALL HALL—Local Union No. 627, Jacksonville, Florida.

FRANK HENRY, Local Union No. 1141, Pampa, Texas.

JOSEPH MARTIN SIMON—Local Union No. 627, Jacksonville, Florida.

YON YONSEN—Local Union No. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa.

Founder of Five-Day Work Week Is Dead

Malcolm E. Gray, 66, nationally known as the originator of the five-day week and founder of the Rochester Can Company and the Atlantic Stamping Company of Rochester, N. Y., died last November in Genesee hospital, Rochester, of pneumonia.

After establishing the five-day week in his Rochester plant, without reduction of wages for the shorter week, several years ago, Mr. Gray stated in an interview that the results accomplished by his workmen under the shorter week more than justified what was then an experiment. He said that it greatly increased the efficiency of the workers.

◆

Aliens Send Millions Home

Is this why money is so scarce these days? Foreigners and foreign-born Americans still send millions and millions of good American dollars back to their native lands each year. The Commerce Department reveals that last year they sent back a grand total of $173,000,000. Some of Mussolini's domain sent more dollars home than the sons of any other country—$26,500,000 in all. Next in order came the Greeks with $25,000,000, Russians, $15,000,000 and Japanese, $12,500,000. But hard times show up even in this flow of Uncle Sam's dollars to foreign shores. The total of $173,000,000 for 1931 was 13 per cent less than in 1930 and some 30 per cent less than in 1929.

"American tourists expenditures last year amounted to $570,000,000, while foreign visitors in the United States left $112,000,000," the Commerce Department announces.

"Tourists outlay by Americans in the five years prior to 1931 averaged $760,000,000. After 1923 funds annually left abroad by American travelers increased steadily until 1929 when the peak of $850,000,000 was reached. In Europe the peak was reached in 1928, but expenditures in Canada and Cuba showed a marked rise in 1929.

"Approximately 13,240,000 persons crossed the Canadian border by automobile, 1,750,000 by rail or steamboat, 31,000 went to Mexico on tourist permits, and 380,523 departed from American ports.

"Foreigners numbering 74,928 visited the United States."

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Efforts of Local Union 762 Prove Successful

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union 762 of Quincy, Mass., has been carrying on the battle for the employment of union labor for a considerable length of time and during the last few months has been kept constantly on the firing line.

There is a new Post Office being erected in our city and, like every other city, most of our members are idle. When the work got started it was found that the sub-contractor doing the concrete work, who came from another city, had brought his own men and our agent was unable to get any of our members on the job, although the general contract specified that all work must be done under union conditions. After a number of conferences with the sub-contractor, it was decided to take the matter up with the proper government officials at Washington, D. C. It is very gratifying to inform you that instructions were issued by officials in Washington that all work done on the building must be by union labor and local men if possible.

Much credit is due those who made this possible as it is not only beneficial to the members of Local Union 762 but to all the building trades.

The newspapers of this city rendered much assistánce through their editorials for which our Local Union was very grateful.

John F. Hardie, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 762. Quincy, Mass.

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Craftsmen During Colonial Times

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The first workers sent in the early settlements as indentured servants came chiefly from the great class of unemployed workers—the surplus population of Great Britain. Transportation to the colonies was a legitimate means of directing an unwieldy overflow of population, but the practice extended to the criminal class and regardless of constant protest on the part of the colonies they rapidly increased throughout the eighteenth century, and was stopped only by the American Revolution. The colonists opposed the introduction of convicts by every means in their power, but despite their efforts they were not successful.

An indentured servant was one who came to the new "World"—now the United States—under a contract with the shipowner or merchant who transported him for the purpose of disposing of his services upon arrival. The entire system of white servitude which developed in the American colonies arose from the system of apprenticeship which had been in vogue in Great Britain for several centuries preceding, and the use of this system to labor during the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries largely accounts for the readiness with which emigrants entered into a contract of servitude in order to reach the country. The scarcity of labor and high wages was a vital problem and resulted in the system of securing workers by contract or indenture which became a definite labor policy in Pennsylvania, and white servitude continued for a quarter of a century after the establishment of the Republic. Indentured servants figure largely in the heavy immigration at the close of the eighteenth century. The system was never legally abolished. It died gradually as the economic conditions which had created it changed. As population increased, labor supply became plentiful, and with the introduction of machinery and the factory system employers found no difficulty in securing free labor as needed. In 1630 daily wages of carpenters in Massachusetts were around 75 cents a day. Salem, Massachusetts, built a town hall in 1677 and paid the carpenter, "one third money and two thirds in provision "for his work. The American monetary system adopted by the Republic at the close of the Revolution slowly became established. Pounds, shillings, and pence remained in the most of the old communities for more than a generation after the adoption of the Constitution, although they were of course definitely convertible into dollars and cents. The personal accounts of Thomas Jefferson, even when he was President (1801-1809) were kept in pounds, shillings and pence.

The cabinetmaker, as distinct from the carpenter and joiner, appears in the latter part of the eighteenth century. The daily wage rate is stated as at $1.50 paid to the cabinetmakers in 1794. Rates of pay of carpenters during the first quarter of the eighteenth century in Massachusetts was 72 cents per day, with 84 cents paid in 1712 on the Boston town hall.

After the Revolution, from 1785 to the close of the century, the rate paid to skilled building tradesmen in Philadelphia was 85 cents for carpenters. Wages rose steadily in the nineteenth century, after the Federal and State Governments had begun to function. In New York in 1836 carpenters were getting $1.75 per day and in Philadelphia $1.50.

Unlike most of the trades of the colonial period, the craft of shipbuilding was followed by skilled and specialized workers. Shipwrights from Great Britain were complete masters of the art of building ships in their day. The rate of pay for ship-carpenters in the seventeenth century was 60 cents a day. In 1807 to 1815 shipyard wages were $1.00 to $1.50.

A custom of long standing in the shipbuilding industry required employers to furnish workers with "drink or grog" at two intervals in the day. The ceremony of laying the keel and also the christening of a vessel was always accompanied with the use of the glowing "spirits." Thacher Magoun, a shipbuilder of Medford, Mass., determined to abolish the grog privilege. There was a brief, unsuccessful strike, but finally all gave in, and a ship was built without the use of liquor in any form.

In the present day it seems ridiculous that nails were a problem at any time. Nevertheless throughout the early period of settlement most all the nails used by the colonists were imported. In 1790 production began to displace the home manufacture of hand wrought nails with the introduction of a nail cutting machine. Within a few years many machines for making nails were patented and put in operation.

John Gray,
L. U. No. 2163. New York, N. Y.

◆

Large Output Goes With High Wages

Organized labor's contention that higher wages make more efficient workers is emphatically sustained by an investigation of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics into pay rates and production statistics in the blast furnace industry.

"The plants having the lowest output per man-hour were those paying the lowest hourly wage, while the plants with the highest man-hour production were those paying the highest wages," the bureau's report declares.

"In the highest wage-plants, the man-hour production was more than 11 times as great as in the lowest-wage plants."

In other words, the employer is simply "kidding" himself when he believes that low wages are a good investment. The bureau brings out that point in a detailed analysis.

Establishments where 36 cents an hour was the prevailing wage had a labor cost of $2.55 for each ton of output. But where the men were getting 76 cents an hour the cost of producing a ton was only 58 cents. The low-wage plants produced only two-tenths of a ton per man-hour as compared with "one ton or more" where the higher hourly rate was in effect.

The bureau found some plants paid an average hourly wage of only 19 cents during the "boom" period of 1929. On the other hand there were a few where the average rate was $1.06 an hour. It was in the latter group where the highest production per man-hour prevailed—11 times greater than in the 19-cent places.

Another interesting fact discovered by the bureau was that the efficiency of the workers in nine "selected plants" (five in the lowest and four in the highest wage group) increased more than twice as rapidly as the increase in the average hourly wage.

◆

A perfect ruby is worth two or three times the price of a diamond of the same size, weight and quality.

Green Approves Remington Rand Company's Four-Day Week Policy

The action of the officials of the Remington Rand Company in establishing the four-day week and increasing their factory payroll fifty per cent was endorsed by William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

Mr. Green said:

"The announcement made by James H. Rand, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Remington Rand, Incorporated, that the Remington Rand Company was increasing its factory payrolls 50 per cent and had placed its eight major plants on a four-day week basis indicates that this company at least is determined to attack the unemployment problem in a remedial constructive and practical way.

"Through a distribution of the amount of work available and through an increase in the purchasing power of those employed, an approach has been made to the unemployment problem in a way recommended by Labor for more than three years.

"If all the manufacturers of the nation would follow the lead taken by Mr. Rand, the nation's unemployment problem would be very largely solved within a remarkably short space of time.

"Truly the time has come for concerted action by all employers along the lines followed by Mr. Rand.

"We can only bring about a return to prosperity through an increase in the buying power and through the creation of work opportunities for millions of jobless men and women.

"Prosperity and a standing army of unemployed are contradictory economic conditions.

"The power to buy and consume goods is the power which must ultimately overcome and master unemployment.

"That power can be exercised by men who are at work receiving steady wages enabling them to buy and consume manufactured products.

"The advanced attitude of James H. Rand, Jr., Chairman of the Board of Remington Rand, Incorporated, upon the subject of work-time adjustment and increased buying power ought to be assumed by all the employers of the entire country.

"If such a course was followed, we would virtually lift ourselves out of the distressing economic condition in which we have been placed for the past three years."

Housing Loan Requests

Housing projects are a most constructive proposal to meet depression needs. The investments would be self-liquidating and the projects would meet a need not served by speculative builders and would make a real contribution toward raising standards of living.

Congress provided funds for loans for slum rehabilitation and for housing for families of low incomes. The low-income worker can find few propositions that make it wise for him to undertake to own his own home. This is unfortunate for the nation, for home ownership puts a distinctive stability into family life and provides a valuable type of investment.

Congress provided that corporations securing loans from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation must be under state or municipal regulation as to rents, charges, capital structure, rate of return, and areas and methods of operation. New York was the only state having such regulation, but Texas and Ohio enacted legislation providing the required regulations. Similar laws were defeated in Pennsylvania and Indiana and held up in Illinois. The enactment of legislation providing for state housing authorities is a constructive service for normal conditions as well as for this emergency. There is need for constructive planning to provide the best possible homes for the great majority of our citizens who are unable to finance the construction of individual homes.

There have been but few enterprises in this field. In cases where private companies have built model homes, prices have been prohibitive for the average wage-earner. Many European countries have financed housing projects at cheap rentals, but have generally not provided the housing equipment required by customs in this country.

There is pending before the Reconstruction Finance Corporation a slum-reclamation project covering twenty blocks in New York City which had been approved by the New Housing Board, but which can not now be financed through normal channels. Such a project would do much to redeem life in lower East Side New York.

As this field of construction does not attract the speculator or investor, it is properly one for collective effort. The community must assume responsibility for slum prevention and provide adequate housing as well as for parks and playgrounds.

We urge the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to provide loans generously for housing projects that conform to the best requirements. This will mean work for the unemployed as well as homes for workers.

Well Known Author Expresses His Frank Opinion of the Depression

Henry J. Mencken, looked upon by some as the most penetrating critical mind in the country, has been asked to express an honest opinion on the current depression, and in reply he states that he sees no reason to be alarmed over the future of the nation or the security of the capitalistic system. The man who has devoted more than a quarter of a century to speaking his mind on questions of the moment is convinced the terrors which stalk behind present conditions are vastly exaggerated.

A recent United Press dispatch quotes Mr. Mencken as declaring that "obviously the capitalistic system is working badly in these days of severe stress. But so would any other system. It seems to me that, for all its defects, it is doing far better in the United States today than the communistic system did in Russia at the time of the last famine.

"The effects of the depression are greatly exaggerated. Mainly by interested parties. Some of them are communistic sympathizers who try to make it appear that communism would save us. Others are charity mongers who naturally howl calamity whenever there is a chance, and yet others are simply idiots of the kind who yell 'fire' in crowded theaters."

Moreover, states Mr. Mencken, we may realize the hopes that useful things may come out of the existing slump.

"The rascality of professional politicians," he insists, is being neatly exposed and so is the stupidity of bankers, most of whom seem to have lost far more themselves than they have lost for their customers. Best of all, we are learning that economists are mainly quacks. A few years ago they were heard gravely by almost everyone, including especially bankers, but now it is plain that their so-called science is at least half buncombe.

"The exposure of such charlatans leaves us a bit bewildered, but much better off than we were when we believed them. For human progress consists mainly in ceasing to believe in nonsense. The more ignorant the man, the more sure he is of everything, for every question he has a ready answer. The concept of the insoluble is simply beyond him.

"Nevertheless, it remains a fact that most of the really basic human problems are probably insoluble. The chances are that the world will never see a genuinely sound and efficient system of government, and that it will never see a perfect economic system."

How to Take Life

Take it just as though it was—as it is—an earnest, vital and important affair. Take it as though you were born to the task of performing a merry part of it—as though the world awaited your coming. Take it as though it was a grand opportunity to do and achieve, to carry forward great and good schemes, to help and cheer a suffering, weary, it may be heart-broken brother. Now and then a man stands aside from the crowd, labors earnestly, steadfastly, confidently, and straightway becomes famous for wisdom, intellect, skill, greatness of some sort. The world wonders, admires, idolizes, and it only illustrates what others may do if they take hold of life with a purpose. The miracle, or the power, that elevates the few, is to be found in their industry, application, and perseverance under the promptings of a brave, determined spirit.

—Mark Twain.

Every man, woman and child in the United States consumes on the average 67 oranges per year.

* * *

There were 27 metals more precious than gold.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LIII.

One of the things that every builder should keep in mind from the very beginning of a job, and especially a residence job, is to make the building mouse-proof. A mouse-proof job does not cost any more than a job that is not, excepting that it takes a little more care and attention in choosing the form of construction. When the work is done by contract, and there are plans and specifications, then the builder has little choice in the matter, for the architect established the form of construction to be used, both by his drawings and by his specifications. But there are many cases where the builder must choose for himself, and at such times he should be able to choose the best. . . .If the owner, after he has occupied a building for some time, discovers that there are mice in the place, it does not necessarily prove that the building is not mouse-proof. We remember a little instance of the kind, where we were severely brought to task by a woman for not having made a certain building mouse-proof. She was sure it was not, because there were mice in the house. We assured her the house was mouse-proof, but that that did not mean it was to be permanently mouseless. For, as we told her, mice can come into a building in many ways: A door may be left open for only a few minutes, and admit mice and even rats into the building. Windows, too, and especially cellar windows, when the screens are off and the windows open, make it possible for these pests to enter a building. This is particularly true in the fall of the year, when they instinctively are looking for wintering quarters. Vegetables and other foodstuff, if brought into a building in large bulks, often have mice or rats hidden away in them, and the same is true of fuel; miscellaneous stuff, such as store boxes and the like, used for kindling; or wood, some of which might be hollow, in which mice can be carried into a building. A mouse-proof house, then, is not a house that will never have mice in it, but it is a house that will not

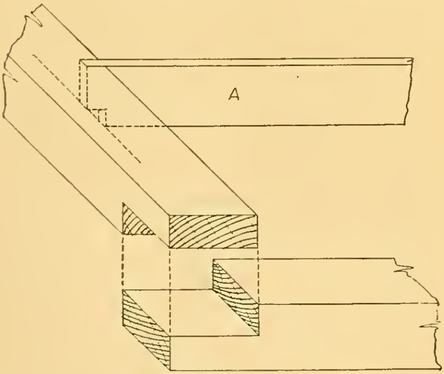


Fig. 292

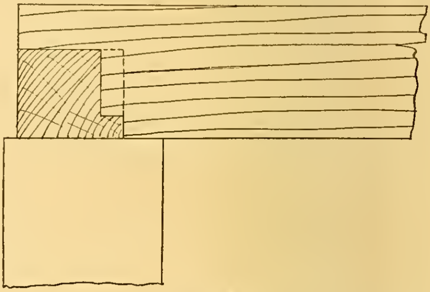


Fig. 293

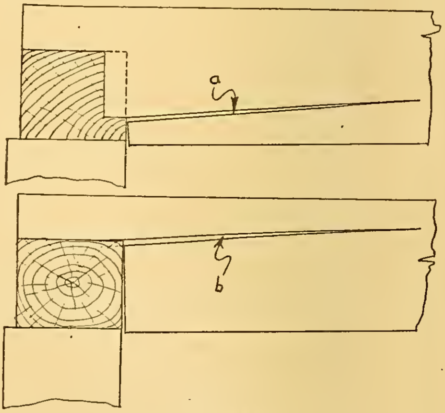


Fig. 294

permit mice or rats to enter while the windows and doors are closed.

With this lesson we are taking up problems that pertain more nearly to residence work. Of course we are not going to confine ourselves strictly to that, for some of the subjects, in order to be thorough, will make it necessary for us to go outside of this branch of carpentry, but in the main, we will deal with residence problems.

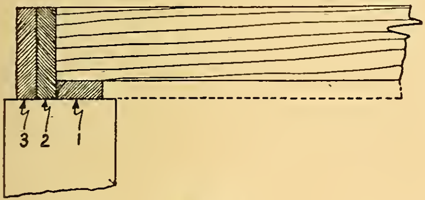


Fig. 295

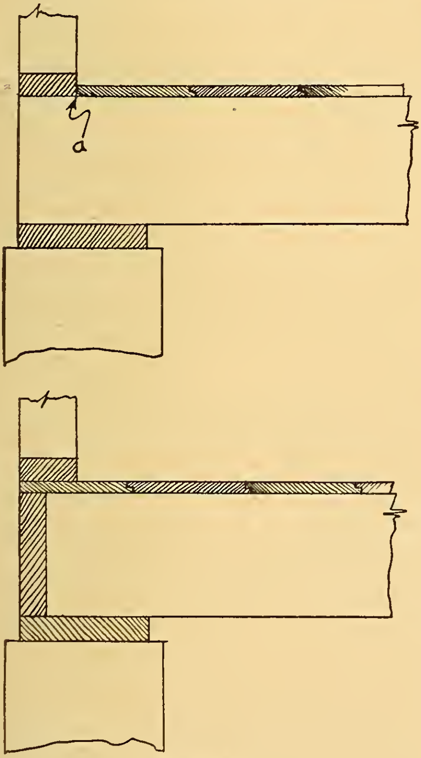


Fig. 296

The first thing above the foundation that the carpenter has anything to do with, is the sill, and we are showing in this lesson a number of sill constructions. Fig. 292 shows a perspective view of a corner of a heavy-timber sill. The joint shown, is a half-lap joint, but in many instances mortise-and-tenon joints are used. At A we are showing a joist and to the left, by dotted lines we are showing how the joist is fastened onto the sill. Mortise-and-tenon joints are also used in fastening joists. Another heavy timber sill is shown in cross section by Fig. 293. This joint between the sill and the joist, is substantial. It will be noticed that the joist is well fastened to the sill, but besides that, the joist has a direct bearing onto the foundation, as can be seen by referring to the drawing. The heavy timber sill, though, is rarely, if ever, used today in residence work.

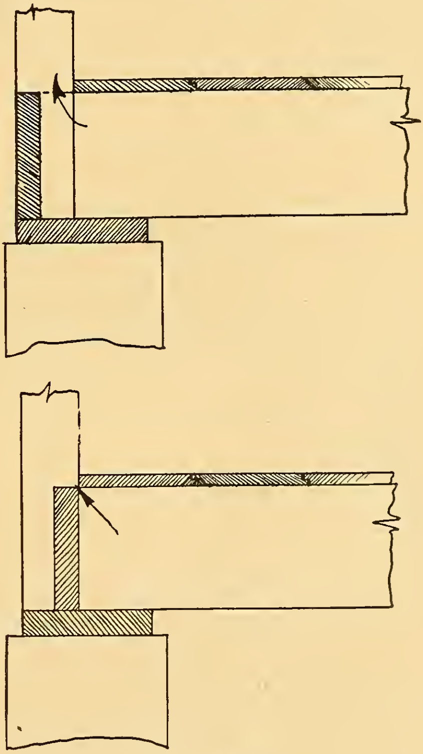


Fig. 297

Two bad constructions are shown by Fig. 294. The upper one is well fastened to the sill, but because the foundation does not give the end of the joists a direct bearing, it is liable to split when a heavy load comes onto it, somewhat in the manner indicated at a. The lower joint is bad throughout. It is poorly fastened to the sill, and to make matters worse, it does not have a direct bearing onto the foundation. The inevitable result is indicated at b, which represents a crack.

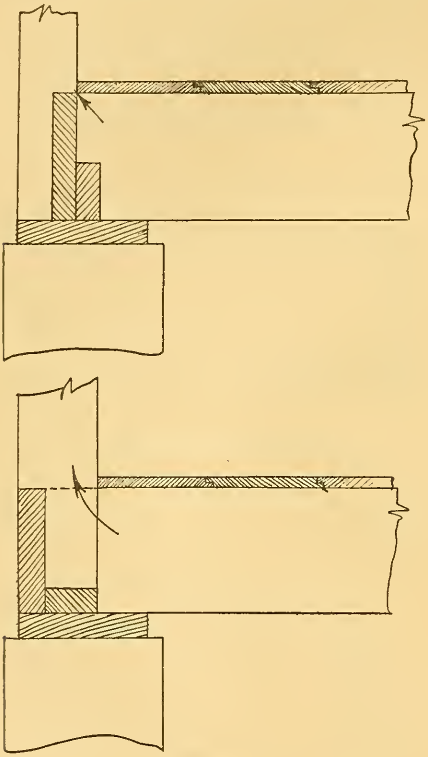


Fig. 298

Fig. 295 shows a built-up sill, that is a sort of compromise between the heavy timber sill and the box sill. This is a good form of construction, especially where the sill must carry a great deal of strain. The process of building this sill, is this: After the timber pointed out at 1, is in place, the joists are set, then timber number 2 is nailed onto the ends of the joists, and then number 3 is nailed securely to number 2. The dotted line shows how a wider joist can be used and notched so as to obtain a direct bearing onto the foundation. In cases where there is danger of the foundation settling unevenly, heavy sills are necessary to keep the superstructure from losing its shape, but in these days, when the foundations are usually made of reinforced concrete, heavy sills are not altogether necessary. Simple sills, such as we are showing by Fig. 296, are sufficient where the foundations do not settle. The upper sill, as can be seen, is merely a plank laid on the foundation, onto which the joists are fastened. The lower one, is a simple box sill. Both of these constructions can be called mouse-proof, however the upper one has a weak point at a, where, if the joint should be somewhat open, mice will gnaw holes through into the rooms above.

Fig. 297 shows two box sill constructions, neither of which is mouse-proof; the arrows indicate where they are not. Two more sill constructions, which are not mouse-proof, are shown by Fig. 298. The arrows show where mice can get through, or gnaw through, as the case may be. The lower illustration shows a construction where a 2x6 studding is used, instead of a 2x4. Fig. 299 shows two sill constructions that are absolutely mouse-proof.

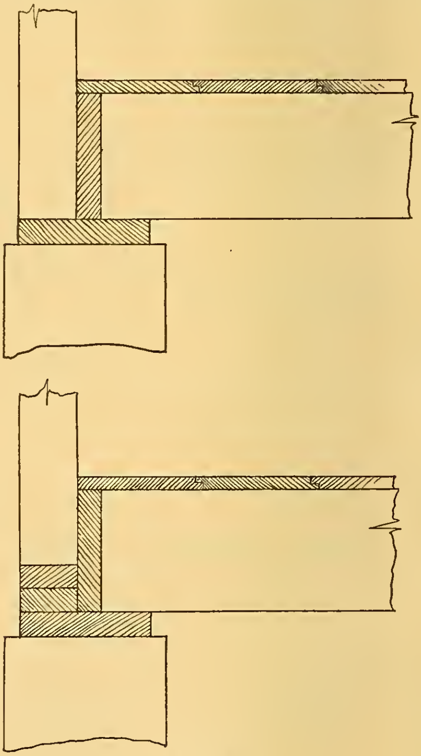


Fig. 299

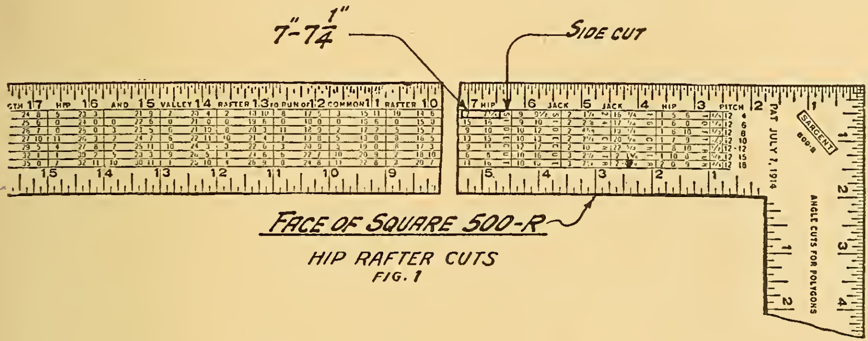
THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART NINE

In framing a roof it is very essential to bear in mind that the job of the carpenter does not consist in just merely putting things together, but in having all the roof members cut to proper length and shape, strictly adhere to the required bevels and angles for each individual member so that, when they are set up in place they bear perfectly against each other and nailing becomes a secondary mechanical job.

It should be remembered that nailing alone will not do. No matter how many nails you drive, if the members of the roof do not fit snugly against each other your roof will be shaky and becomes a menace to the firmness and stability of the whole structure.



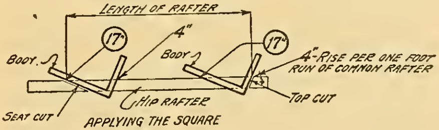
HIP RAFTER CUTS
FIG. 1

In a hip or valley roof this is very important. The hip and valley rafters must have not only top and bottom cuts like the common rafters but they also have side or cheek cuts where they rest against the common rafters and the ridge. This is truly a geometrical job; but which becomes a mere mechanical performance for one who is well conversant with the use and application of the Steel Square. It certainly is no task for a "cut and try" artist.

My friend, don't tackle the work unless you are sure you know how to go about it in the right way. For if you do—the result will be a pile of wasted lumber and what is worst of all, you may be run off the job.

However, there is nothing hard about it, no special knowledge of mathematics required if you decide to apply yourself to the study of a few simple rules explaining the use of this wonderful calculating device known as the Steel Square. You must realize that this instrument is the result of most extensive and careful calculations by experienced and skillful mathematicians shaped into a piece of steel to relieve you of any mental efforts, eliminating the possibility of costly mistakes, and, if you are sincere about your work, to insure the most gratifying results.

TOP AND BOTTOM CUTS. The top and bottom cuts of hip or valley rafters are the surfaces where these members meet with the ridge board and the plate. To obtain these cuts a method similar to that used for common rafters is employed. It is understood that the total rise of the roof for hip rafters is the same as for common rafters. The run, however, is different. This was explicitly treated in the previous chapters of this work and it was explained that whenever the common rafter rises a certain height for each 12 inches run, the hip or valley rafters rise the same distance for each 17 inches of the respective runs. Therefore in order to determine the top and bottom cuts of hip or valley rafters, the following rule may be formulated:



APPLYING THE SQUARE
FIG. 2

RULE: To find the top and bottom cuts of a hip or valley rafter take 17 inches on the body of the Square and the "rise per foot run" on the tongue. 17 on the body will give the seat cut and the figure on the tongue the vertical or top cut. Fig. 2.

Thus for a roof having one-sixth pitch take 17 inches on the body and on the tongue the figure 4, which is the rise of roof per foot run. Mark on 17 side gives the bottom cut and on the 4 side gives top cut.

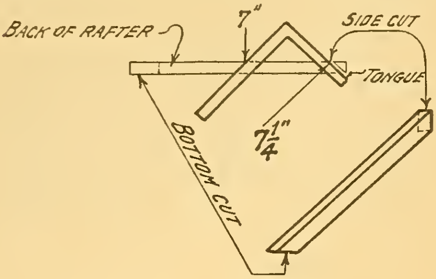


FIG. 3.

SIDE CUTS. In order to obtain the side or cheek cuts for hip or valley rafters on the Square 500-R the table shown on the face of the instrument should be followed. Fig. 1.

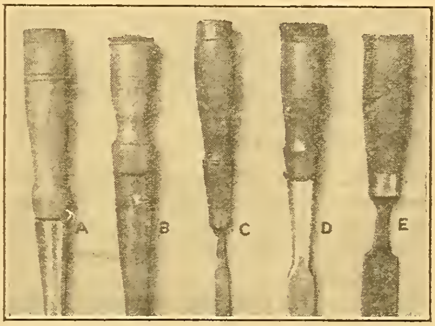
In this table under the second heading "Hip" a legend across the body of the tool reads: "Side Cuts." After locating the pitch of the roof which is in this case 1/6 find under the second heading " Hip" 7-7¼. Use 7 on the body of the Square and 7¼ on the tongue and mark on 7¼ for side cut. Fig. 3.

◆

Save Your Chisel Handles

(By Charles King)

The craftsman may avoid the too frequent annoyance of broken chisel handles by protecting the top of each with leather. The handle A, on the top of which leather washers have been glued around a pin that is part of the handle, is stocked by most hardware stores; while it is an improvement over a ferruled handle for ordinary work, it may become badly bruised and the leather split by the spreading of the wood pin if given hard usage, as at B, for rarely is the wood of such handles of the hardest of the kind of wood, as it should be. At C we have a handle that will stand more rough usage than the handle at A and may be made in the shop at any time. The top of the ordinary handle may be sawed off and two or three pieces of leather glued and brads driven through into the handle. At D is such a handle that for many years has been used roughly around a carpenter job shop and seems good for many years more for the original leather shows little wear. At E we have the grip of a tough hickory broken handscrew that was made into a chisel handle. This was used for many years by a professional cabinet maker in a furniture factory as a dovetailing chisel before dovetailing machines were much more than a dream, and practically every drawer of even a fair grade of furniture was hand dovetailed. Originally three pieces of leather protected the handle but two pieces have been worn out, the brads being driven into the wood. If the chisel were to go back to its old job, a couple of pieces of leather glued and bradded on the handle would make it as good as ever. Such a chisel handle is practically everlasting.



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Square and Compass

(By H. H. Siegele)

Two widely different instruments, so far as construction is concerned, and yet used in many cases to obtain the same results. The basic use of the steel square lies in the right-angle, but with that instrument a true circle can be described; while on the other hand, the

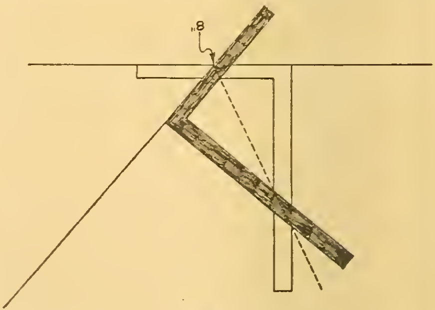


Fig. 1

compass is used primarily for describing circles, but if one has a compass, he can obtain a true right-angle. An octagon can be laid out with a steel square, but just as accurate an octagon can be described with a compass.

By the accompanying illustrations we are showing how exactly the same results can be obtained by those two important instruments, the square and the compass. Fig. 1 shows how a member cut can be obtained with a square. The square is shown applied to an obtuse angle, but it does not matter what kind of angle you might have, the principle is the same. We are showing two squares, one shaded and the other not. The unshaded square is placed in such a position that the figure 8 on the tongue intersects with the angle, and the blade is perpendicular with the base line; and the shaded square is so placed that the tongue rests on the inclined line, with the figure 8, also, intersecting at the angle. Having this, the member cut is obtained by striking a line from the point where the blades of the squares cross to the point of the angle, or the point where the tongues cross. The dotted line represents this line.

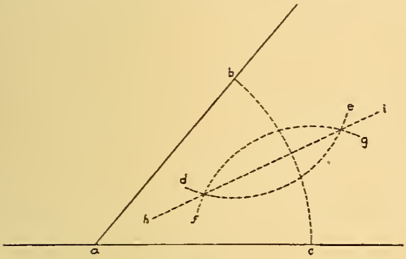


Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows how an acute angle can be divided with the aid of a compass, but the principle is the same, if applied to any other angle. We will start at point a, and with the compass set at a convenient distance, we will describe the part-circle, b-c, from a. This done, we change the distance of the compass, so it will again be convenient, and strike, d-e, from b; and f-g, from c. Now by striking a line from i to h, crossing the part-circles where they cross each other, we have a perfect division of the angle, which, at the same time, is the member cut of the angle. The dotted line i-h, if continued, would strike the point of the angle at a.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Solution of problem submitted by Brother Hill in the July issue of "The Carpenter":

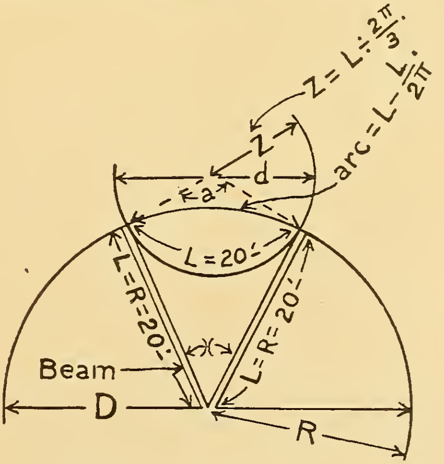
To find radius of the arc of the semisphere, and arc of large circle between 2 beams, as shown—is always proportional to the beams, we have 20 ft. more or less, and angles in degrees are always the same (never change). Therefore:

r equals L divided by $\frac{2\ \text{Pi}}{3}$ equals $\frac{3\text{L.}}{2\ \text{Pi}}$

Also arc of large circle as shown equals

$$\text{L} - \frac{\text{L}}{2\ \text{Pi}}$$

We know these 2 Formulas the same as we know Pi equals $\frac{\text{C}}{\text{D}}$ equals 3 1/7 or 3.1416 etc. This problem is very simple and true. When we know these two formulas any school boy can be able to find any angle, and any dimension of all problems.



In which:

r equals radius of the arc of the semisphere between 2 beams.

L equals length of the same arc, beams, or radius of beams circle, as 20 ft.

$\text{L} - \frac{\text{L}}{2\ \text{Pi}}$ equals length of the arc of large circle as shown.

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R equals radius or length of beams,—20 ft. as shown.

C equals circumference of any circle.

D equals diameter of the same circle.

$$\text{Pi equals } \frac{C}{D} \text{ equals } 3\ 1/7 \text{ or } 3.1416$$

etc.

Let A and X equal angles, in degrees, as shown.

Therefore:

$$X \text{ equals } \frac{180^\circ}{\text{Pi } R} \left(L - \frac{L}{2\text{ Pi}}\right) \text{ equals 48 degrees } 10'\ 40'' \text{ plus}$$

$$A \text{ equals } \frac{180^\circ}{\text{Pi } \left(\frac{3L}{2\text{ Pi}}\right)} \times L \text{ equals } 120^\circ$$

M. R. Tomovich,
L. U. No. 2375. San Pedro, Calif.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In answer to Brother Galliford regarding my solution to Brother Hill's problem in the September issue.

Brother Galliford states my solution gives an Arc of 22 ft. 8⅝ in. And a tangent or brace of 15 ft. 6⅞ in. I gave the radius as 10 feet and the degrees in the Arc 114.6 degrees.

The length of an Arc equals 3.1416 divided by 180 X degrees in Arc. 3.1416 divided by 180 equals .017453 and .017453 x 114.6 equals 20.001 feet. The length of half the cord I gave as 8.42 feet and half of angle X as 24 degrees 53′ 56″.

The hypotenuse which is the tangent is equal to the leg opposite an angle divided by the sin of the angle. Sin 24 degrees 53′ 56″ equals .4210.

8.42 divided by .4210 equals 20 feet.

Harry Watson,
L. U. No. 1779. Calgary, Alta.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am always interested in Carpenter problems. The problem submitted by Brother Hill has brought some interesting solutions. All calculations of the circle are approximations. The problem is to acquire the length of arc and tangent to it of equal measurements. The length of arc and tangent is given as 20. Divide 20 by 10 equals 2, subtract 2 from Pi is 1.141592656 x by 2 is 2.2831853072. This corresponds to cotangent 66 degrees 20′ 50.03″. Find its corresponding arc or 2.3159552454. Continue the series.

Cotangent 66 degrees 20′ 50.03″ 2.2831853072

Arc 66 degrees 20′ 50.03″ 2.3159552454

Cotangent 66 degrees 38′ 45.34″ 2.3159552454

Arc 66 degrees 38′ 45.34″ 2.3263817456

Cotangent 66 degrees 44′ 20.2″ 2.3263817456

Arc 66 degrees 44′ 20.2 2.3296286396

Cotangent 66 degrees 46′ 56.34″ 2.3296286396

Arc 66 degrees 46′ 56.34″ 2.3306578022

Cotangent 66 degrees 46′ 52.8″ 2.3306578022

In like manner till Arc and Cotangent are equal. Arc and Cotangent equal to 2.3311223604 divided by 2 1.1655611802. The reciprocal of this is the Radius 0.85795582176 X 10 8.57956 Cos times radius 0.788478 x 10 15′ 9 15/64″ distance at top of frame. The angles contained are as follows:

66 degrees 46′ 54.251″

23 degrees 13′ 05.749″

46 degrees 26′ 11.498″ angle of struts.

The remaining angle 133 degrees 33′ 48.502″

A 15 place 10 second table was used. Imagine a Sector of circle the radius is 0.8579 and length of arc 2.3311 and the length of subtangent 2.3311. This multiplied by radius 8.579 gives 20.

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East Islip, L. I., N. Y.

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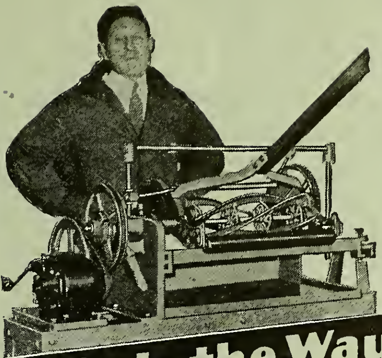
Key Chains (Label)	.15
Fobs (Label and Emblem)	.50
Gavels (Labels)	1.25
Small Pencils (Label)	.03
Rubber Tip Pencils (Label)	.05
Pins (Emblem)	.50
Buttons (Emblem)	.50
Rolled Gold Charms (Emblem)	1.50
Solid Gold Charms (Emblem)	7.50
Rings (Emblem)	5.00
B. A. Badges (Emblem)	3.00
Cuff Links (Emblem)	1.50
Match Box Holders (Label)	.15
Belt Loop and Chain (Label)	.75
Pins, Ladies Auxiliary (Emblem)	1.25
Auto Radiator Emblems	1.25

In Ordering These Goods Send All Orders and Make All Remittances Payable to

FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Sec.,
Carpenters' Bldg., 222 E. Michigan St.
Indianapolis, Ind.



This Is the Way To Make MONEY!

That is what hundreds of men are saying about the Foley Electrakeen Lawn Mower Sharpener business they have started. Wm. A. Hixson, a carpenter, reports, "I am doing very good with the machine so far. The first week I sharpened twenty-three in spare time." J. Green averaged $10 daily the first six days. Andrew Wyman's business grew from $45 the first week to $69, the sixth week.

Start Your Own Cash Business

There is no other method for sharpening lawn mowers to compare with the Foley. You can turn out perfect work quickly and easily. Simply put the lawn mower in the machine and turn on the power—the Foley Electrakeen System automatically sharpens ALL blades at once.

Foley Electrakeen Lawn Mower Sharpener

Uses same system as the leading lawn mower factories. Sharpens all sizes and types of lawn mowers. Costs you only 1c a job and you get $1.00, $1.25, $1.50 each. New attachment also grinds axes, hatchets, knives, etc. Walter Dambek writes, "In three weeks I made enough money to pay for the machine and all expenses. . . ."

Big Profits can be Earned

There is plenty of business waiting for you. People would rather have their lawn mowers sharpened the Foley way because they cut better and stay sharp longer. A small investment starts you in a big paying business. Sold on easy monthly payments if you wish—Spring will soon be here—There will be lots of business for you—Investigate now!

Send for Complete Information *Today*

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Tell me how I can start my own Cash Business and make Big Profits with the Foley Electrakeen Lawn Mower Sharpener.

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Address ....

City .... State ....

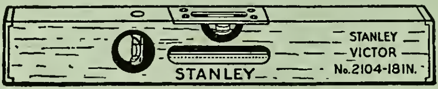
New Low Prices for Levels *made by Stanley!*

NEVER BEFORE have you been able to get Levels like these at such low prices — Levels made by Stanley yet priced as low as ordinary levels.

"STANLEY VICTOR" HARDWOOD LEVELS

Seasoned cherry wood with hand rubbed finish. Two proved glasses set solid in plaster. "Handy Grip" increases the ease of handling.

2 Glasses — 1 Plumb and 1 Level



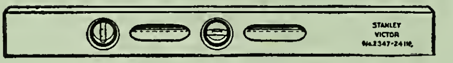
No. 2104—18″ long. Price $1.00

• • •

"STANLEY VICTOR" LIGHT WOOD LEVELS

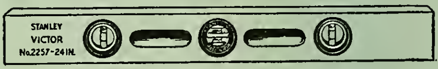
Seasoned sugar pine, weatherproofed with attractive Stanley Orange lacquer. Proved glasses are set solid in white plaster. Heavy indelible black lines on the glasses make it easy to locate the bubble. "Handy Grip" increases ease of handling.

2 Glasses — 1 Plumb and 1 Level



No. 2347 — 18″ long. Price $.80
24″ long. Price .90

4 Glasses — 2 Plumbs and 2 Levels



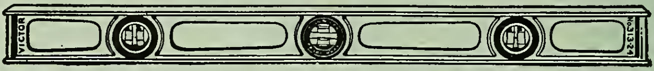
No. 2257 — 24″ long. Price $1.20
28″ long. Price 1.30

• • •

"STANLEY VICTOR" ALUMINUM LEVELS

Light in weight, weatherproof and durable. The patented Stanley "Truss" construction is the strongest and most rigid construction for aluminum levels. Six proved glasses are set solid in plaster. Heavy indelible black lines on the glasses make it easy to locate the bubble.

The glasses are so arranged that it is possible to read from either end or edge. 12″ and 18″ sizes have 4 proved glasses, 24″ and 28″ sizes have 6 proved glasses. 12″ size has a grooved bottom.



No. 313 — 12″ long. Price $2.00
18″ long. Price 1.80
24″ long. Price 2.00
28″ long. Price 2.30

Ask your hardware dealer to show you these levels at the remarkably low prices

STANLEY TOOLS

NEW BRITAIN, CONN.

The CARPENTER

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LIII. No. 2

FEBRUARY, 1933

"MILLERIZED"★

The greatest word in Roofing

THE word "Millerized" in connection with roofing products means that hot asphalt is *sprayed* from one side of the felt only—all the moisture is forced out. Life-giving asphalt is driven with full force *in* and *through* every fiber of the felt. This means longer life to the roof and *that is what every homeowner wants!*

MILLERIZED · APPROVED · PROCESS OF SATURATION · FOR LONGER LIFE ·

Miller Process of Super-Spray Saturation, protected by U. S. Patent No. 1636750.

Roofing "Millerized" by the process of Super-Spray Saturation sets up a dividing line which distinguishes Certain-teed Roofing and Shingles from all others because the process is not only different but makes the product better.

Those who sell or apply Certain-teed "Millerized" Roofing products have a real selling advantage of ***longer roof life.***

Every bundle of shingles and every roll of roofing will display the "Millerized" label illustrated above. Certain-teed will back its dealers and applicators with promotion material in this campaign for better Asphalt shingles and roll roofings.

Get the whole story—send for our booklet which describes the "Millerizing" process in detail.

★—means longer life to the Roof and more sales for You

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ROOFING AND SHINGLES

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MAIL THIS COUPON FOR FREE BOOKLET

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Gentlemen:

Please send me a copy of your booklet describing the "Millerized" Process of Super-Spray Saturation and advise me without obligation of your program of promotion and display.

Name ....

Address ....

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LIII.—No. 2.

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1933

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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EACH HAS HIS SHARE

If times are hard, and you feel blue,
Think of the others worrying, too;
Just because your trials are many,
Don't think the rest of us haven't any.

Life is made up of smiles and tears,
Joys and sorrows, mixed with fears;
And though to us it seems one-sided,
Trouble is pretty well divided.

If we could look in every heart,
We'd find that each one has its part,
And those who travel Fortune's road
Sometimes carry the biggest load.

—Ex.

KEYNOTE ADDRESS OF WILLIAM GREEN TO THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

WE are meeting at a time when every officer and delegate, as well as our sympathetic friends who are in attendance at this Convention, are bowed down with a deep sense of responsibility. We met at Boston two years ago and at Vancouver, British Columbia, one year ago. Unemployment prevailed in a most tragic way throughout the United States and Canada when we met on these two occasions. But, my friends, we are meeting now when it seems that the fury and the stress of the storm has struck the organized labor movement with full severity. I know I am making no exaggerated statement when I say that labor in the year 1932 feels very keenly the accumulated distress and the fury of the economic disturbance now greater than ever. We have been hoping against hope, interpreting every favorable sign that we could discern that conditions are improving or would improve, but disappointments came, unemployment increased, suffering has become more intense, members of the great organized labor movement have been forced to walk the streets. Morale has been interfered with. Human deterioration has taken place. We are conscious of it as we meet in this great Convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Now, with that feeling of a deep sense of responsibility, with the facts stern as they are before us, this Convention must and will grapple with the problem of unemployment and unemployment relief, with the problem of economic conditions, with all the factors that enter into this distressing situation, and, at the close of this Convention, we will, as we have in the past, announce to the world our program and we will fearlessly make our recommendation of remedies which we will demand should be applied.

We occupy indeed a most peculiar and significant place in our national and social life. While the man in the counting room and the executive in the corporation's chamber, the man who owns and manages industry may be thinking about profits, stock dividends, interest charges, and all those things that represent material wealth, the American Federation of Labor is concerned and interested in something far more substantial. We are dealing with human values, human life, for our sole purpose is to do that in a constructive way that will promote human happiness, human betterment and human welfare. The success of the nation, the maintenance of American institutions, the development of a social life that makes for human welfare and human betterment depends upon the preservation—and I want to emphasize that—the preservation of precious human values. When we fight for wages we are fighting for human betterment, because the worker knows that through the receipt of decent wages he can establish a standard of living commensurate with the requirements of American life. When we fight for child betterment and child welfare we are fighting to promote the home, the community, and the welfare of the nation. When we fight to protect the women and mothers of the country we are fighting for the realization of a better manhood, a better womanhood and a happier childhood. We say, let the heavens fall, but let human values be preserved and protected.

The tragic feature of this great depression is the destruction, the impairment, if you please, of human values. Do you mean to tell me that ten or twelve million men can remain idle for three years and twenty million more idle part time without those intangible values that enter into human life being impaired and destroyed? Their faith is blurred, their confidence in our institutions and in humanity itself is greatly shaken. They are compelled to surrender much of their manhood and their self-respect. And then comes the under-nourished, the under-privileged, the under-fed children, particularly in the mining camps and in the industrial and manufacturing centers of the nation, in the homes and communities of the masses of the people, appealing with their wan faces for food and for clothing. Oh, my friends, these are the questions that press home upon the hearts and the minds of the masses of the people, and we must respond to the appeal, to the hopes and aspirations of the masses whom we are to represent.

Our work will never be partially or completely done, never will we be through until we have taken the children out of the workshops and factories and placed them in the schoolrooms and the homes. We will never be through until we make home the American home, where happiness and comfort prevail. We must bring to the man who is willing and anxious to work, the opportunity to work and earn a decent living. And that we are determined to do. That is our great objective.

The American Federation of Labor is committed to the realization of that task, and come what may, we are going to realize it for the workers of the nation.

I want to dwell for a moment, if you please, upon the question of wages and economic adjustments. Labor has long recommended what we believe to be practical constructive remedies. Early in the development of the mechanization of industry we sounded a note of warning. We then declared to the owners and management of industry that if men were to be displaced through the introduction of machinery, adjustments in the working periods must be made in order to take up the slack unemployment. But it seems that the whole thought and attention of industrial management was centered upon voluminous economic production. The laboratories of every corporation were equipped for the consideration of that one purpose, and we have beheld a period of industrial revolution, during which working men, human beings, have been thrown out on the streets and machines installed to do the work formerly performed by human hands. That was a serious question. Industrial management has accepted every invention, every scientific development and applied it. They have sought the new in production, but have followed the old in so far as it affected labor. Is there any reasonable, sensible-minded man who can believe we could equip industry with machinery and provide six days per week and eight hours per day in a highly developed mechanized industry for every man and woman willing to work? It is impossible, and the facts have come home to us in a most stern and convincing way during this depression.

Now we must get back, and I am proud to observe that many outstanding representatives of industry are accepting the economic philosophy of the American Federation of Labor, the one great reform now needed in order to inspire hope and faith and confidence, and in order to put men and women back to work and to establish in a universal way the five-day working week and the six-hour day. That would be a step in the right direction. The great benefit of such an economic reform could not come home to us with full force and effect if it is done in isolated instances, a corporation here and there, forward-looking, progressive men in this city and in other cities, but inasmuch as we are a national unit and industry is national in scope, shipping its goods into all sections of the country, it must be applied in a universal way. I am one of those who believe that it would serve to electrify this whole economic situation if this great reform, which must ultimately be accepted and put into effect was accepted and applied immediately.

Then I want to refer to the question of wages. We have always upheld the high-wage policy enunciated by the American Federation of Labor in the beginning. We hold that industry cannot manufacture and sell goods, even in a limited way, unless it develops along with the production a market where goods can be bought and used. And in this wage-cutting policy, stupid, indefensible, that has been pursued by short-sighted business management, industry has not only borne heavily upon labor, but it has destroyed its own market.

In 1929 there were a large number idle. It was impossible then to find a market for all the goods which industry produced, but the buying power of the people had reached its highest level. Since that time the purchasing power of the masses of the people has been reduced many, many billions of dollars. Now, how is it possible in 1932 to buy and consume goods in the same volume as they were bought and consumed in 1929 when the buying power of the market is thirty billions less? It seems to me that it is indeed contradictory.

I know the answer will be made by some that there has been a decline in commodity prices, there has been a decline in the cost of living, but the facts show, as they have always shown, that the decline in the cost of living is not comparative with the decline in buying power. We can philosophize, we can theorize, we can temporize, but prosperity will never return to our fair nation or to this Queen City until they place back in the hands of the people the power to buy the goods which industry produces.

During all this depression the American Federation of Labor has kept the faith. We have redeemed every pledge we made to the Chief Executive of the nation, as well as to our associates with whom we deal in industry. Our record is consistent. We have followed a constructive course, because the men and women of labor are thinking men and women. We have endeavored to preserve intact our great organized labor movement because happy days will come again, and when they come this great movement, with all its machinery intact, will be ready to move back and force from reluctant employers the wages they took from us during these periods of depression.

There have been those among us who were impatient, who were governed more by feeling than by judgment, men who would have had our great movement embark upon a spectacular course, following some visionary policy that would have led up to ruin and destruction. But we have listened neither to the voice of the visionary on the right or to the appeal of those who sought to use our movement for ulterior purposes. Our course has been shaped by the men and women of labor as we shape it in our own Convention. We have followed it consistently, and while all around us we can see the wrecks of organizations and institutions swept by the storm and stress of this great economic upheaval, we bring to Cincinnati the great American labor movement intact, strong, virile, ready for the future, able to serve the workers of the nation.

And along other lines we have pursued a consistent, traditional trade-union course. We are happy to report to this Convention substantial progress in many lines, and particularly along legislative lines. We are happy because during the recent election labor in many states and in many localities exercised a tremendous influence. I am glad indeed, as I survey the reports, that practically every United States Senator who a few years ago refused to listen to our appeal and voted for the confirmation of Judge Parker as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States has been defeated and eliminated from public office. It mattered not to us whether it was a Democratic Senator from the South, or a Republican or a Democratic Senator from New England, the Far West, or the Middle states, we pursued a non-partisan political policy. This to me is most gratifying, because it ought to be a lesson that the nation would understand, that they cannot force labor to accept some one to serve in such an exalted position as a member of the Supreme Court of the United States in whom labor has no confidence whatsoever.

Then again, after years of disappointment and struggle and effort, the Executive Council is reporting to this Convention the enactment of what I believe will prove to be a constructive, practical, injunction relief measure which, in operation will tend to make legislation which will, after all, express fully and clearly the dominating thought of the nation, and we want to see social justice legislation enacted that will bring some happiness and some help and some relief to the masses of the people.

The Executive Council is reporting to this Convention upon the question of unemployment insurance legislation. This is a most advanced step. We have gone into it thoroughly, and after the Convention has acted, approving as we believe it will approve the principle of unemployment legislation, it is our purpose and intention to go out and develop public opinion in support of this legislation and to call upon the legislatures of the different states and the nation to enact this form of social justice legislation into law.

My friends, I have referred to a number of matters here this morning because it seems pertinent and appropriate to do so, but we are here for serious thought and for the transaction of serious business. We want to make this Convention and the action of this Convention an outstanding development in the history of the organized labor movement of the nation. The eyes of the masses of the people are upon us and we are not going to be diverted from the consideration of our problems by extraneous influences, let them be whatever they may. We are here to work for the workers. They have confidence in the American Federation of Labor. It is really the voice of labor in the nation. They expect us to speak for them, and we hope and trust that we will make, through our constructive action taken at this Convention, a valuable contribution toward the restoration of our impaired capitalistic structure. We want those who represent the nation, those who serve in positions of public trust those who manage industry, to understand that we are sincere, that we are in earnest, and that we will not be denied in our efforts to advance, promote and protect the highest and best interests of the masses of the people.

LABOR POLICIES OF MODERN INDUSTRY UNECONOMIC AND UNSOUND

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, American Federation of Labor)

THE masses of the people have suffered intensely from the blight of the nation-wide depression which is now in its fourth winter. A review of the proceedings of the conventions of the American Federation of Labor and of our affiliated organizations will reveal that the trade union movement has insistently reiterated that labor policies in the operation of modern industry have been uneconomic and unsound. Organized labor has not only constantly protested the injustice involved to the victims of this uneconomic system but has warned of the menace to the perpetuation of our Republic and its free institutions in the unchecked spread of unemployment. The program presented by the American Federation of Labor and our affiliated organizations would have established order and method in the operation of modern industry and prevented the present social and industrial chaos.

Unfair and antagonistic employers have ignored and frustrated by every means at hand, including the abuse of judicial power and the debasement of the courts of justice, the struggle of trade unions to put into operation a system of industry which would recognize the rights of labor. With few exceptions, this has been the policy of what is known as "big business" the expanding of which through merging of interlocking financial interests has placed in its hands the power to influence and control business and political policies in our country. Present conditions reflect the stupendous stupidity of those responsible for the management and direction of industrial affairs of our country.

Nothwithstanding the odds confronting our organizations they have stemmed the trend toward demoralization of the standards of labor which it has taken years of struggle to establish. In industries that have maintained a more normal degree of operation particularly in the building industry, our trade unions have stood as a bulwark against the very determined effort of some employers to take advantage of the widespread condition of unemployment to lengthen hours and reduce wages.

The American Federation of Labor will continue to urge the adoption of its program to meet present requirements, the most important features of which briefly are: Shorten the hours of labor to the extent necessary to absorb unemployment; increase wages to maintain the purchasing power of all the people to accommodate their needs; advance planning of production requirements to spread employment over slack periods in each industry; establishment and coordination of federal and state employment agencies.

The Efficiency Germ

Without any reflection upon those who are competent, sincere and eager to establish system and method where confusion previously existed, there has been rapidly developing in Federal, as well as private employment, so-called efficiency experts, classifiers of labor, and makers of efficiency ratings, whose principal characteristics are a slide rule, a white collar, a pair of spectacles and too much vested authority.

If efficiency ratings began as they should, from the top down, a large majority of those who have had direction of our industries on the record they have made as we have been able to see it more clearly since 1929, would be placed on the list for discharge on the grounds of incapcity and incompetence.

ADDRESS OF HONORABLE WILLIAM N. DOAK, SECRETARY OF LABOR, TO A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

IT IS indeed, a pleasure to be with you and to have the privilege of addressing this Convention, representative of the great body of American workers. My experience in the government has only confirmed and vindicated my claim of more than thirty years that the heart and the soul of America's workers present one of the finest examples of devotion to our country's ideals and institutions.

Let me say here that I bring you the cordial greetings of the President of the United States.

The events of the past few years have afforded all the opportunity to appraise fairly the fiber of America's work people. While these experiences have been such as to try men's souls, yet our country has evolved therefrom a better understanding of the stamina and conscience of her people.

When I meet with the men and women of labor, it is pleasant to me because my lot in life has been cast with them; their cause is my cause. Now as never before, labor's efforts have been crowned with success; its fundamental position has been more than ever justified.

Giving thought to the difficulties of the times, I believe that labor has accomplished more this year than in any year of the past. These great accomplishments are found in the fact that although labor has passed through hard experiences, its fundamentals have proved to be sound and many of its prophecies of the past decades have been fulfilled. Labor, by standing firmly by its policies during the days of trial, has given an outstanding example of stability. From its actions in this crisis all classes of Americans will have a better understanding of labor's problems. Its experience in these distressed times gives further assurance of its stand in times of plenty. Thus it shows to the world labor's high importance for the future.

It has demonstrated beyond any doubt that the prosperity of this nation depends upon the well-being of the employed masses within its boundaries, because the proof has been adduced that the employed masses are the foundation of our national security.

The labor of men, both of brain and of brawn, has produced the things most worth while. Therefore, the better and the finer things of life are, as they should be, for those who produce the real wealth of the world.

The toiling masses of humanity constitute the largest number of our population and it follows as a most natural sequence that the stability of the government, the weal or woe of the nation, of our civilization, rests upon them in large measure.

With the broad use of labor-saving devices provision for a fair participation in the benefits of such devices must be made for labor. This participation is absolutely necessary from a social, economic and civic standpoint.

Included in the modern method for such participation of labor in the saving of money and of time through the mechanization of industry must be a plan for the shortening of labor's hours, and for a general liberalization to the ultimate consumer of the cost of the products of machinery. In other words, the masses must be benefited by the machine, or the machine will destroy the civilization or society it is intended to benefit. I am a believer in the short workday and the short workweek.

It has been to me a pleasure and a privilege to have had a small part in bringing about such reforms in the years which I have been privileged to engage in the labor field, and in the department over which I have the honor to preside, we have established the five-day week.

I firmly believe that what might be called the human side of the machine's advent must be kept in mind. Caution must be wisely exercised in the "turnover" which the seemingly boundless scope of the machine is likely to produce. There should be care exercised in the making of radical changes, giving thought first to the welfare of our workers. This should transcend speed and initial savings. Certainly, considerations of speed or initial savings should be coincident with the consideration of the welfare of those whose state in life is likely, or almost certain, to be disturbed.

Such a policy as this will mean the safe-guarding of the men and women of labor in their various fields of activity. They should be, and I am certain they will be, allowed to adapt themselves to the new state of affairs without in any way disturbing their economic condition, or without violent loss to them of anything they have gained through the years of patient industrial and personal advancement. The rights of labor must be conserved, in order that the laborers may continue unhampered in their contribution to the new age of production.

In the achievements of labor for the past half century there is sound reason for the statement that the working men and women of America have made a high contribution to the well-being of the country.

It is true that serious unemployment exists and that other difficulties have arisen to try the faith of our people, but throughout this period of trouble labor has remained unmoved in its position of adherence to the fundamental principles upon which its continuing progress has been builded. No one can challenge the loyalty and devotion of labor to our government and to the welfare of all our people. Its loyalty and devotion in times of stress are as marked as they were in times of the highest prosperity.

It is a remarkable thing that despite all the difficulties that have beset us there have been no symptoms of that social unrest which formerly appeared in periods of business decline and unemployment conditions.

In other periods of depression the lockout or the strike was resorted to to accomplish that which nothing but forbearance and mutual understanding truly were able to accomplish. In these recent troubled days strife between employers and employes noticeably has been absent. There have been fewer troubles because a desire for co-operation and a common understanding have been the rule of the day.

Such things by themselves all point to the belief and the really strong faith which employers, employes and the public at large have had in the basic soundness of our economic and social system. The will to understand conditions and to avoid trouble has averted disaster and promoted confidence; such always will be the case in the labor field and in all others when reason rules.

The progress which labor has made in the past had been made possible in large part by the mutuality of respect between workers and the men who employed them, and by a realization of the interdependence of men and management if real progress is to be made. Labor is the productive force of the United States.

Without production there can be no progress, and without labor there can be no production.

In the days that have long gone labor had no great advantages. Since those early times, however, the long workday has been done away with; workmen's compensation laws have been put upon the statute books, and there has been a great lessening in the hazards of the workday. The health, safety and general well-being of the workers of the country have come to be regarded as essential if our nation is to go forward and occupy its proper place in the sun.

Today it can be said that education, recreational opportunities and proper surroundings for the working men are among the important things that have been put into effect in a great measure through appropriate legislation following upon the truthful representation of the facts.

Labor itself has done much to establish standards that have inured to the benefit of all our people. In the United States laboring men and women with their families form as I believe the most vital part of our population. It would seem that consideration for labor would need no one to plead its cause, but in the old days of selfishness and of a desire to make much at the least expense, labor was exploited. Cheapness was the great consideration. Times have changed and thought on this subject has changed with the times.

Today the Federal Government is concerned deeply with the cause of the workers. There is now an enlarged and extended United States Employment Service which has the entire United States as its working field. Today a government employment official is placed in every state of the Union and in the District of Columbia. It is the duty of each of these officials to co-operate with state, municipal and other free employment agencies to put the workless in touch with work, and the employer in touch with needed workmen. This employment service has been successful in its labor even in these days of stress and difficulties.

For more than a year and a half the provisions of the Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wage Rate Law have been applicable to all parties engaged in the construction of public buildings of the United States and within this period it has become more and more evident that this law, which was enacted for the purpose of compelling the payment of prevailing wage rates to laborers and mechanics employed on public buildings of the United States and the District of Columbia, has helpfully tended to stabilize and maintain wage rates.

Under this legislation, as clarified by the President's executive order of January 19, 1932, the Secretary of Labor is charged with the determination as to what the prevailing rates of wages are on the construction of any federal building, in the event of failure of adjustment of the dispute by the contracting officer.

The practicable service, which this law is rendering to the community and labor life at points where the government's construction projects are being carried forward, together with its far-reaching influence in wage maintenance throughout the country and in private enterprise, as well, has strongly commended itself in the work of the nation's economic reconstruction.

The enactment of the Prevailing Rate Law was, of course, a new departure in the regulation of wages, and it required a considerable time for contractors and others concerned in public building construction to realize the full import and intent of the new legislation. The fact today is, however, that this law has worked out even much more satisfactorily than many of us thought possible when it was first enacted.

In administering this law, I have assigned representatives of the Conciliation Service to the taking up with contractors, with representatives of building tradesmen, and with individual workers on government building construction the unadjusted wage controversy, in each case.

Conferences covering the questions which contribute to the misunderstanding are promptly brought about between the interested parties, and surveys are then made of wage conditions in the localities affected. In this way the facts are ascertained for presentment to the Secretary for decision, when necessary; but in the great majority of cases handled it has been possible to establish or determine local wage rates through understanding and agreement between the parties themselves, without resort to final decision of the Secretary. In these cases, investigations of local wages and working conditions have brought forth such truths, facts and circumstances that a better understanding at once came to pass between the parties, with the result that prevailing wages have been established upon the facts brought to light.

In many instances these understandings have later been written into final agreement between the immediate parties and the subcontractors.

On January 19, 1932, the President's executive order was issued with specific stipulations as to the payment of prevailing rates of wages on public building contracts. This order clarifies the purposes of the organic act and specifically directs, among other things, that rates payable shall be posted by the contractor in an accessible place at the site of the work. This order puts each interested party on notice as to his obligations under the Prevailing Rate Law.

Experience is demonstrating the workability of the prevailing rate law, which is gradually eliminating disputes, stabilizing wages, and spreading assurance of the government's protective interest in the welfare of our workers; and the more than 400 cases already handled under the law in themselves constitute incontrovertible proof of its beneficial effects to labor and industry.

American Labor has advanced beyond that in any other land. It is the most influential of all. It had greater opportunities than any other, in that:

The working classes occupy the foremost position ever held by those who live by salaries or wages, and without having class prejudice as a handicap as is the case with other peoples. The influence of the workers is more powerful in the affairs of the nation, and the general welfare of the people is more clearly reflected in the weal or woe of the country than was the case among the civilizations that have preceded or are existing at the present time. The opportunities afforded by our democratic or popular form of government have been so pronounced as to give into the hands of the employed masses the very direction of the free government under which we live. With the advanced position, with this influence and with the opportunities afforded labor in America, go the greatest responsibilities ever imposed upon the employed masses by any nation in the world's history. There is no escape from the assumption of responsibilities when leadership is taken. It is as true as is the case when a political party takes over the reigns of government after a spirited campaign in which definite promises of reforms have been made.

This being the case, labor should be in a position to have an articulate expression in the form of some kind of an association or federation that may ascertain the correct sentiments of the masses, and should maintain a mobile contact to give impetus to its endeavor.

This, I have hoped, could be achieved in a more representative way than has been possible in the past, for the medium through which to accomplish this aim, this great organization, the American Federation of Labor, has been my ideal. Therefore, in my lifetime advocacy of its solidarity, I think I have not been wrong; for the culmination of its objects I am still an ardent advocate. If there had ever been any doubt in my mind as to the value of such a set-up, it has long since been removed by the experiences through which I have gone.

We have builded a nation, a new form of government upon the earth, greater by far than any that has preceded. It offers, even despite the present difficulties which beset the world, the greatest opportunities ever open to the masses of humanity.

It affords to the people themselves an opportunity to change their methods of government, their administrators, in fact, their own form of rules. This should ever remind us that each individual has a greater responsibility than that reposed in the citizen of any other country. This responsibility imposes upon each the greater exercise of individual thought and independent action. We, therefore, should think and act sanely and forcefully, uninfluenced by glaring promises of reforms which do not square with individual conscience.

I respect the opinions of all men politically, socially, religiously, economically and otherwise, as much as any man making sincerity the standard of the test. Any other standard than sincerity is a false standard. Prejudice and animosity are not a product of sincerity, and neither is expediency.

This brings me to the suggestion, which is based upon a conviction gained after many bitter experiences, that America's employed masses are better guided by those who have come up from the ranks of the employed than they are by those who are professionally trained in the schools of the so-called reform thought. Some are sincere, many of them perhaps, but they lack wholly that experience which belongs to the graduate of the school of hard knocks.

The time has come when, if I may use an old expression, we must call a spade a spade, and today in this land there is every reason for calling things by their right names, and to do it unafraid.

Racketeering! It is with us today in all of our large cities and in some of our smaller ones, and it takes many forms, every one of which is deadly to Americanism.

In the service of which I am chief today there has been racketeering of the basest kind. Aliens in this country, either legally or illegally, are a prey of those who would exploit them in any way that is possible, in order to filch money from them. They are threatened, and assaulted in case they do not respond to threats.

Let me give you an example of this kind of racketeering; it will cover scores of cases. An alien who is in this country legally, is approached by some one displaying a false badge of authority, and is told that an inaccuracy has been found in his papers of admission. The alien has not been long enough in the land to understand his rights. He is afraid of being deported and under the threat of exposure by the supposed Government agent, he pays money for immunity. He not only pays it once, but he pays it many times. He is "worked" to the limit of his ability to pay, and frequently the racketeers compel him to give up half his living wage in order to appease their gluttony. As I have said, there are scores and scores of just such cases as this.

Nor can we ignore the case of the alien who is in this country illegally. A racketeer will discover that his victim is here without proper papers, and under threat of exposure to the authorities, he bleeds the alien, and continues to bleed him until there is no blood money left. The fact that an alien is here illegally furnishes no excuse for the operations of these harpies.

I am glad to say that the representatives of the Immigration Service of the Department of Labor, have been able to check this kind of racketeering to a considerable degree. Many arrests have been made and convictions have been secured and many of these racketeers are now serving prison sentences, but this illegal industry still operates to some degree.

The victims in these cases are afraid to appeal to the authorities because they fear bodily harm from the racketeers. They are slow to answer questions when approached by proper authority; fear holds them speechless. Literally, they are terror-stricken.

The racketeer is not content with preying upon the aliens already in this country. He engages in the practice of smuggling foreign-born persons into the United States, then under threat of exposure blackmails them continuously. Such a smuggled alien who has managed to secure a job must give up the greater part of his earnings to those who have made him their victim.

I want to assure you that the representatives of the Immigration Service of the Department of Labor are keeping after these violators of the law and intimidators of the foreign-born, and they will keep everlastingly after them until these criminal practices are ended.

There is another form of racketeering which comes close to us in the labor movement, and with which you are familiar and which you have been combatting, and I congratulate you on being alert to this situation, and on the strong efforts you are making to kill it. Labor must stand solidly behind its leaders in this fight, because of the covetous and criminal elements in our communities. Racketeering grows from what it feeds on, and it has spread from the minor fields of graft by violence into the greater fields occupied by virtually all our large legitimate industries. Their challenge is not only to labor and to commerce, but to the American Government itself.

This battle must go on until the last specimen of this kind of parasite has been exterminated. I know that your leadership is expending its every energy to put an end to the plots of the agencies and agents that are seeking to enrich themselves at the expense of the honest wage-earner and the honest business man. I appreciate and I applaud the successful efforts of the American Federation of Labor to overcome this evil.

Their whole thought is for the good of labor and the laboring men of the country. I am sure in my heart that your efforts will be crowned with success, and when they are so crowned, you will deserve and receive the gratitude of all our people.

From the distant past my memory brings to me in panoramic view the struggles, the hopes, the aims of organized labor, and the time when we were struggling for just the crumbs that might fall from the tables of the barons who dominated American business and industry. Those days when an organizer or officer of one of our unions took his life in his hands when he went about his organization work. Those times when no more complete ostracism could fall to the lot of an individual than to be known as a representative of labor. Those were the days when the members of labor organizations were the "reds" of America.

I have often thought of what the head of a famous detective bureau once told me, perhaps twenty-five years ago—that was when there was a great and wholly unjustified public outcry against the American Federation of Labor, and in particular, against the late Samuel Gompers and the late John Mitchell. This detective said, "We have tried by every ruse known to the ingenuity of sleuthing, by bribery, intimidation and pitfalls, to ensnare these two men, but they are honest and no money can buy them. Neither can you scare them nor swerve them from their purpose."

Of course, both of these men have had monuments erected to their memories, but in my mind I shall carry the greater and more lasting tribute, "they were honest," money could not swerve them from their purpose.

Later on in life when I was brought in contact with these men, particularly with Mr. Gompers, with whom I was associated in perhaps more than a thousand battles, I had the undying belief inculcated into my very being that what labor needed was leadership which stands by principle. I was also impressed with the truth of the Gompers philosophy that the success of labor rests with labor itself.

This fundamental doctrine has been the cause of many hard knocks from some of the labor people, because I have never espoused the cause of the so-called reformers who, to use again the language of Mr. Gompers, are "ravens eating at the substance of the employed masses."

There is another "old-timer" in the labor movement, and thank God he still lives, that seasoned veteran Andrew Furuseth who has done more, perhaps, than any other one man to keep our labor cause free from intriguing alliances with any other force.

I have heard him criticized, condemned and made light of by our labor people, but as the days lengthen into years, and the years into decades, the brighter his star shines casting its radiance along labor's pathway. Were I to be asked to name the man among all others living today, who in my opinion is most unselfish in his devotion to the laboring masses, I would without hesitation name my dear friend, the venerable president of the Seamen's Union.

I could go on at length pointing with pride to the fortitude and honesty of the men, past and present, in America's labor movement.

I could cite such men as Arthur and Morrissey and others in the Railway Brotherhoods and in the affiliated bodies, who have stood and are standing for labor's principles. I could not let this opportunity pass without paying my respects to your splendid officers, President Green and Secretary Morrison, and the present great leaders of this great body. No pages of history can record a more illustrious service than these men have performed.

These records of achievements on the battlefields of peace for civic righteousness and human uplift mark a starry epoch in the history of mankind that will shine down through the ages lighting the pathway and inspiring the hopes of future generations.

However, I would have you not forget the secret of these successes was that everyone built on the unshakable foundation of devotion to labor's fundamentals.

The labor movement in America is not dead. When it dies, our civilization will be in the last stages of decay. Therefore, I am convinced that one can perform no greater service than to urge upon our employed masses the importance of having a solidified labor movement. This I do today, while occupying the greatest labor post in the world, to the same degree and with the same fervor that I have done as a member of a labor organization. Nothing would be more pleasing to me than to devote my remaining life to the cause of this movement.

After having occupied the most exalted labor post in the world for more than two years, that of Secretary of the United States Department of Labor, I shall within a few months return to the ranks as a private in that greatest of all humanitarian agencies, the American Labor Movement, with the consciousness that no greater privilege can fall to the lot of any man than to be able to serve those with whom he has labored throughout life. In retiring from public office, I do so with a heart full of gratitude to the men and women constituting the greatest agency for good to the masses that the world ever has known, the American Federation of Labor, assuring them of my continued cooperation with and the future advocacy of a cause to which I have been wedded for years.

I shall stand in season and out of season for the unity of American labor, and under its banner I shall march.

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Every competent carpenter should be a member of the Brotherhood and every member should urge non-members to join this great fraternity of craftsmen.

ADDRESS OF MR. CHARLES DUKES

(Fraternal Delegate, British Trades Union Congress)

WE have listened in this Convention to speeches which revealed that the great labor movement of America is now confronted in a very serious way with those circumstances arising out of world economic conditions with which we have been grappling in the old country during the past twelve years. We are, of course, an old country. A commercial crisis is no new phenomenon. We suffered from depressions during the years before the War. We have had a century of alternating cycles of trade boom and trade crises. And during all these years the most serious minds of our country have been occupied in an attempt to provide a solution and all sorts of theories have been put forward. In the years immediately before the war, despite our remarkable industrial and technical development, the standards of life of our people tended to become static. Britain was content to be the workshop of the world, and her great leaders of industry insisted that that position will be held by Great Britain for as far ahead in point of time as they could see. But those that had been active in the labor movement knew and understood that, latent in that system, existed the very difficulties which expressed themselves in such a dramatic and potent form in the immediate post-war years.

From 1911 until 1914, we were not free from industrial strife. Not because we went out to look for it, but because it was imposed upon us by the conditions which existed. Wages remained practically stationary; prices tended to increase, and even during the period of industrial prosperity we always had the grave problem of unemployment to contend with. It is known, of course, that in Great Britain in 1911 we secured our first Unemployment Insurance Act. We secured that Act by the pressure of organized labor. It was not a concession to social justice; it arose from an insistent demand on the part of organized labor that those who were unable to secure their livelihood within the industry should be made provision for out of industry and out of the revenues of the state. We were forced into that policy, just as we were forced to take other forms of protective action, by the circumstances of a ripening order of capitalism which has expressed and developed all those malign influences which are creating disaster throughout the world today.

During the War the mind of the country was concentrated upon that great calamity. All the money, the revenue, the wealth which labor had demanded should be utilized for the means of social progress, and which we were informed, had they been expended in that direction, would have ruined our land, was poured out in a Niagara of expenditure. Then the demands for destruction had been proclaimed.

The lesson of that experience has not been lost upon the labor movement of Great Britain. We were told in those early years before the War it would ruin the state to concede to the unemployed workman maintenance for himself and his family, it would ruin the state to feed the necessitous school children, it would ruin the state if we advanced education, but when the tocsin was sounded the expenditure demanded for social reform paled into insignificance by the amount of wealth given to destroy life rather than the opportunity we demanded to build up life.

We passed through the catastrophe. Millions of men were taken from the workshops, but during that four years of war we enjoyed the highest standards of living that the British working class has ever been permitted to enjoy. It is said, I know, by certain theorists, that we lived on our capital. Many of us challenge that view. We created and produced everything that was used during that period. While debts were piling up by the processes of bookkeeping, we not merely supplied the engines and instruments of destruction, we gave to the working class a higher standard than had been supplied them in the days of peace.

We emerged from that war. We emerged into what was described as a new social order. We emerged, in the promises of statesmen, into a land fit for heroes to live in. It demands a hero to live in it now! We enjoyed a short-lived trade boom. We commenced to fill up the markets of those few secondary requirements of life which had been unattainable during the war, and in less than a year the bottom had fallen out, a new trade crisis had occurred and our unemployed commenced to express themselves in hundreds of thousands. The discharged and demobilized soldiers and sailors returned, in the hope that they would be able to return to the factories and workshops. They were disillusioned, they were bitterly disappointed, they were disappointed because during those four years industry had been developed and brought forward at a rate which might have demanded under ordinary circumstances a decade of development. We had rationalized our industries. We had discovered new means of production. The output of our workshops was in excess of the demands of the market, and the men returned from the war to discover not only that there were no jobs for them, but there were not enough jobs to go around, even among those people who up to that time had been fully employed.

The government of that day, instead of recognizing its obligations to those men, threw the liability of their maintenance upon our insurance fund, and a fund which at that period stood with a credit balance of 25 million was wrecked in the course of a year and we commenced to run into debt. That was the cause of the coming of the dole, about which you have heard so much on this side of the Atlantic, and about which I will have a word to say later.

That industrial crisis was not merely an effect of the war, it was a mere release of these forces latent within the systems of production, and which had expressed itself even in the years before the war in the existence of an army of unemployed. In fact, under the capitalist system we have never been without an army of unemployed. We had our Blanketeers in the days of the Luddites, we had our Chartist movement, but we always had unemployed. The freedom of Great Britain has been brought about by organized labor. We have not suffered privation, due to the intervention of man-made laws which have prevented the distribution of that enormous wealth which we have been able to create.

Let me come back again to that period of 1920. Those acts of social insurance which had not been designed to meet the problem of three millions of unemployed rapidly ran into debt, and many employers of labor began to demand reduction in wages. It became the official policy of organized capital that labor should be forced down to the 1914 standard. We were not alone in that policy. All industrialized countries contributed their quota to that suicidal policy of declining wages and falling prices, instead of realizing the expansion that had taken place in the field of production, and expanding wages, salaries—in a word, purchasing power—to meet that increased production.

We entered into a nationalist competition. We had left the conflict of arms merely to revert to the economic conquest of markets. In a word, we reverted to those economic causes which lay at the root of that world catastrophe, and from which we had suffered so much in pre-war days.

We went from conference to conference, meeting one body of employers today, another body of employers tomorrow, all telling the same story—"Let us reduce labor costs and Britain will establish her place as the workshop of the world."

We knew that day would never return. It cannot possibly return. In fact, the world had emerged from that war more nationalistic, more bellicose, more economically self-sufficient than it had been even before we entered that catastrophe. Every country had determined in her own mind never to return to that free exchange of commodities, that world intercourse of commerce which lay at the root of the old economic order in Great Britain.

All our concessions, all we were forced to concede only increased the appetite for further demands upon our wage standards and our standards of life, and in the course of a few short years the wages bill of the workers of that country had been depressed by 700,000,000 pounds a year. Germany pursued the same policy, so did France, so did the Scandinavian countries, in fact, all over the world capitalists demanded that the liability of the war should be placed upon the backs of the working people. In their greed they destroyed the markets upon which industry is dependent.

There is no great mystery about this. The day has come to face the brutal facts of the situation. When you take ten shillings, or three dollars a week out of the wages that the wage-earner must take home, you take less to the store, there is less demanded by the store from the manufacturer, and the manufacturer commences to put workers on shorter time or unemployed, and when you multiply that by the thousands affected you won't need to be a political philosopher to discover the germs of the international crisis.

Greed, the hunger for profit, the desire for big dividends lies at the root of this world catastrophe and no sophism will get us out of that difficulty, it must be faced. We stand, Mr. President, in a position of responsibility. We are regarded as leaders and we must lead, we must not be pushed from behind. That is our function, it is our responsibility.

We went on, resisting where we could, capitulating where we were compelled, but all the time wages went down and down. What were our financiers doing? What were the political leaders doing? Hastening the day of the return to the gold standard so that those who lived on interest-bearing securities might be able to double their income. The money that was loaned to prosecute the war, a war which conscripted life but which borrowed wealth, was written up to double its value. Where is the protest against that? It must be sounded. We have made our sacrifice. We have sacrificed, not only economic security, we sacrificed the prospects of our children. We carry a grave responsibility in our day and generation. The British trade-union movement, led by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress set its face resolutely against that policy. We sought every possible occasion to petition government to confer with economic experts. We made little or no progress. It was that feeling that we were being forced down which drove the great British labor movement into the field of political activity. I say to this conference that no man representing my country can place before an American audience a true picture of our difficulties without realizing that, not from choice, but from compulsion we were compelled to seek protection by political activity.

We have built up a great system of social services; we have proclaimed the right to work and the right to maintenance.

After all my friends, let us realize the state of the world that we are living in. We are living in a world order in which the trust and the combine is predominant. We are moving in a world in which the international cartel, mapping out its sphere of influence, dominating the markets of the world, has gone a long way to remove that old competition which was based upon the earlier advent of the machine production.

In the highly developed industries today it is difficult to say who the owner is. The personal contact is gone. We are living in a day in which industrial magnates wield an influence which was never exercised by monarchs, not even in the day of the divine right of kings. We have got to issue a challenge to that authority, because those people wholly dominate over the lives of millions of men and women. There is no mystery about that. Shylock said, "He owns my life who owns the means whereby I live." No matter how you gild that, the man deprived of the right of earning his living is a slave. Every generation must fight for its own freedom. Our problem is not that of our grandfathers, it is the problem of our day and we must free ourselves and free our children.

We went into Parliament, not as a detached political movement, but as an intricate part of the great labor movement of predominantly trade-unionists. What was our experience? For the first time from 1919 to 1924 we changed the political psychology of our country, and for the first time wages tended to increase. They increased at the rate of half a million a week. We have passed the day of pretense, we have reached the day that when we meet the employer of labor we not only discuss wages; we meet to be told that unemployment insurance, the health services, the pension, the education liability is part of wages, and we don't deny it. It all comes from industry finally, but we have determined to say in our country that unless the workman can be guaranteed the right to win from industry his livelihood, we will use the power of the state to protect him and his dependents.

We have built up our social service—we have called it that. They are the cockpit of conflicts, both in the field of industry and in the field of politics, and in this world of limitless production, day in and day out, the complaint of the employer is that high taxation is ruining his industry. It is not true. If you add the total wages bill of a thousand four hundred million pounds and put onto that the total cost of the social services, if you put together every mite of income, it even then doesn't reach half of the total income of the country. In other words, rent, interest and profit still take more than the total income of the 16,000,000 working class families of the country.

We have traveled far along that road. In the Parliament of 1924 we introduced for the first time amendments to the Unemployment Insurance Act, demanding the right to work or the right of maintenance.

Then came our fight of 1926, the general strike, the episode which was supposed to have been an evil born in the minds of one or two men. You can not lead a million men without a grievance. The miner's wage of that year had fallen down to forty shillings and a penny a week, seven and one-half dollars. They were desperate. The movement responded. We were defeated, but not dismayed, and the reply of that defeat was the second labor government of 1929.

It is not difficult to see how the point of focus moved. We are not alone in the use of political power to win economic security. We have learned in the bitter school of experience. For half a century our men have paraded the lobbies, fooled in one Parliament by the Liberals, fooled in the next by the Tories, and we decided if you want a job done well you must do it yourself.

We returned in 1929, and the first act of that government was to restore to benefit the 200,000 men and women who had been deprived of their benefit by our political enemies. You see, my fellow delegates, that there is no pretense about the economic conflict in Britain, we are in it. We have tried every expedient. There has been enough good sentiment and enough tears to have washed away all our difficulties. We have come out, as one of my colleagues is fond of saying, through the university of adversity. We understand our problem. We brought in our amending measures for unemployment insurance. We attempted to raise the school age of our children to 16 years, we attempted to protect the housewife from the exploiter of the big stores, and we brought in our Consumers' Council Bill. We attempted to reverse that iniquitious Trade Union Bill of 1927 which was designed to cripple us politically. We attempted to take into the state land which was idle, undeveloped, but which was merely being held up to secure a higher price and all the forces rallied against us. We knew that a new political crisis was developing. Every week of that Parliament we were showered by petitions from every form of anti-labor organization, warning us of the evil effect of high taxation, but the complaint was always about taxation for social services. The bill for education, for the health services, for the pensions, for unemployment, they were always the evil, but the Fighting Service Bill of one hundred and twelve milions was never mentioned. The fact was never related that our national debt had increased rather than diminished, that the interest of three hundred and sixty millions a year on the national debt, three times the value of the expenditure of social services, had been doubled in value by the precipitate return to the gold standard. We received no bankers' manifestoes on that, we received no instructions from the great employers' organization on returning the pound up to twenty shillings when it was below eleven shillings and nine pence, when the money was borrowed.

I hope that position is understood. We did enrich the wealthier class, the class who live on fixed interest bearing securities; and we had forced the workmen down to a miserable standard, measured even by capitalist economists, only 14 per cent over pre-war. And when you add to that that percentage is fixed on a rate not on the earnings—when you add to that the depleted income to the homes from unemployment, from short-time work, it isn't difficult to imagine where the standards of the working class of Great Britain have gone in a period in which our capacity to produce is beyond all human experience.

We were not only appealed to to reduce wages. We talked rationalization, industrial development. Our plants were rationalized the less efficient were closed down, mining areas, chemical areas, engineering districts became derelict and all through the country the slogan ran. "Production the Gate to More." We secured a Niagara of production, and today the world is surfeiting in its own fat. There is no privation arising from want, there is no privation arising from our inability to produce, and the only reply that can be given to organized labor is, "Produce more and accept less." In other words, another dose of the poison.

We have traveled a long road to develop the consciousness that exists. We went down again in a political storm, deliberately engineered against us. We knew that those social services stood as a bulwark against further encroachment upon our wage standards. I want to reveal that in all its nakedness so that you may understand. Our wages had been forced down in many industries below the forty shilling level and we paid unemployment benefit for a man, wife and three children of thirty-two shillings. The margin between the man in work and the man out became very narrow, narrow because both were below the human subsistence point.

It requires very little insight into that problem to realize that Britain's political crisis centered around that fact. The field had got to be cleared for further reduction. If there be any doubt, let me give you the answer not from a labor advocate, but from the witness of the employer before the Local Commission of Unemployment Insurance. I am reading from the official report. I think one paragraph will suffice. This is their statement:

"In our view—this is the employers' view—the system of unemployment benefit, as operated since 1921, has, by preventing unemployment from acting as a corrective factor in the adjustment of a wage level and cost of production, been responsible in no small measure for aggravating the very difficulty from which we suffer."

That was the fight. I have never heard any employer's representative prescribe the remedy. That was the talk, "Down with unemployment relief, so that hunger may be used as the goad to force men to receive reductions in wages."

When London and Wall Street were called upon to find credits, you know the results. Our unemployment had grown to 3,000,000 total, many millions under employed in our basic industries, like coal, engineering, ship building, figures ranging from 25 per cent upward, and the state, which should have met its obligations by placing the burden upon the backs of those best fitted to carry it, piled up its debt against the unemployment funds until the interest upon the borrowing almost equaled the employers' and the workers' contribution.

The crisis was to be forced. For what reason? To protect the gold standard, to protect the rentier. We crashed, not because we could not balance the budget, oh, no, but because we were not prepared to sacrifice the unemployed and the short-time worker.

The power of finance expressed itself, and that power will always express itself when you reach the core of a great crisis of that character. But that power will be dealt with. The day has come to say that those who handle the social credit of the nation shall no longer be its dictators! It must become the servant of the state. We will no longer tolerate the divine right of finance any more than our forefathers tolerated the divine right of Kings.

They failed to protect the gold standard. The very forces which conspired to our defeat proclaimed the righteousness of abandoning the gold standard within a few weeks of having defeated us at the polls. What did they do in the field of the social services? Seventy-five million pounds were taken away from health, from education, from unemployment, forty millions of that taken from the unemployed workmen. In the course of a few short weeks two hundred thousand had been struck off the register, and thousands of them compelled to resort of poor law relief. That is the picture of the struggles, my friends. Not in a country unable to feed its people. Our returns from England's revenue reveals where the money goes. The complaint of high taxes is an artificial scare. We have got to know what they mean by high taxation. If we are called upon to decide between taking forty million from the unemployed, or imposing further economies upon the wealthy, we would decide upon the latter course. Our military and our naval budgets afford every opportunity for further economies.

This is the fourteenth year from the

war to end war, and the leading nations of the world are spending nine hundred millions a year. For what? For another war. Those of us who lived in the years immediately preceding the last war can see a fatal comparison. I beg of you men to understand this: A generation has come to manhood who knew nothing of the horrors of war. If our day can not solve that problem, we will hand on to them the heritage that our fathers handed on to us. We are running a fatal race with time. The day has gone for fine words. The day has come to act, and if we believe in a world disarmed, a world of peace, it can only arise from a world in which economic conflict is no longer permitted to obtain. We can not have a world of peace, a superstructure of brotherhood built upon your narrow nationalism, your economic conflicts in which a nation supposed to be at peace continues in economic rivalry. Our vision has got to be wider than that. We have got to give practical effect to our ideas of brotherhood. We have got to recognize the rights of people throughout the world to live as they wish, to live without any intervention from the powerful.

In England today we have 300,000 miners unemployed, redundant, not not merely unemployed, redundant, and there are thousands of homes in which coal has become a luxury. We have a quarter of a million members of the building trades unemployed and nine millions of our people are living in overcrowded conditions. We have thousands of our textile workers unemployed, thousands of our boot makers out of work, in a nation that is under clothed and badly shod. What is the reply of capitalism to that? Let us know it. It has no reply, there is no reply. Man is a social and a political animal. We believe that the day has gone when labor can remain quiescent, begging here of a friend and asking for a favor of another one. A new condition has arisen, labor is entering into its might, and labor will control the world in the future, not in a narrow sense of that word, but when they have emancipated workers where they will no longer be the class that needs to be emancipated.

FIRST AID: WHAT NOT TO DO

MOST of the traditional remedies that we have been told from time immemorial to use in case of accident are now condemned as worse than useless.

Under this head come lifting an injured person from the ground, rubbing a frosted face with snow, treating a wound with spider-webs, pork or raw onions, and drinking wiskey for snake-bite.

Dr. Eugene E. Wilson, staff physician of the First-aid and Life-saving Service of the Red Cross, is thus quoted to this effect in Good Health (Battle Creek, Mich.):

"Ignorance and superstition often do serious harm to persons who have met with an accident. A number of wrong traditions are exposed by Dr. Willison, in the Red Cross Courier.

"He warns most strongly against moving the victim of an automobile mishap until the general nature of the injury is learned. If in the way of traffic, he should be shifted gently, but not brought to his feet.

"A Red Cross worker and his wife were in a collision in which she was thrown out on the road. The sympathetic crowd wanted to raise her to her feet and rush her to a hospital in a sitting position. She complained of pains in the back.

"But her husband kept her prone until an ambulance arrived. Then she was carefully shifted. The X-ray disclosed several broken vertebrae which had not been disturbed. In a few weeks she was well.

"Had she been stood up and rushed to the hospital in a sitting position, the broken bones would probably have been displaced so as to injure the spinal cord and cause paralysis and death.

"Every one has heard of rubbing with snow to cure frost-bite. This was found to be positively the worst method by the Byrd expedition. Instead, the affected parts should be gradually thawed by covering with a warm surface, or keeping the victim in a room just above the freezing point.

"It is unwise to shake an unconscious person to induce him to talk. This will not rouse him, and may do him harm.

In cases of opium-poisoning, however, the victim should be kept awake."

Modern surgery is based on keeping a wound absolutely clean. Yet, some people still put spider-webs, cuds of tobacco, or soot on fresh cuts. Raw oysters, salt pork, or boiled onions are even in this day placed on infected wounds "to get the poison out." The old superstition prevails in some quarters that you should put into a dog-bite some of the hair of the animal to ward off lockjaw. Of course, says Dr. Willison, all such substances increase the chances of infection, septicemia, or tetanus. To quote further:

"Drinking whisky or placing a freshly killed chicken on the wound are ancient remedies for snake-bite. The more recent measures of applying ammonia or permanganate of potash are now no longer recommended.

"Even without any treatment, only 15 per cent of rattlesnake bites are fatal. If a vein has been penetrated by the fangs, death is certain within a few minutes.

"The modern course is to place a tight bandage between the wound and the heart, cut across the fang marks and suck out the blood and poison as soon as possible. Serums are merely an aid and not a substitute for this treatment. The poison is harmless even if swallowed.

"Formerly, when a person was overcome with carbon monoxid, the plan was to walk him. This uses up four times as much oxygen as is consumed when at rest. More oxygen, not less, is needed. This can be pumped into the lungs by the prone-pressure system of artificial breathing taught by the Red Cross. The oxygen tank is also an aid.

"A man who had been under water half an hour was once resuscitated by this prone pressure. The victim is laid face down, and the operator sits on the body, alternately applying and releasing pressure at the small of the back. Thus artificial breathing is produced.

"Nothing is gained by rolling the person on a barrel or shoving the knees to the chest and back in an effort 'to get the water out of the lungs.' All this would do would be to get the water out of the stomach, where it does no harm. If there is water in the lungs, artificial respiration squeezes out some; the system tends to absorb the rest if there is still some circulation."—The Literary Digest.

THE UNITED STATES

(By H. H. Siegele)

"WHENEVER," the philosopher repeated, "men, women or children starve in the midst of plenty, or in the United States (the richest nation in the world) it is murder, and sooner or later the murderer will be found out." The philosopher was not given to platitudes or sentimentalities. He was seriously in earnest. Why should he indulge in wornout and dead things, when he was living among people who were daily facing life-and-death problems. "If a man puts a bullet through another man's head," he went on, "and thereby destroys human life, it is murder; if a woman poisons food, which afterwards destroys human life, it is murder; and when a man or a concern or a nation, withholds from human beings, the elements that nature provides for sustaining life, so that men and women and children die by the inch, it is a hideous crime, that amounts to murder multiplied by the sum of all other known crimes."

It was not strange that the philosopher should speak in this way. Did he not personally know of instances where the slow process of murder was going on every day? Was he not aware of the fact that there are no laws against murdering by the inch, if it is carefully and lawfully done? Was it not only too true, that in the eyes of the law, starving humanity is more to be pitied than to be fed; even though, abundance of foodstuff is virtually rotting within its reach?

"Here in the United States," the philosopher began again, "we have millions of able-bodied men (when they are fed) unemployed, willing and anxious to work in order to provide food and shelter for themselves and their families, while from one to two million little children, who should be in school, are gainfully employed. The jobs that these children hold, could all be filled with men, and there would still be several million unemployed men left, all anxious to work. But that is not the worst thing about child labor, here in the United States. These children are robbed of the joys and pleasures of a natural childhood, on which no monetary value can be set. Their little bodies are often stunted, twisted or crippled, either by accident or by disease, until their mature lives are ruined for all time. What chance do those children have, after being deprived of everything dear to childhood, when they reach the age of maturity? The places they filled during their tender years, are again filled with other children, and they are set free to shift for themselves, in a cold and heartless world. Every year, here in the United States, the lives of little children are being ground, as it were, into profits by greedy corporations. The wages paid to those children are hardly enough to provide wholesome food for themselves, saying nothing about clothing and shelter.

"Here in the United States we have laws protecting the natural rights of dumb brutes, and it is right that we should have such laws. Cruelty to animals is a despicable crime, and those who commit such crimes should be prosecuted to the limit of the law, and I believe the Humane Society of America is seeing to it that this is done. Moreover, a man who would attempt to work a half-mature colt, at long hours and under conditions that would compare favorably to many of the conditions under which half-mature children have to work, would be severely prosecuted. . . . 'But think of it,' seems to be the reasoning, 'the offense is against a helpless colt—with children it is different, they have parents to look after them' . . . . This reasoning seemingly satisfies many of those who could and should make laws to abolish, permanently, the evils of child labor, here in the United States. The Humane Society of America, that has done so much for the dumb brutes, and is so efficient in bringing about the enforcement of the laws against cruelties to animals, should revise its definition of animals, so as to include the children of the United States.

"Here in the United States we have the most rigid laws protecting property. Property is protected from every angle; nothing, relative to property rights, has been overlooked, and it is perfectly right that we should have such laws; but, in the name of the Carpenter, who said, speaking about children 'And whosoever shall cause one of these little ones that believe in me to stumble, it were better for him if a great millstone were hanged about his neck, and he were cast into the sea—in the name of Him, why do not our lawmakers make laws that will protect our children on a par with the protection given to property. Surely, surely," the philosopher moaned, "there must be something wrong with our social system, else this crime against our children could not be permitted."

"Here in the United States," he continued, "one percent of the people, according to reliable authorities, own one-third of the property; nine per cent, own another third, and ninety per cent, own the last third. It would be equally true, to say, that one per cent of the people of the United States, receive one-third of the benefit of our laws; nine per cent, receive another third, and ninety per cent, receive the last third. This distribution of wealth and of law protection is unjust, and is bound to breed even more discontent, unless some radical adjustments are made in favor of those who have little or no property, and very little protection of the law."

The philosopher, of course, knew, that in a democracy, such as we are supposed to have here in the United States, equality of opportunity and equality of every other thing, is one of the fundamentals upon which our government was founded. He knew that every man, woman and child, is supposed to have an equal chance to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness," but on the other hand, he knew full well that because of the unjust distribution of wealth, there are millions of men, women and children who are not getting that equal chance; that equality, which constituted the keynote of the Declaration of Independence.

No Depression Here

MacDonald and his wife stopped in front of a restaurant window in which was hung a card bearing the words: "Luncheon from 1 to 3 p. m., 40 cents.

"We'll have our dinner here, lassie," said Mac. "Two hours steady eating for 40 cents is not so bad."

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

LINCOLN

(By James Edward Hungerford)

"We're coming, Father Abraham!"
He heard the legions sing;
"We've come to fight for Uncle Sam,
Proclaiming FREEDOM king!"
All night he'd prayed that God would send
These men from east and west,
Who now through Washington did wend,
To set his soul at rest!

Long years before, he'd dreamed a dream,
Of all men being free,
And now there came an endless stream
Of Sons of Liberty,
To help to make his dream come true,
And fight the freedom fight;
Beneath the flag, red, white and blue,
They marched before his sight!

"We're coming, Father Abraham!"
The words rang on the air;
"We've come to fight for Uncle Sam,
And do our humble share!"
'Twas FREEDOM only, that he sought,
For all men, from their birth;
For love of JUSTICE, Lincoln fought—
Whose Spirit walks the earth!

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WASHINGTON

(By James Edward Hungerford)

George Washington, immortal one,
Stepped forth to see God's justice done!
Within his heart there flamed a light,
Proclaiming RIGHTNESS over might.
He formed an army to uphold
The power of MERCY over gold;
A ragged legion—homespun hordes,
Who from their plowshares formed their swords.

From north and south and east, they came,
Within their hearts a glowing flame,
And answered to their leaders call,
To take his orders, stand or fall!
He marshaled them in hurried form,
Prepared to meet the coming storm.
At Concord, they responded well,
And faced the batteries of hell!

He led his ragged troops across
The Delaware, with little loss,
And blazed the trail to victory,
And won the fight for liberty!
And we who dwell in Freedom's land,
For JUSTICE—all must take our stand,
As we acclaim our hero's birth ....
Justice for all upon this earth.

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Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1933

Foolish Economies

THE economy fanatics in the last session of the New Jersey Legislature refused to make an appropriation of the modest amount required to compile and publish The Industrial Bulletin of the New Jersey Department of Labor. Consequently the publication was discontinued with the June 1932, issue.

The discontinuance of the Industrial Bulletin is to be regretted. It was the information publication giving accounts of the work done by the Department of Labor and the following bureaus: Workmen's Compensation Bureau, Bureau of Employment, Bureau for Women and Children, Bureau of Statistics and Records, Bureau of Electrical and Mechanical Equipment, Bureaus of Hygiene, Sanitation and Mine Inspection, and Bureaus of General and Structural Inspection and Explosives.

Labor bureaus were set up in all the States through the influence of organized labor. They are of great value in protecting the interests of working men and women. Instead of being limited by pickayune appropriations their functions should be extended.

The Industrial Bulletin will be missed by those who desire to keep informed regarding the administration of protective labor laws in New Jersey.

* * *

Economies proposed in the annual forest service appropriation are as foolish as some of the expenditures the government proposes to make in 1934.

The proposed budget recommended cutting almost every activity of the department which guards our most valuable natural resource. The house appropriations committee has carried the folly even further with new cuts.

The result may be a crushing loss to the nation in destruction of timber by fire and by insect pests and plant diseases. We will feel this loss increasingly over a period of many years.

It costs comparatively little to maintain roads and telephone lines and lookout stations to guard our too scanty forests against fire, guarding thus, at the same time, the agricultural lands below them, dependent upon the forests for stored water supplies; guarding at the same time our cities in danger from flood, if there are no tree roots to hold back rains that fall too fast.

It costs little to eradicate pests that destroy trees more slowly, but just as fatally. And the money spent on these tasks has in the past provided work, saving thousands of men from want.

The President-elect has stressed the importance of this matter many times, His party, now in control of the House of Representatives, should provide him with funds for carrying out his excellent program for protection of forests.

Slum Clearance

IF idle capital will be satisfied with small but sure returns, it will find plenty of work in every large city of the United States. This lies in projects for rebuilding the shabby tenements called "homes" for millions of American families.

According to Dr. Edith Elmer Wood, housing expert, one-third of America's families live in 9,000,000 homes unfit for human habitation. They cost, in crime, illness, and premature death, a toll of nearly $15,000,000,000 a year.

Some start has been made. In 1927, New York passed a housing act permitting any corporation willing to limit its dividends to 6 per cent to escape state taxes if it builds specified apartments that rent for $11 a month or less a room.

A well-manned state board is empowered to exercise the right of eminent domain in acquiring land, to co-operate with cities, and otherwise to encourage private capital to replace these "old landmarks with new."

According to the present New York Governor, six large projects have been built under this law, all involving investments of $7,000,000. One of these cost $3,200,000, and houses 2,500 persons at an average cost of $11 a room. The Metropolitan Life Insurance Company has built another, and, even in hard times, has a long waiting list.

Cleveland is planning removal of six blighted areas two miles wide into which are packed 15,000 souls. With less definite plans, the Architect's Club and the Rosenwald fund are considering removal of a portion of Chicago's old "Gold Coast."

Private interests in Philadelphia plan to modernize old homes into apartments to rent for $6 a room. In Newark a life insurance company plans to rebuild a block, selling the inner portion to the city for a park. St. Louis plans a removal project to care for 100,000 persons at a cost of $6,000,000.

The federal government's Reconstruction Finance Corporation is empowered to make loans to limited dividend corporations for such projects. Of course the bulk of credit must come from private sources.

The difficulty is in getting second mortgage money. If philanthropic folk willing to take 5 per cent or 6 per cent interest would co-operate with the government to supply this need, many great projects in slum abatement could begin at once.

What more inspiring music could start the march back to prosperity than the tune of hammer and saw building better homes.

Justice Cardozo Decrees Employers Must Care for Workers

The Supreme Court ground a varied grist at its last session, one of the most interesting, from a labor point of view, being a case under the Jones Seamen's Act.

Manuel Santiago, a sailor, shipped on a vessel of the Baltimore Insular Line from New York to Florida and return. On the home voyage he fell ill of pneumonia, and died after reaching the Staten Island hospital. The administrator sued, claiming that the death was caused by the negligence of the company.

The jury brought in a verdict against the company, which appealed, and the Circuit Court of Appeals reversed the trial court. The Circuit Court held that the Jones Act does not cover this case; that Congress made the Federal Employers' Liability Act applicable to seamen, and, since that act does not require a railroad company to care for a sick engineer, a shipping concern does not have to provide medical care for a sailor dying of pneumonia.

Delivering the opinion of the court, Justice Cardozo indicated that the Court of Appeals had made certain errors. The ship owed the sailor "maintenance and cure," Justice Cardozo pointed out.

As for the comparison with the railroads, Justice Cardozo remarked:

"It would be hazardous to assert that such a duty (to provide maintenance and cure) may not rest upon the representative of a railroad as well as upon the master of a ship, when the servant, exposed by conditions of the work to extraordinary risks, is helpless unless relief is given on the spot."

The case goes back to the lower court for retrial and Santiago's heirs have another chance.

Demand the Union Label

Official Information

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

"The Carpenter"

We receive complaints from time to time that members are not receiving our official journal "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery" and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to the General Office at quite an expense.

Others give their address as Labor Temple, Labor Hall, Carpenter Hall, etc., and while the journal is delivered as addressed it gets into other hands and is mislaid or carried away.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretary of each and every Local Union send to us the correct address of every member of his Local Union in good standing who does not receive the journal.

Financial Secretaries must also send to the General Office the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their union is located.

Financial Secretaries must obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their addresses, and forward same to the General Office on the blank furnished for that purpose.

If these instructions are followed many complaints about not receiving the journal will be eliminated.

Remember only members in good standing are entitled to receive the journal.

◆

Traveling Members Attention

Recording Secretary J. B. Raub, of Local Union No. 603, requests traveling members to stay away from Ithaca, N. Y., as there are no jobs available at this time and the majority of the members are out of employment with no prospects in sight for the near future.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATES TO THE FIFTY-SECOND ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR

To the General Executive Board:

The Fifty-second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was held in the Netherland Plaza Hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio. It opened on Monday, November 21st and remained in session until Friday, December 2nd, 1932. 332 delegates were present, as follows:

Number of Unions	Name	Number of Delegates	Number of Votes
80	National and International	232	24,325
4	Departments	4	4
22	State Bodies	22	22
56	Central Labor Unions	56	56
15	Trades and Federal Labor Unions	15	27
2	Fraternal Organizations	3	3
179		332	24,437

Addresses of welcome were made by the the Mayor of the City and the Governor of the State. During the convention addresses were delivered by prominent men in different walks of life, showing thereby their interest and the interest of those they represented in the organized labor movement.

The report of the Secretary showed:

Balance of funds on hand August 31, 1931	$370,842 07
Total receipts for the year	466,350 18
Grand Total	$837,192 25
Total expenses for the year	468,747 28
Balance on hand August 31, 1932	$368,444 97
Divided as follows:	
In General Fund	$ 33,949 88
In Defense Fund for local trade and federal labor unions	334,495 09
Balance on hand, August 31, 1932	$368,444 97

There is in the Gompers Memorial Fund a balance of $98,200.12 and in the A. F. of L. Building Fund a balance of $55,593.89.

The make up of the American Federation of Labor at the end of the fiscal year August 31, 1932, herewith follows: 106 national and international unions, 49 state federations, 619 city central bodies, 4 departments, 604 local departmental councils, 26,362 local unions, 307 local trade and federal labor unions with a total membership of 2,532,261.

The Report of the Executive Council dealt with many important matters such as:

Unemployment,
Unemployment Relief,
Unemployment Insurance,
National Legislation,
Immigration,

Workmens Compensation Insurance,
Old Age Security,
Anti Injunction Law,
Anti Trust Legislation,
Convict Labor,
Child Labor,
The Shorter Work Day and Work Week,
Jurisdictional Disputes, etc.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE

On the question of Unemployment Insurance the Executive Council made the following report:

Principles Recommended for Unemployment Insurance Measures—It would be desirable, were it possible, to press for the enactment of one uniform measure for unemployment insurance applicable throughout the United States. But, due to the provisions and limitations of the United States constitution as interpreted by the courts, since the regulation of manufacture and industry lies primarily within the province of state rather than federal activity, it is practically impossible to enact constitutional federal legislation adequately providing for unemployment insurance covering employees engaged in work in the different states. The American Federation of Labor, therefore, advocates the passage of unemployment insurance legislation in each separate state, and the supplementing of such state legislation by federal enactments; such for instance, as bills covering employees engaged in interstate commerce or employed in the District of Columbia or in federal territories, or such as the bill recently introduced into Congress by Senator Wagner, allowing corporations substantial income tax credit on their federal income taxes for such payments as they have made under state laws toward the creation of unemployment reserves.

It is evident that the local conditions of each state vary to such a marked degree that it would be unwise, even were it possible at the present time, to frame a single model bill to be enacted in every state. It is possible, nevertheless, to set forth certain general fundamental principles and standards to which such state legislation should conform. The American Federation of Labor, after mature consideration and discussion, has formulated the following principles which should guide in the framing of state unemployment insurance bills:

1. Protection of Union Standards—Every unemployment insurance act should contain specific provisions to protect union members from being obliged to accept work contrary to the rules and regulations of their organizations or employment under conditions such as tend to depress wages or working conditions.

2. Underlying Object of Unemployment Insurance—Unemployment insurance legislation in this country should be carefully devised to promote its two primary objectives: (a) the stimulation of more regular employment, insofar as possible, and (b) the payment of unemployment compensation to those who are temporarily out of work through industry's failure to provide steady employment for its working forces.

3. Voluntary vs. Compulsory Schemes of Insurance—The American Federation of Labor advocates a scheme of unemployment compensation made compulsory by law. Voluntary schemes are unlikely to pervade industry generally, and are frequently open to other serious objections. Only by compulsory legislation can workers be adequately protected.

4. How and From Whom Contributions Should Be Made—Since unemployment is, to a certain extent, one of the inevitable incidents of production and must, therefore, be regarded as part of the inescapable cost of industry, it, like other costs of industry should be paid by industry itself. It, therefore, follows that, as a

matter of principle, no part of the contributions to support unemployment insurance should be paid out of the wages of labor, but the whole should be paid by management as part of the cost of production. The necessary funds should be raised as a charge on industry.

The amount of such contribution must depend upon the local conditions in each state. A minimum contribution must be required sufficient to cover (a) the building up of adequate reserves, (b) the cost of the benefits to be paid under the act, and (c) the costs of administration. To cover these costs the American Federation of Labor believes that the contribution rate should be not less than 3% of the total pay roll. The exact percentage, however, must vary in different states, and will come to depend upon various acturial data, which must be carefully collected as a basis for such determination from the experience gained both before and after the passage of the act. The absence of complete data should not, however, prevent the passage of a law, since the liability of the fund is limited to the amount of the income provided by law. As experience is accumulated it will be possible to determine the income necessary to provide the benefits decided upon in the law.

5. Reserve vs. Insurance Systems—At this time the American Federation of Labor deems it inadvisable to take an irrevocable stand as between the plant reserves system or unemployment insurance embodied in the Wisconsin law and an insurance system such as is under consideration in Ohio and in operation in many European countries. Whatever plan is adopted, whether based on plant reserves or on a broader basis, we believe that it should be administered by the state and all reserve funds held and invested by the state. We are unalterably opposed to company-controlled unemployment reserves and believe that without state administration plant reserves will prove but another "company union" device. We are also of the opinion that, at least at the outset, it is advisable to have but a single unemployment insurance fund (with, if a plant reserves system is adopted, separate accounts for separate employers) and a flat rate of contributions by employees regardless of the industry in which they may be engaged. Later on, after more accurate data are obtained, the contributions in each industry, occupation, or enterprise may be scaled according to the hazard of unemployment, but sufficient data are not now available to warrant such classifications at this time.

6. Exclusion of Private Insurance Companies—Sound public policy requires that no insurance company in this country be allowed to invade this new field of unemployment compensation. No insurance company is allowed under present state laws to write this class of insurance. The Federation believes that this policy is wise and should in no case be abandoned.

7. Investment of Funds—All funds should be invested in federal securities or in the bonds of state or municipalities such as have never defaulted in the payment of principal or interest.

8. Eligibility for Benefits—Insurance in general should cover temporary and involuntary unemployment. Unemployment means the conditions caused by the inability of an employee who is capable of and available for employment to obtain work in his usual employment or in another for which he is reasonably fitted. Nothing in the unemployment compensation act should require an employee to accept employment, nor should any employee forfeit his right to benefits under the act by refusing to accept employment under any or all of the following conditions:

(a) In a situation vacant directly in consequence of a stoppage of work due to a trade dispute;

(b) If the wages, hours and conditions offered are less favorable to the employee than those prevailing for similar work in the locality, or are such as tend to depress wages and working conditions;

(c) If acceptance of such employment would abridge or limit the right of the employee either (1) to refrain from joining a labor organization or association of workmen, or (2) to retain membership in and observe the rules of any such organization or association.

(d) Workers who quit work without good cause or who are discharged for misconduct shall not thereby forfeit benefits beyond a reasonable period.

9. Scope or Coverage—The coverage should be as wide as possible. It should include clerical as well as manual workers. There are, however, certain classes of employment which it may be necessary to exclude from the general operation of the act, and these classes will vary according to local conditions. It would seem that the legislation should approximate, insofar as practicable, the coverage of state workmen's compensation acts. As time goes on the scope or coverage of the act may well be broadened.

10. Payment of Benefits—The claim of employees to receive unemployment compensation as provided under the act should be clearly recognized as a legal right earned by previous employment within the state. Receipt of unemployment benefits shall in no way entail loss of suffrage or other civil rights. Persons not legal residents of the state and those not citizens of the United States shall not by reason of that fact be disqualified from receiving benefits.

The amount of benefits to be paid and the number of weeks during which they shall be paid must depend upon the local conditions in each state and upon the amount of contributions paid into the fund. We are informed, for instance, that under the conditions prevailing in Ohio, a contribution of 3% of the total payroll makes it possible after a waiting period of three weeks per year to pay benefits for a maximum period of 16 weeks in a year based upon 50% of the normal weekly wages, but not to exceed $15.00 a week.

It seems advisable to restrict the payment of benefits to unemployment occurring after a specified waiting period. The length of this waiting period will materially affect the amount of the benefits which can be paid and the length of time during which they can be paid.

Workers who are partially unemployed should receive unemployment compensation at a reduced rate. The exact amount of the reduction will presumably vary in different states. We suggest that a fair principle would be to pay for partial unemployment the amount of the benefit which would be payable in case of total unemployment reduced by subtracting one-half of the amount of the wages actually received.

11. Administration—(a) Nature of Commission.

The administration of the scheme of unemployment compensation and the responsibility for the keeping and investment of the unemployment funds should be in the hands of a state commission. This should be either a special commission created for the specific purpose, or an already existing state commission or department of labor.

(b) Both Labor and management should have a voice in the administration of unemployment insurance. Advisory committees composed of an equal number of representatives of Labor and management will prove very useful and, in some states, local appeal boards similarly constituted will be found desirable. It should be recognized, however, that workingmen can have genuine representation only through labor organizations. Unless Labor can, in effect, through its organization select its own representatives, pretended representation is but a farce.

(c) Cost of Administration.

The cost of the administration of unemployment compensation should be met out of the unemployment fund itself.

(d) Employment Exchanges.

The operation of employment exchanges is closely and vitally connected with the administration of unemployment insurance. The commission should take over, supervise and expand public employment exchanges in states where these already exist, or in states where none exist should create and operate such exchanges.

(e) Procedure for Obtaining Benefits.

The administration regulating the payment of benefits should be decentralized as far as possible. Payments should be made upon claims presented through local agencies, established and supervised by the commission and acting in close co-operation with the public employment offices. Appeals should be allowed to a central authority.

12. Regularization of Employment—The whole scheme should be so construed as to induce and stimulate so far as possible the regularization and stabilization of employment. This may be effected in various possible ways; as for instance, by basing the amount of contributions payable upon some merit-rating scheme, or in states not adopting an exclusive state fund by the establishment of separate industry or separate plant funds.

This statement embodies within it certain standards and principles that we believe should be incorporated in unemployment insurance legislation. We suggest, however, that a flexible policy be pursued in all the states, and that unemployment insurance legislation be secured which will maintain the above standards, so far as possible, and yet which will accommodate itself to the varying circumstances and conditions in each state. It is essential that the protection of the rights of citizenship and of union membership be maintained in all acts.

Pending the adoption of compulsory state insurance, voluntary unemployment compensation schemes should be subject to state regulation. We, therefore, believe it vital that suitable legislation be enacted, to provide for state supervision of all such plans, including as a minimum the deposit of benefit funds in separate trust accounts, whether or not such funds include payments made from employees.

Resolutions on Unemployment Insurance were introduced by the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers, the United Mine Workers of America, the United Textile Workers of America, the American Federation of Teachers and the Central Labor Union of Pensacola, Florida. These resolutions along with the Report of the Executive Council on the same subject were referred to the Committee on Resolutions and were reported on as follows:

Resolution No. 8 proposes that Congress be petitioned to pass a law creating unemployment insurance.

Resolution No. 13 presents a resolution adopted by the thirty-second regular convention of the United Mine Workers of America calling for a study of the subject to the end that "unemployment insurance or some plan equally as good or better be worked out and presented in the legislative halls of the state and nation" and is accompanied by a comprehensive report which is submitted as the work of the international officers of the United Mine Workers of America, favoring the enactment of laws to establish unemployment insurance or unemployment reserves.

Resolution No. 29 urges the enactment of "compulsory unemployment insurance at the expense of the state and the employers."

Resolution No. 39 proposes "a system of unemployment insurance inaugurated and controlled by the states and supervised by the Federal government" and "to be a charge on industry in the same way as workmen's compensation for accidents."

Resolution No. 59 declares for unemployment insurance by state and Federal enactment.

The report of the Executive Council recommends the enactment of unemployment insurance, the contributions to which "should be paid by management as a part of the cost of production."

Your Committee recommends approval of the report of the Executive Council in lieu of the resolutions referred to.

After a lengthy debate, lasting over part of two days, the report of the Committee was overwhelmingly adopted.

THE SIX HOUR DAY AND FIVE DAY WORK WEEK

Several resolutions on the Shorter Work Day and Work Week were introduced and were referred to the Committee on Shorter Work Day along with that part of the Executive Council's Report dealing with the Five Day Week and the Six Hour Day. That Committee made a lengthy report in which it declared that:

The time has arrived when the American Federation of Labor should vigorously and definitely declare itself in support of a sharp reduction in the work-day and the work-week. It must come. There is no other way. In keeping with the best thought of the time on this subject we therefore recommend that this convention hereby records itself in advocacy of and as proposing to the country the universal adoption without delay of the six-hour day and five-day work week.

We further recommend that this convention declare that this objective of the shorter work-day and work-week be now declared its paramount purpose and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be directed to spare no effort in giving purpose and direction to this program, and that they call upon the people generally in support thereof as the only means whereby the prosperity of our beloved country can be restored.

After a prolonged discussion the Report of the Committee was unanimously adopted.

MACHINISTS-CARPENTERS' AGREEMENT

Resolution No. 20—By Delegate McDonough, Building Trades Department.

Whereas, The cardinal principle enunciated when the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was instituted, it was specifically stated that the Building Trades Department would have autonomy governing all matters of trade jurisdiction in the building industry; and

Whereas, That enunciated policy in the past has proven very beneficial in a great measure to the interest of the great majority of the affiliated unions in the department, and

Whereas, The Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has at no time, to our knowledge, petitioned the American Federation of Labor to alter or amend the method of defining jurisdiction as prescribed in the Constitution; and

Whereas, On pages 63 and 64 in the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the Fifty-second Annual Convention, there appears under the caption "Machinists and Carpenters" and action and conference between the Carpenters and Machinists which indicates clearly to the presenters of this resolution that the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor was in error in becoming a party to this stated tentative understanding and addenda and should have requested the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor and its Affiliated Trades to have participated in this conference, which is purely a Building Trades matter; and

Whereas, The tentative understanding and addenda, if permitted to be endorsed or approved by the American Federation of Labor Convention, will cause serious conflict involving possible strikes and lockouts throughout the nation in the building industry.

Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the officers of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor be instructed to acquaint the officials of the American Federation of Labor of the error and possible consequences; and be it further

Resolved, That the Affiliated Unions of the Building Trades Department be directed to instruct their delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention to put forth every possible effort to defeat that portion of the Executive Council's report bearing on the subject quoted in this Resolution, thereby maintaining the constitutional rights granted the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor.

Referred to Committee on Executive Council's Report along with that part of the Executive Council's Report dealing with the agreement entered into between the Machinists and Carpenters and was reported on as follows:

On Pages 81-82 of the Executive Council's Report, under the caption of

"Machinists-Carpenters," the Executive Council reports an agreement entered into between these organizations.

Your Committee is most gratified to note that after the many years that this controversy has been pending, these two organizations have arrived at a basis of settlement of the differences that existed between them, and we compliment these two organizations and the Executive Council on this achievement.

Resolution No. 20, presented by the Building Trades Department, Page 137, First Day's Proceedings, was likewise submitted to your Committee and the representatives of the Building Trades Department appeared before the Committee and claimed that an endorsement of this agreement would take away the jurisdictional rights that have already been granted to other organizations in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor.

Your Committee therefore recommends that in order that the rights of all may be protected, that the Resolution and the Agreement be referred to the Executive Council for the purpose of adjudicating any differences that may exist.

After a lengthy and animated debate the report of the Committee was adopted.

COMMUNISM

The following Resolution on "Communism" was unanimously adopted by the Convention:

Whereas, The propaganda of Communism continues throughout the United States, directed from Moscow, where the Communist Internationale, the Red International of Labor Unions and the Communist Government are one and inseparable, forming arms of the same dictatorship; and

Whereas, The Communist propaganda, disseminated in the United States through a score or more of major organizations and an even larger number of subordinate agencies, including a dozen daily newspapers, has for its first objects the destruction of the American Federation of Labor, American recognition of the Communist regime in Russia and the destruction of every organization hostile to Communism; and

Whereas, the final object of the Communist propaganda is the complete destruction of democracy and human freedom and the establishment of a dictatorship in this and every other free country, subordinate to the Communist authority in Moscow; be it

Resolved, That the American Federation of Labor renew its declaration of unalterable opposition and hostility to Communism, to the recognition of the Communist regime in Moscow by our Government and to every activity of organized Communism, and that we counsel our membership to be zealous in refusal of all aid or comfort to any Communist organization, or to any campaign conducted by Communist organization or by those organizations which are allied with and sympathetic to Communism through interlocking directorates or other devices and subterfuges.

The present set of officers of the American Federation of Labor were re-elected without opposition and Washington, D. C. was selected as the city in which to hold the Convention in 1933.

Respectfully submitted,

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
FRANK DUFFY,
THOS. F. FLYNN,
HARRY McLAUGHLIN,
WM. J. KELLY,
Delegates.

President of A. F. of L. Asks Roosevelt to Look With Disfavor upon Further Reduction in Wages of Government Employes

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, sent the following telegram to President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt asking him in conference with members of Congress to look with disfavor upon any and all suggestions providing for a reduction in the wages paid government employes:

"In the consideration of any and all plans providing for economy in the administration of government I most respectfully request that you look with disfavor upon any and all suggestions providing for a reduction in the wages paid government employes.

"Improvement in the distressing economic conditions which prevail throughout the nation can not be brought about through further reduction in the buying power of the masses of the people. Reduction in the wage standards of government employes is bound to result in further depression in the wage standards of those employed in private industry.

"I have repeatedly emphasized the futility of wage reductions for government employes as an economy measure or as a means to be employed for the improvement of the economic and industrial situation throughout the nation. I sincerely hope and trust you will resolutely stand against any lowering of living standards or any reduction in the wages of government employes."

A Thought for the New Year

(By John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department)

Practical Trades Unionists regret there are so many "isms" being introduced into the Trade Union Movement. The entry of each new "ism" dazzles the unexperienced members but meet the avowed disapproval of those who have been taught in the school of Practical Unionism.

Of course, the unusual, mysterious and spectacular will always attract the attention of those in the Movement not wise in the lore of Unionism.

Shorn of gaudy decorations and many syllabled, awe-inspiring words, these various "isms" would attract no one because of utter lack of practicability.

The American Labor Movement was founded by clear thinking men who had practical work to do and who went about this work in a practical, simple manner. The language employed was that of the workers. Language that was understood by every one.

These early Trades Unionists coined words and phrases that put life and courage into their followers. There were no phrases to confound and confuse and befuddle. No words to make brother members conscious of lack of opportunity to attend higher schools of education. Nothing to bring forth an unhealthy consciousness of inferiority.

One of the phrases they used and stressed was The Power of Purchase. This is a very simple phrase readily understood by every one. There is no mystery about it—no hidden meaning which needs expounding by those desirous of being known as the patrons and teachers of the Movement of today.

If Labor Organizations would close their ears to the siren singing of these various "New Thought" vendors who crowd from our rostrums the true teachers of Unionism, and would start a campaign teaching what could be done by using the great purchase power of Labor, a great stride towards progress would be made.

Purchase Power is the most important link in our chain of union labor organizations. Unless union earned money is spent for the products and services of Trades Unionists, there is no value in organization. There is no time like the present to eliminate trivial "isms" and to start a campaign of cooperation with fellow members by utilizing purchase power. It is the best weapon to insure victory but those weilding it must not be handicapped by unwise unionists who support Organized Labor's opponents by patronizing non-union concerns when spending union earned money.

In making resolutions for the New Year, practical Trades Unionists should not forget this one: Not One Cent of union earned money for the unfair employer.

Reasons Why Carpenters Should Stay Away From Chicago

The Building Industry in Chicago is at the lowest ebb in the history of the City.

We have had hard times before but never anything to equal the deplorable conditions we have to contend with at this time.

Nineteen Thirty Two, the most discouraging of all years persons now living have witnessed, has run its destructive course. That course tended steadily downward until the volume of building construction approached so nearly the zero mark that we can now without exaggeration say that the bottom has been reached. Whether we shall advance upwards from now on, or if the industry shall continue to lay dormant, time only will tell. At present there are no signs to encourage the hope for an upward trend in the immediate future.

The year 1932 passed into history with a record low building volume, so low that the figures sound unbelievable for a city of three and a quarter million population, with one hundred twenty-five thousand organized building tradesmen.

The following table shows the number of building permits and the value of same, issued in Chicago during the last six years. These figures are taken from the official records of the Building Department of the City of Chicago.

Year	Number of Permits	Value of Permits
1927	12,025	$352,936,400.00
1928	9,594	315,800,000.00
1929	6,146	202,286,800.00
1930	2,434	79,613,400.00
1931	1,292	46,440,130.00
1932	467	3,824,500.00

The record low mark was recorded for the week ending December 10, 1932, with three permits issued for a total amount of $4,000.00 and for the week ending December 17, 1932, with only one permit for $4,000.00.

We had hoped that the Century of Progress exposition commonly called the World's Fair would give us considerable work, but in this we were disappointed. Several weeks ago the newspapers carried an announcement from the World's Fair Committee stating that all buildings to be erected for the Fair are either completed, nearing completion or started. This announcement gives us to understand that there is no more World's Fair construction work to be expected. Much fewer buildings are being constructed than had been expected. The type of building and material used gives carpenters very little work. Up to the beginning of this year the highest number of carpenters employed at any time on the entire exposition project was one hundred twenty-six men.

After stating these facts it should not be necessary to urge carpenters to stay away from Chicago, but we must caution against misleading newspaper articles. To boost the Fair we expect the newspapers from now on to carry stories about great activity on the exposition grounds, and in playing up the Fair with a view to give the impression that it will be a big affair the papers will probably run true to form, and if they do they will not hesitate to run stories that will contain more fiction than truth.

We have given you the facts. Do not allow yourself to be fooled by newspaper stories. Bear in mind the announcement of the World's Fair Committee that all buildings for the fair are now either completed, nearing completion, or started, and if this is not sufficiently convincing to persuade you to stay away from Chicago, take a second look at the table of figures on building permits. Then if you still feel the urge to visit our City bring enough money for a return ticket.

Chicago District Council of Carpenters
Per: Chas. H. Sand, Secretary.

Chicago, Illinois
January 16, 1933.

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Bricklayers Purchase Office Building as Headquarters

In compliance with the action of their general convention to procure a permanent headquarters, the Executive Board of the Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterer's International Union purchased at auction recently what was known as the Smith Building, at 815-817 Fifteenth Street N. W., Washington, D. C. The building is of brick and limestone construction and has nine floors and basement. Besides the great banking room on the street floor, the building has 112 offices. It is equipped with two high speed elevators, has an ice water system and is modern in every respect.

The building will be operated as an office building and will provide a good return on the investment in addition to furnishing adequate facilities for headquarters. The purchase price was $355,000.

It is the intention of the Bricklayers to move to their new headquarters prior to April 1, and "The Carpenter" wishes them success in their new building.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted by Local Union No. 2156 of Bowling Green, Ky., relative to M. C. Gray, or his partner Gerald Baker, who solicited and secured advertising in the name of the Local Union from business firms in the cities of Bowling Green, Lexington and Covington, and then disappeared after collecting about $150.

Gray is about 6 feet tall, talks loud and rapidly. When last seen wore a black or blue suit and derby hat. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please communicate with E. N. Vernon, Secretary of Local Union 2156, No. 1330 Clay Street, Bowling Green, Ky.

Old Time Member Dies in San Diego

Lawrence Geisler, who held membership in the United Brotherhood for a period of 34 years, died December 30, 1932, at his home in San Diego, Calif., in his 75th year.

Brother Geisler came to this country from Germany when he was 15 years of age. After living in New York City for a number of years he took up his residence in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, where he joined Local Union 276 as a charter member in 1899. After several years' residence in Oklahoma City, he returned East and deposited his clearance card in Local Union 119 of Newark, N. J., where he resided until 1912 when he moved to San Diego, Calif.

Until a few years previous to his death Brother Geisler was exceptionally active in the affairs of the Local Unions where he held membership. His genial disposition endeared him to the membership of Local Union 1296 who deeply regret his passing.

James A. Gray Answers Last Call

James A. Gray a member of the United Brotherhood for 33 years passed away in a Los Angeles hospital on December 14, 1932, as a result of influenza and complications incident thereto. Brother Gray was born in Vermont, June 1, 1864, and spent his youth and early manhood in that state. He took up his residence in California in 1898 where he joined Local Union 426 of Los Angeles and continued his membership in that Local until its consolidation with Local Union 25.

He held various official positions in the labor movement, his first being that of business agent of the Los Angeles County Building Trades Council in 1902. He was also at one time president of the Los Angeles County Council of Labor, then for a time was Organizer for the A. F. of L. For years he served also as General Representative of our organization and attended a number of the General Conventions.

Throughout his life his heart and mind were devoted to the betterment of those who toil. He did much good and his death is a severe loss to the organized labor movement of California.

Oldest Member of Local Union 355 Passes

John Snyder, who joined Local Union 335 of Grand Rapids, Michigan, as a charter member on August 10, 1900, on which date the Local Union was instituted, passed away December 15, 1932. Brother Snyder was the oldest member of the Local Union and always displayed a keen interest in its affairs.

He was Commander of Custer Post, G. A. R. of Grand Rapids. During the civil war he served in the 16th Ohio Regiment. He was also a member of the Lincoln Fellowship Club, a national organization of persons who had met and conversed with Abraham Lincoln.

He was at various times a resident of Illinois, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan. On taking up his residence in Grand Rapids he worked in different furniture factories until he was 91 years of age.

Brother Snyder's long devotion to a well lived life, his knowledge of historical events and his kindly disposition endeared him to all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance.

Death Takes President of Louisville Union Label League

Elden Story, president of the Louisville Label League and a member of Local Union 64 of that city, died December 26, 1932.

Brother Story a comparatively young man was exceptionally active in the interests of the Falls Cities District Council and the labor movement generally. At the time of his death he was a delegate from his Local Union to the District Council, and for several years was a volunteer organizer for the American Federation of Labor in the Louisville district.

He was highly respected in the community and was endeared by all with whom he came in contact and his death will be a particular loss to Local Union 64.

DEATH ROLL

JOSEPH BREITINGER—Local Union No. 359, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. J. BURGER—Local Union No. 90, Evansville, Indiana.

JOSÉPH HERMLY—Local Union No. 359, Philadelphia, Pa.

JOHN LARSON—Local Union No. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.

MICHAEL SEINEAY—Local Union No. 359, Philadelphia, Pa.

J. J. SWANSON—Local Union 22, San Francisco, Calif.

New Jersey Hails First 5,000 Pensioners

Taking an enormous forward step in social security, New Jersey on July 1 put into effect its Old Age Security Law and by the end of the month 4,254 of its aged citizens were granted old age pensions as a means of providing for their dignified support and removing the shadow of the poorhouse from their last remaining days.

The State-wide mandatory law was passed by the 1931 Legislature and provides for payment of pensions to needy citizens seventy years of age and over who have resided in the State for fifteen years. The maximum grant is limited to $30 a month. The State bears three-fourths of the cost of the pensions and the counties one-fourth. The Act is administered by specially-created county welfare boards whose five members serve without compensation. The State Department of Institutions and Agencies supervises the administration of the law.

A total of 14,193 applications were received by the end of July. From April 1, when applications began to be filed, until July 1, when the law became effective and payments were authorized, 12,391 aged persons, 6,436 men and 5,955 women, filed their applications. By August 1, 4,254 pensions were granted out of a total number of 7,413 investigations completed and acted upon. Death or voluntary withdrawals automatically voided 289 applications before action could be taken. Of the total of 14,193 applications filed up to August 1, 6,491 still remained to be investigated and acted upon.

Essex County, the largest county in the State, which includes the city of Newark, was the first to mail its checks. By the middle of August a majority of the counties had sent their first pension checks to the successful applicants. In a few counties payments were delayed until September. The average pension by July 1 amounted to $17.07. It was still under $20 a month on August 1.

The favorable effects of the operation of the new law have already been felt and much human suffering is being alleviated. So impressed have officials and the press been with the stark need revealed by the investigations that the desirability of the act has been universally conceded.

William J. Ellis, State Commissioner of Institutions and Agencies, found that "there has never been a period when relief needs have been so acute and the Old Age Relief Law provides very definitely for a group which has always been a serious relief problem."

The Shades of Night

In a Negro school there was one boy so black that even the other pupils called him "Midnight." This was all very well until a new pupil only a few shades lighter than he entered the school. On being called his nickname by the new pupil, Midnight answered:

"Lissen heah! Don' you call me no midnight. Yo's about half-past leben yo-se'f."

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Steel Houses Do Not Compare with Wood

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the Carpenters' Journal during 1930, there appeared articles under the heading "Misconceptions About Lumber." One article followed another for more than twelve months. They were not only very interesting but educative. The carpenter who followed them up was well schooled and learned many things he did not know of, concerning the material he daily handled, and that is what he is primarily here for: to live, and learn. Many carpenters, no doubt, after reading through each article as it appeared from time to time would have to use the vacumn cleaner to purge his brain cells of misconceptions or other foreign matter. The articles were illuminating as to durability, tensility, adaptability, fire-resisting qualities and above all the finished product with its beautiful flower and medullary rays, emphasized by the skill of the mechanic and his love for the work to whom it became a thing of beauty, a picture he stepped back to behold, something innate to himself through life long training, given the opportunity the block of marble became an angel. The thought behind the articles was to give the right value and place to wood in building construction.

In our December issue 1932, there appeared an article entitled "Enterlocking Fabricated Building Lumber," by Paul E. Kendall. He has mounted the lookout tower and sounded an alarm to all carpenters that the Steel Corporations. have invaded our field with "Fabricated Steel Houses," and his occupation as a carpenter is at stake.

Things do not go up into the air as quickly as his alarm. Rome was not built in a day. The carpenter trade has been with us ever since man appeared. That was his first braving—shelter—a house to protect him from the stormy blasts and wild beasts. That urge has never left him; he began in mud and wants to finish in marble, it is too deep rooted to pull up over night.

Now, as to Steel Houses the writer has some knowledge of them as they appeared in Europe, and so far they have not been a success. They cannot be compared to stone, brick or wood and to place them along side an American frame house would be an outrage on refinement and beauty, like a discord in a symphony, an eye sore to the landscape. They have never been popular. They cost more than brick, stone or wood. The best that can be said about them is that they are only Tin Lizzies.

The writer of the article enters the fray declaring that he wants to restore the building of houses to the carpenter. He says, "Lumber is the chief source of employment for the carpenter, and has been for hundreds of years" and then presents the carpenter with what he terms Enterlocking Fabricated Houses, then adds "That it will reduce the total number of carpenter hours." Surely the writer of the article (Paul E. Kendall) is not expecting concurrence let alone support for such an enterprise from carpenters?

No carpenter is interested in "Fabricated Houses" of any kind, they are only blown (or assembled) together and like the motor car need overhauling each year and so great is the depreciation it is questionable if they are worth the labor put on them.

The writer was raising a barn sometime ago, built by his grandfather. It was housed, mortised, dowelled, pinned, even the rafters were pinned into the ridge; one could have taken it and rolled it down a hill after which it still would have remained intact. There are timbers in the White House placed there over a century ago as good and serviceable as when set.

In the old Fort at Niagara Falls, there are timbers built in by our grandfathers still doing duty, and in many of those stately cathedrals of Europe can be seen the imperishable craftsmanship of the workers in wood.

Today the worker is calling for stabilized conditions, steady work, more jobs to enable him to build up his life, his home, his family and that is what trade unionists stand for. The "Sumum Bonum." The social and spiritual uplift of the human equation.

The carpenter in my opinion cannot honestly vote for or support fabricated house schemes; he wants to start at the foundation and build up member by member, compactly together, to see his work grow apace day by day, to step off and admire his labor and when complete, to be conscious of the fact that it is work well done. Such effort builds up manhood. "He has earned a night's repose."

William Jamieson
L. U. No. 18 Hamilton, Ont., Can.

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The United States of America

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The discovery of the great western continent of America began in the fifteenth century. The colonial history of Great Britain is not entirely a conquest, or the peaceful formation of new settlements. The population of the British thirteen colonies, which were destined to become the United States of America was estimated at two millions of European descent, about half a million of negroes, and a small number of the original tribes.

Inasmuch as the inhabitants of America had no representatives in the British legislature they refused the right of that body to tax them. In a few years open war broke out on the American continent. The United States elected a parliament of their own for the purposes of legislation and this body passed a decree on the fourth day of July, 1776, declaring their country independent. The breach between Great Britain widened, and the colonies declared themselves independent of the British crown, and established a republican form of government. From that day, the word "colonies" was not used in their history, they henceforth named themselves the United States of America.

On the 27th of August 1776 General George Washington had a sharp engagement with the British which ended in an adverse position, but the ground which Washington had lost was, however, pretty well recovered by this great man towards the close of the year, and on Christmas day by a night march he surprised the British army at Trenton, New Jersey, and made the greater part of them prisoners. Another successful action at Princeton early in the New Year (1777) revived the spirits of the Americans. When the news reached Europe at the close of the same year, the French government determined to recognize the independence of America, and further to enter upon an alliance with that country, which resulted in the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and alliance between the commissioners and the French government on the sixth day of February, 1778. On the thirteenth day of March, 1778, an ambassador from France announced the treaty which had been signed between France and the United States of America. During the year 1781 the war continued until towards the autumn when Washington, in concurrence with the French general admiral, determined to strike some decisive blow. Washington and Count Rochambeau of France finally overcame the English general, Lord Cornwallis, who surrendered the British army in York, Virginia, because of the dreadful condition of his troops, and came to terms with Washington, in consequence of which he and his men marched out of the town on the nineteeth of October, laying down their arms in presence of the French and American armies.

With this disastrous occurrence the war was practically brought to a close, and the definite treaties of peace were concluded on the third day of September 1783.

John Gray,
L. U. No. 2163. New York, N. Y.

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Requests Help in Locating Stolen Tools

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the latter part of December, 1932, burglars broke into the basement of my home at 6229 Stewart Avenue, and stole all my tools, consisting of one tool box, canvas-covered hand box, crocodile leather bag, and a clothes basket—all full of tools, many of which had been brought from England and cannot be replaced, such as planes, beads, ploughs, etc. My name A. Davies is stamped on all with a steel stamp.

Any information leading to their recovery will be greatly appreciated. Please notify Andrew F. Davies, 6229 Stewart Avenue, Chicago, Illinois.

Member, Local Union 141,
Chicago, Ill.

Foreign Labor News

AUSTRALIA—All-Australian Trade Union Congress Convention:

The All-Australian Trade Union Congress, a body convened by the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, recently held their convention in the City of Melbourne. There were approximately 120 delegates in attendance, representing eighty unions in the different parts of the Commonwealth of Australia. The President of the Australasian Council of Trade Unions, Mr. W. J. Duggan, acted as Chairman. Among the many matters that came up for discussion were the following, and resolutions concerning same were adopted.

The Congress went on record in favor of the general establishment of the thirty-hour week, same to be worked on the basis of five days of six hours each with an increase in hourly rates of twenty-five per cent with a view to the maintenance of the purchasing power.

On the subject of relief measures the delegates were emphatic in their condemnation of the present haphazard methods of fixing sustenance payments for unemployed workers and demanded a measure seeking full work or sustenance for every unemployed worker including single men and women.

A further demand for the repeal of legislation calling upon the workers to perform work for sustenance, except where a full week's work is provided at adequate rates of pay was made.

On the question of unemployment insurance a report was adopted recommending that the federal government be urged to proceed immediately with a scheme for national insurance against unemployment.

A further resolution was adopted urging that the Commonwealth constitution be amended to enable the Commonwealth Parliament to legislate in respect to all industrial matters, including the Workmen's Compensation Act and National Health Insurance.

* * *

POLAND—Priority for Workers' Claims for Wages.

A Decree of the President of the Polish Republic was recently promulgated providing that in the event of attachment of the estate of an insolvent employer the workers' claim for wages shall have priority over the claims of the State for taxes and the claims of local authorities and social insurance institutions.

According to the Polish press, it has frequently happened that after the claims of the State, the local authorities and the social insurance institutions were met no funds were available for the payment of arrears of wages due to workers and salaried employes, who were thus left without any means of recovering what was due to them. The new Decree is intended to remedy this situation.

* * *

Work Week Length in Sweden Varies from 24 to 48 Hours

Wide variation in the actual hours of work in different industries was revealed by an inquiry carried out by the Swedish Department of Labor and Social Welfare to determine the extent to which reduction in hours has been made necessary by the business depression. The data applied to the first fortnight of March, 1932, and covered 1,894 undertakings with 238,653 workers.

The general average was found to be 45 hours in the week. The lowest figure, 30 hours, was in iron mines, in some of which employers have reduced the hours of work to 24 per week, which is 50 per cent below the normal level.

In the quarrying industry the average hours were 38 per week, while the average for the larger industrial groups, including iron and steel, the stone and clay industry, the wood industry, leather, fur, rubber and match factories and the building industry varied between 39 and 45 per week.

Attend the meetings of your local union and help build a live organization for the return of better times.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LIV.

In our preliminary remarks of lesson 53, we spoke of mouse-proof constructions; for in these days there is no excuse for anyone to put up a house that will let mice and rats and other vermin into it. Not only that, every building that is worth building, should be built as nearly fire-proof as circumstances will permit. Strictly speaking, a fire-proof job is one whose structure is made up of steel, concrete and brick or stone. But this construction is not altogether desirable or practical for residence work. In the first place it is more expensive, and in the second place, it is not as adaptable for residences as wood. And therefore, the greater part of our residences are constructed of wood. But wood construction, while it can not be made absolutely fire-proof, can never-

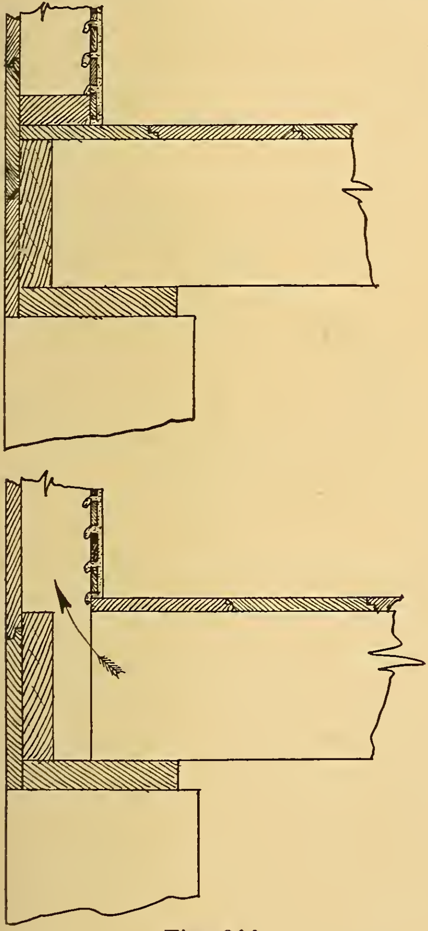


Fig. 300

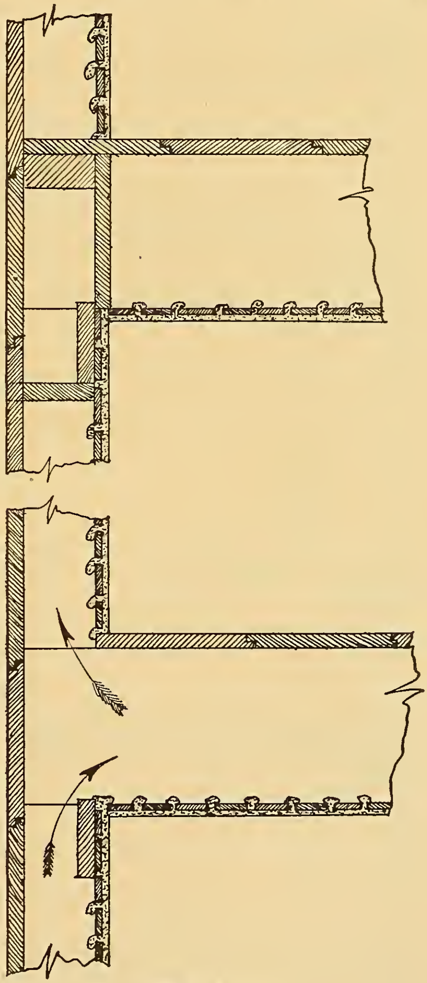


Fig. 301

theless be made, so as to keep the fire hazard at a minimum.

The owner, in many instances, thinks of a building only from the substantial standpoint. The fire hazards, or fire protections that certàin constructions carry with them, are not taken into consideration, as a rule, unless his attention is called to them. Of course, this is a matter that more nearly concerns the architect; but on the other hand, journeymen carpenters are often called upon to duplicate certain buildings, or to follow plans gotten up by the owner himself, in which cases the responsibility for the form of construction rests entirely with the boss carpenter, wherefore he should know the difference between a safe construction and a hazardous construction.

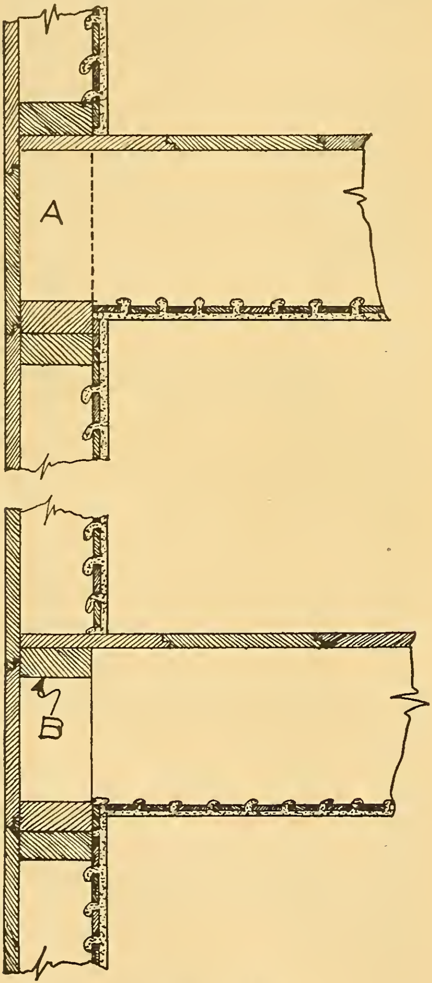


Fig. 302

The furnace room and the fuel room should be so located and constructed that the fire hazard will, for all practical purposes, be eliminated. The construction around chimneys should always be anti-fire constructions, and carpenter work done around electrical wiring, should be done cautiously. Even if the town has a building inspector, it is always better to be sure of one's construction, than to try to get by with a construction that is doubtful.

Every fire loss, even though it usually gives some carpenters a repairing or rebuilding job, in the end, encourages the use of building material that does not come within the carpenter's jurisdiction. Besides that, using anti-fire constructions in the first place, will add a little extra carpenter work to every job, which will not only give the owner protection against fire loss, but it will give more carpenters more work.

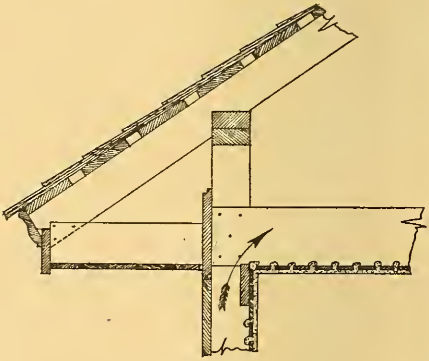


Fig. 303

Built-up posts, columns and beams, are not as safe, from the standpoint of fires, as solid ones; for a solid piece of timber will require a great deal of combustible material around it to keep it burning; whereas, a built-up beam or column will burn of its own accord, once it is started. Moreover, a fire on a solid timber is more easily extinguished than a fire on a built-up timber. For example: A warehouse, whose floors are supported with solid beams and columns is on fire. The fire is on the first floor, but the fire department arrives in time to put out the fire before any of the columns or beams are destroyed. The firemen inform us, though, that had the columns and beams been built-up, the fire would have had ample time to penetrate and destroy them, in which case the building would have collapsed, and thus would have caused, almost, if not altogether, a total loss of the building itself, as well as of the stock of merchandise stored in it.

In keeping with what we have just said, we are showing a number of anti-fire constructions, and some that are not. With these illustrations we want to show how some otherwise substantial construction, judging from the fire-hazard viewpoint, are, nevertheless, faulty.

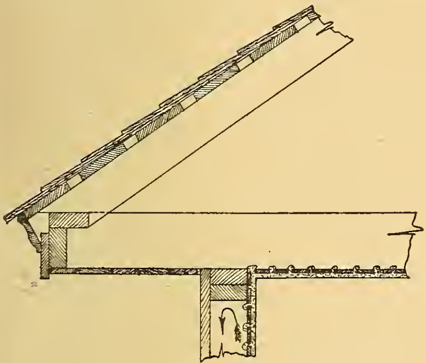


Fig. 304

We are showing two sill constructions by Fig. 300. The upper one is what we call an anti-fire construction; while the lower one is faulty. The arrow shows how, in case of fire, the draft between the studding of a wall, will suck the fire up into it, making it very difficult to put out. In fact, if there are no fire-stops anywhere in the wall, a few minutes of fire in the basement, would be enough to set the whole building on fire.

Fig. 301 shows two constructions of the second floor, where the joists are joined to the outside wall. The upper one of these constructions, it can easily be seen, is an anti-fire construction; while the lower one, as indicated by the arrows, will give a fire right-of-way to almost every part of a building. Fig. 302 shows two more anti-fire constructions of the second floor, where it joins the outside wall. In these constructions the outside walls are brought up story-high, with a double plate, onto which the joists of the second floor are set, as shown by the drawings. In the upper construction we are showing the outside wall of the second story, setting on the joists; and by dotted line, shown at A, we are indicating where a shrinkage block should be nailed in order to carry the weight of the upper story. The construction at the bottom, is the same, excepting that the studding of the outside wall of the second story extends down to the top plate of the first story of the outside wall. A block is placed as shown at B, to serve both as a support for the rough flooring, and as a fire-stop.

Fig. 303 shows a substantial cornice construction, but faulty, judging from a fire-hazard standpoint. The arrow shows, how in case of fire the flames will be carried by the draft between the studding up into the attic, and thus make it a very difficult problem to put out a fire. An anti-fire construction for a cornice is shown by Fig. 304. The arrow shows how it would be impossible for a draft to carry the flames to the attic, even if there were no fire-stops below. Another cornice construction that will make it possible to use a double top plate as a fire-stop, is shown by Fig. 305. This construction makes it necessary to have a heel built onto every rafter, as shown by the drawing, in order to support the roof above the plate. The arrow shows how the double plate would prevent any draft from carrying a fire into the attic.

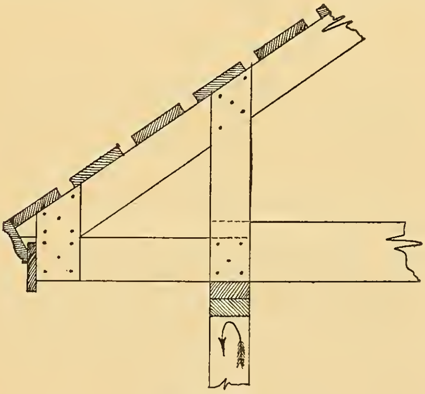


Fig. 305

Fig. 306, shows six studding, in part, spaced 16 inches from center to center. The spaces between the studding, have been stopped with blocks nailed between them, as shown. The purpose of these blocks is two-fold. First, they help to hold the studding in place and stiffen them, and from that viewpoint they are sometimes called bridging; and, second, they answer the purpose of fire-stops. Such fire-stops should be spaced not wider than five feet apart.

We want to repeat, what we have mentioned a number of times before in this series of lessons, and that is: We are not advancing hard-and-fast construction rules, but we are dealing with craft problems from the principle viewpoint. Slavishly carrying out all instructions of these lessons to the letter, would be as foolish as to obstinately disregard them all. Modifications of rules or of drawings, in order to fit circumstances or conditions, are always on the side of wisdom.

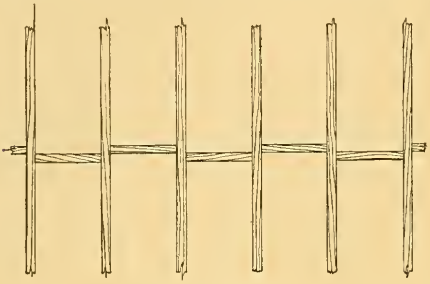


Fig. 306

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART TEN

In the previous chapters we have been discussing the properties of common, hip and valley rafters. Jack rafters form the subject of this lesson. These rafters are in many respects different from the previous types. Thus, when the length and cuts of a common rafter once have been established it can be used as a pattern for the rest of the members lying in the same plane. Jack rafters, even though lying in the same plane have different lengths which means that each jack has to be individually cut.

Jack rafters are nothing more or less than discontinued common rafters or, common rafters "cut off" by the intersection of a hip or valley before reaching the full length from plate to ridge. Fig. 1. They are in the same plane as common rafters and therefore have the same slope and the same length per foot run. They usually are spaced the same as common rafters, have the same pitch, but being discontinued before reaching the ridge board they naturally are shorter. spacing usually is 16 inches and 24 inches.

These roof members are classified according to the position they occupy in relation to the hip and valley. Common jacks, sometimes called hip jacks whose bottom cut is the same as that of the common rafters setting on the plate with their upper ends beveled against the hip.

A cripple jack as the name implies is one that has no feet or lower end and therefore does not rest against the plate. Cripple jacks may be subdivided into two classes, those whose lower end is beveled against the valley and the top end rests against the ridge board, the same as a common rafter. They are frequently called valley jacks. The other kind is beveled on both ends with lower end against the valley rafter and the top end resting against the hip. See diagram of roof frame, Fig. 2.

As it was previously explained, the hip rafter, the common rafter and portion of the plate form a right angle triangle. Since the jack rafters have the same spacing as the common rafters and since they all lie in the same plane the second jack will be twice as long as the first one, the third jack rafter—three times as long and so on.

Length of Jack Rafters

Jack rafters are members of a right triangle and therefore may be trigonometrically calculated. However it was emphasized before that this is not a practical way on the job, even assuming that the carpenter is well versed in trigonometry. The easiest and most reliable way is to use the tables on the Steel Square. You can never go wrong.

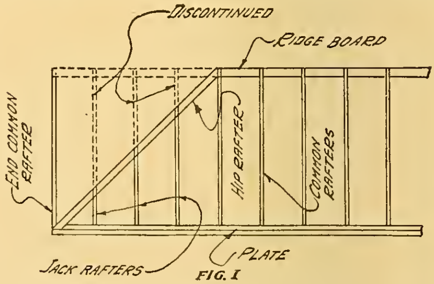


FIG. I

On the Steel Square No. 500-R the tables indicating the lengths of jack rafters are shown on the face of the body of the instrument. Fig. 3. By referring to the table we find along the outer edge the following notations: "Jack 16 Ctr." "Jack 24 Ctr." and also "Jack-Side Cut."

By using the same type of a roof as in the previous lessons i. e. a roof of 1/6 pitch we now will proceed to find the length of the first or shortest jack rafter, assuming that the spacing is 16 inches.

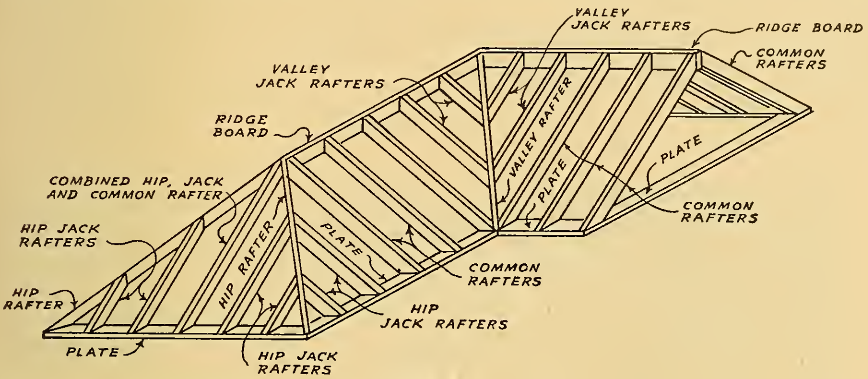
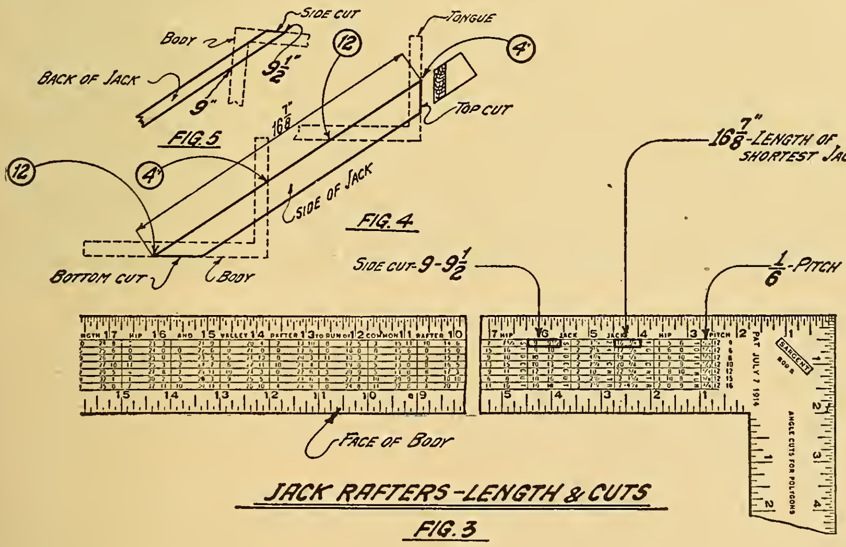

VALLEY JACK RAFTERS
RIDGE BOARD
COMMON RAFTERS
VALLEY JACK RAFTERS
RIDGE BOARD
VALLEY RAFTER
PLATE
PLATE
COMBINED HIP, JACK AND COMMON RAFTER
COMMON RAFTERS
HIP JACK RAFTERS
HIP RAFTER
PLATE
COMMON RAFTERS
HIP RAFTER
HIP JACK RAFTERS
PLATE
HIP JACK RAFTERS

Fig. 2

Along the line indicating 1/6 pitch under the heading "16 inch Ctr." we find 16⅞ inches, which is the length of the first or shortest jack. This amount should be multiplied by 2 for the second jack and by 3 for the third one and so on. These figures are given to the centers of hip and valley rafters; therefore allowances must be made depending on the thicknesses of ridge, hip and valley rafters and also for overhang at eave, if any, beyond the outer edge of plate.


SIDE CUT
BODY
BACK OF JACK
$9\frac{1}{2}$"
9"
FIG. 5
⑫
TONGUE
④
TOP CUT
$16\frac{7}{8}$"
$16\frac{7}{8}$-LENGTH OF SHORTEST JACK
⑫
④
SIDE OF JACK
FIG. 4
BOTTOM CUT
BODY
SIDE CUT-9-$9\frac{1}{2}$
$\frac{1}{6}$-PITCH
FACE OF BODY
PAT JULY 7 1914
SARGENT
ANGLE CUTS FOR POLYGONS

JACK RAFTERS-LENGTH & CUTS

FIG. 3

Cuts For Jack Rafters

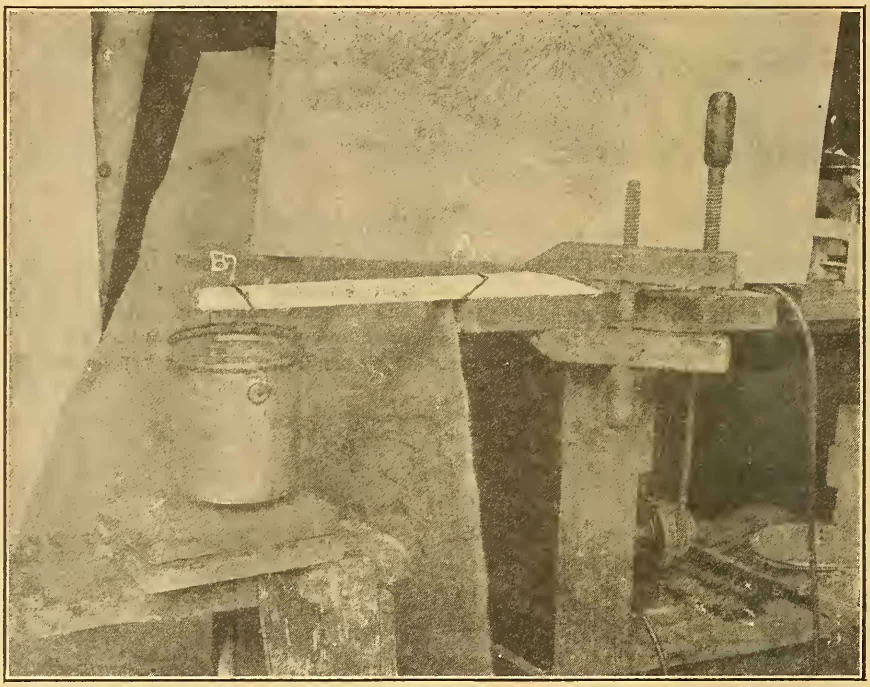
Jack rafters have top and bottom cuts as well as side or cheek cuts. The top and bottom cuts are the same as for common rafters and in this case take 12 inches on the body and 4 inches on the tongue. Mark on tongue for top cut and on body for seat cut. Fig. 4.

To find the side cut follow the line of 1/6 pitch to the notation "Jack-Side Cut." Under this heading find 9-9½. Place the Square on the back of the jack rafter with 9″ on the body and 9½″ on the tongue and mark along the tongue for side cut, Fig. 5.

Select Glue by Comparison

(By Charles A. King)

Generally craftsmen continue to use a glue until it misbehaves and seldom think of using another kind, but it is not wise to trust blindly to any glue or to take it for granted that it is the best glue for any special purpose. Improvements are always happening and any one using glue will find it an advantage to know the comparative efficiency of several different kinds and their relative cost. This knowledge may be easily gained by preparing as many pieces of the same kind of wood as there are different kinds of glue to be tested; if two or three pieces are provided for each kind of glue the results will permit a reliable average to be found. The pieces should be 26″ long and uniformly from ¾″ to 1″ square. Make a miter cut at A 14″ from one end using the same saw to insure as nearly as possible the same texture in all joint surfaces. Glue each joint with a rubbed or pressed joint and mark it and the glue for exact identification. Allow all pieces to harden over night, or longer, or in any case treat all pieces alike at all stages of the test. This applies to hot animal glues, but liquid and casein glues may be given the same test by extending time for setting as the manufacturer directs. Make notch B 12″ from the center of the cut A; hold the other end over the bench as shown, place a pail in notch B and pour in sand until the joint fails. Comparison of the weight required to break the joint is the evidence upon which the holding qualities of each glue may be judged. In any case, this comparison of several varieties of glue of similar quality or grade will show the best of the group and generally the glue thus indicated will be worthy of confidence.



Method of Comparing Glue

Bisecting Angles

(By H. H. Siegele)

Bisecting an angle, or obtaining the true member cut of an angle, mean exactly the same thing. Baseboards, mouldings, chairrails and so forth, often have to be cut in such a manner that the two pieces joining at the angle will member perfectly. There are many simple methods by which these cuts can be obtained, but frequently they are made "by guess" rather than by any particular method. The guess process of making angle cuts, always lowers the standard of workmanship, and few carpenters, if any, can afford to use it.

We are showing by the accompanying illustrations, two methods of obtaining member cuts, or in other words, bisecting angles. In Fig. 1, we bisected an obtuse angle by means of a compass. First we set the compass at a, and laid off, equal distance, a-b and a-c. Then we set the compass to a convenient, but longer distance, say, from c to d, or from b to d. With this distance we struck the dotted part-circles, that cross at d, one from b and one from c. Having this, we struck the line from a to e, which gives us the true member cut. The member cut for the acute angle can be obtained in the same way; however, where the two angles represent 90 degrees, and are related, as in this case; having one angle bisected, it is merely necessary to apply the steel square to it, in the manner shown by Fig. 2, in order to bisect the other. This is shown by the dotted line running parallel to the tongue of the square, which gives the member cut. With a bevel square, the cuts laid out in this way, can be transferred to whatever material that is to be cut.

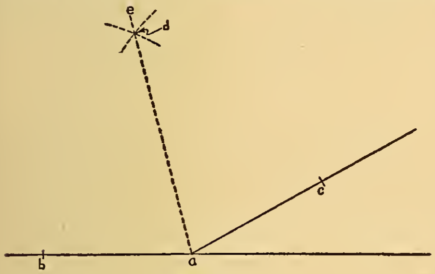


Fig. 1

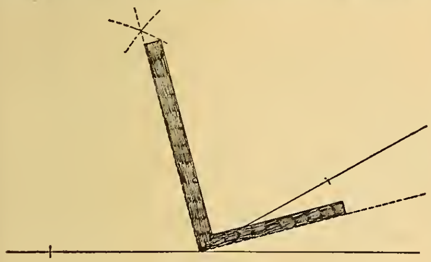


Fig. 2

How to Lay Out Gambrel Roof Cuts

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Many carpenters claim gambrel roof cuts can be only obtained through intersections of rafters. I am submitting a method that I have used with success.

Lower Rafter

After having found the proper length of lower rafter lay off plumb cut; from this plumb cut, lay off the rise and run per foot of top rafter as shown in Fig. 2. Cut on rise.

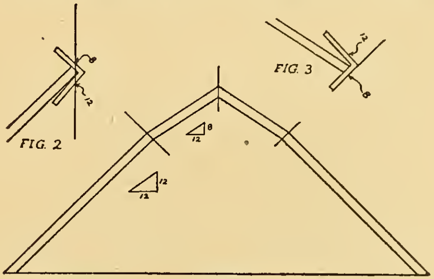


FIG. I

Top Rafter

After having found the proper length of top rafter; lay off plumb cut and from this plumb cut lay off the rise and run per ft. as shown in Fig. 3 cut on rise.

George D. DuLay,
L. U. No. 961. New Providence, N. J.

Ohio Housing Act Becomes Effective

Governor George White on October 4 signed the housing act (H. B. 8) passed by the legislature at its special session the preceding week providing for the incorporation of limited dividend housing companies regulated by law as to profits, rents, charges, and corporate structure, for the purpose of providing homes for the low income classes and for slum elimination.

The law was enacted so as to qualify Ohio to participate in the Reconstruction Finance Corporation funds for slum elimination.

The new law provides that loans and stock of the company shall not exceed the actual money cost of the undertaking plus 3 per cent of the cost to provide working capital. It also limits the dividends to 6 per cent and provides that no stockholder shall take out of the investment more than the par value of the stock.

Not for Sloppy Workmen

If you want to do a better, quicker job of carpentering keep a can of Plastic Wood handy—the GENUINE PLASTIC WOOD. It corrects errors, hides nicks, mends breaks, seals cracks—finishes off the job—better than anything else you can use. It is the finest product man can make. Great in strength—1,500 pounds to the square inch. It holds screws about 50% better than white pine. So smooth and pliable that it is easier to work with. And when it hardens it becomes wood without grain—waterproof weatherproof wood as strong and lasting as natural wood.

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To regulate the companies, the law sets up a state housing board of seven members to be composed of the State Director of Public Welfare, the State Director of Commerce, and the State Director of Public Works, and four others to be appointed by the governor. The housing companies, by provision of the law, are given the right of eminent domain but are not exempted from taxes on real estate or personal property or from income and security taxes.

◆

Predicts Big Building Activity

Building is going to take an immediate upward trend and "a future greater and more prosperous than the industry has ever known," according to Holland J. Hamilton, addressing the Producers' Council, a national association of manufacturers of building materials in New York City. "The building industry can expect this Home Loan Banking system to provide funds and credit to create approximately $5,000,000,000 worth of home building and repair work during the next three years," Hamilton continued. "The far-reaching effect of this is best appreciated when it is realized that in the peak year 1925 we spent only one-fourth of this amount for single-family houses. In this country there are approximately 32,500,000 family units requiring residential accommodation, with a normal replacement factor of 2½ per cent each year. The average new housing required without regard to growth of population is between 800,000 and 900,000 family units each year. In the peak year of 1925 the actual construction ran to 1,000,000 family units, but in 1931 it was down to 240,000 family units, and the estimate for 1932 is 100,000 family units. This means that there will be a vast unscrambling of the prevailing doubled-up situation and a shortage of housing space for these families."

◆

Take a Tip from the Hammer

It keeps its head. It doesn't fly off the handle. It keeps pounding away. It finds the point, then drives it home. It looks to the other side too; often clinches the matter. It makes mistakes but starts all over again. It is the only knocker that does any good. Consider the hammer.

◆

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

YOU USED TO PAY
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NOW you get
A BETTER RULE
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"The Rule with a Thousand Uses"
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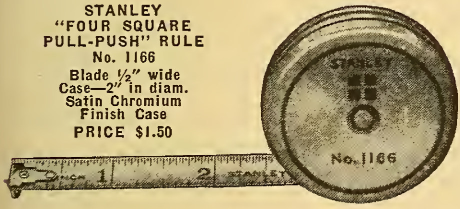
Stanley "Pull-Push" Rules are flexible-rigid, six foot rules. With them you can measure straight surfaces, curves, angles and cylinders. The attractive, durable case fits easily in your vest pocket.



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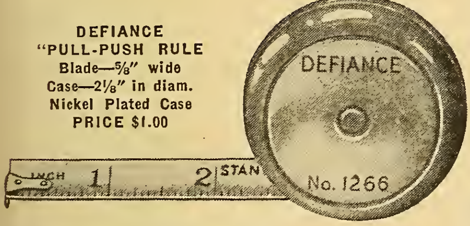

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YEARS OF VITALITY IN THIS AMAZING SECRET

For example: Did you know that after the age of 40, millions of men are seriously hampered by failure of a seldom-mentioned but vital male gland? So frequently does this gland disorder strike, in men past 40, that, according to one prominent authority, if you are past 50 the chances are two to one that you suffer in this way!

When this prostate gland "hypertrophies" the victim's first warnings are usually so-called "bladder" symptons. He has to get up 2 to 10 times a night. Often chronic constipation—severe pains in the back, legs and feet—sciatica—appear at the same time. Too often the victim mistakes these symptoms for "old age," and thinks nothing can be done.

Yet this gland disorder can now be reached, easily and quickly by a new kind of drugless home treatment. It goes directly to the gland area without medicines, exercise, massage or violet rays. Any man can safely use it in the privacy of his own room.

200,000 Men Have Learned This Secret

The principle of this treatment is recommended by many physicians, hospitals and sanitariums. Now it is sold under an agreement that either you feel ten years younger in seven days or the treatment costs you nothing! If you are past 40 you owe it to yourself to mail the coupon for this startling book. Sent free ONLY to men past 40. Address W. J. KIRK, President, 4462 Morris Ave., Steubenville, O.

W. J. Kirk, President,
4462 Morris Ave., Steubenville, Ohio.

Send your Free book "Why Many Men Are Old at 40," and facts about your trial offer. No obligation to me.

Name ________________________________

Address ________________________________

City ____________________ State ____________

Western address--Dept. 44-S, 500 Wm. Fox Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

NEW!

THE GREATEST ACHIEVEMENT IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION

ENTERLOCKING FABRICATED BUILDING LUMBER

Carpenters, Contractors:—Here's the biggest building construction news in a century of progress in lumber manufacture! Enterlocking Fabricated Building Lumber is now ready to help you, as one skilled in working with wood, maintain the supremacy of lumber as the ideal economical building material. Giving greater value for dollars spent in building, this new system should stimulate frame construction and thus assure you as a carpenter a more stabilized and steadier employment.

1 Enterlocking Fabricated Building Lumber comes to the job *pre-fabricated*, ready for carpenters to put into place quickly and easily. No numbered pieces.

2 Its use *unlimited* for any type or design of building. Not to be confused with any "ready-cut" system.

3 Ready for use in more than three-fourths of the lumber construction entering into the building.

4 Only *ten* basic framing members; only *nine* lengths of square-end board stock; only *six* lengths of diagonal-end sheathing.

5 All pieces precision cut in volume at the plant with unfailing accuracy.

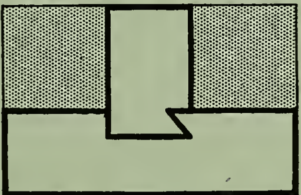
6 There is but one grade of this material—*the right one for the particular use.*

7 Joists, sills, studs and plates go together with an *enterlocking* joint (patented) made possible by a machine-made, wedge-shaped dovetail—a modern adaptation of the old-time sturdy mortised and tenoned building.

8 Limitless number of pitches and spans obtained with nine rafter lengths.

9 *Reduces* "in place in the building" cost because it eliminates waste lumber and freight paid for waste lumber.

10 Right grades of lumber and the enterlocking joint assure the sturdiest of construction.



11 Buildings command *greater loan confidence.*

12 Carpenters, Architects and Lumber Dealers especially appreciate the elimination of the possibility of mistakes in sizes and grades.

13 The standardization of pieces simplifies the hazard of figuring the job and ordering of lumber.

14 Enterlocking Fabricated Building Lumber is manufactured of *durable* Douglas Fir at Longview, Washington, under the Laughlin patents, a system of production of standard parts on especially designed machines which give high precision. It is distributed only thru *the retail lumber dealer.*

Long-Bell Lumber Sales Corporation

LONGVIEW, WASH. *Lumbermen Since 1875* KANSAS CITY, MO.

YOU CAN ORDER THE LUMBER FOR A SINGLE BUILDING

Ask your lumber dealer about this new Enterlocking Fabricated Building Lumber. If he is not yet stocked with it, he can order for an individual building shipped with mixed cars of yard lumber. Shipped from Longview, Washington, only.

USE THIS COUPON TODAY FOR THE AMAZING STORY OF THIS NEW LUMBER

LONG-BELL LUMBER SALES CORPORATION
KANSAS CITY, MO.

C-1 Gentlemen: Please send me free and without obligation additional information about Enterlocking Fabricated Building Lumber.

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

City ____________________ *State* ____________________

☐ Carpenter ☐ Contractor

CARBORUNDUM
SHARPENING
STONES
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SLIP STONES
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SCYTHE STONES
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CARBORUNDUM COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y. U.S.A.

THE CHOICE OF THOUSANDS OF CRAFTSMEN

CARPENTERS, pattern makers, woodworkers—all craftsmen who use edge tools have welcomed a Carborundum Brand Combination Stone to their tool kits.

For years the genuine Carborundum Brand Stone has been their choice because of its clean, free cutting, when used either dry or with oil.

Because of its uniformity in grit—its long life—its ability to retain its sharpness.

The Combination Stone is but one of several Carborundum Brand Sharpening Stones that should be in your kit—for instance gouge and slip stones and the extra hard, extra fine stone for extra fine edges.

(ORDER FROM YOUR HARDWARE DEALER)

Tune in
The Carborundum Band
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CANADIAN CARBORUNDUM CO., LTD., NIAGARA FALLS, ONT.
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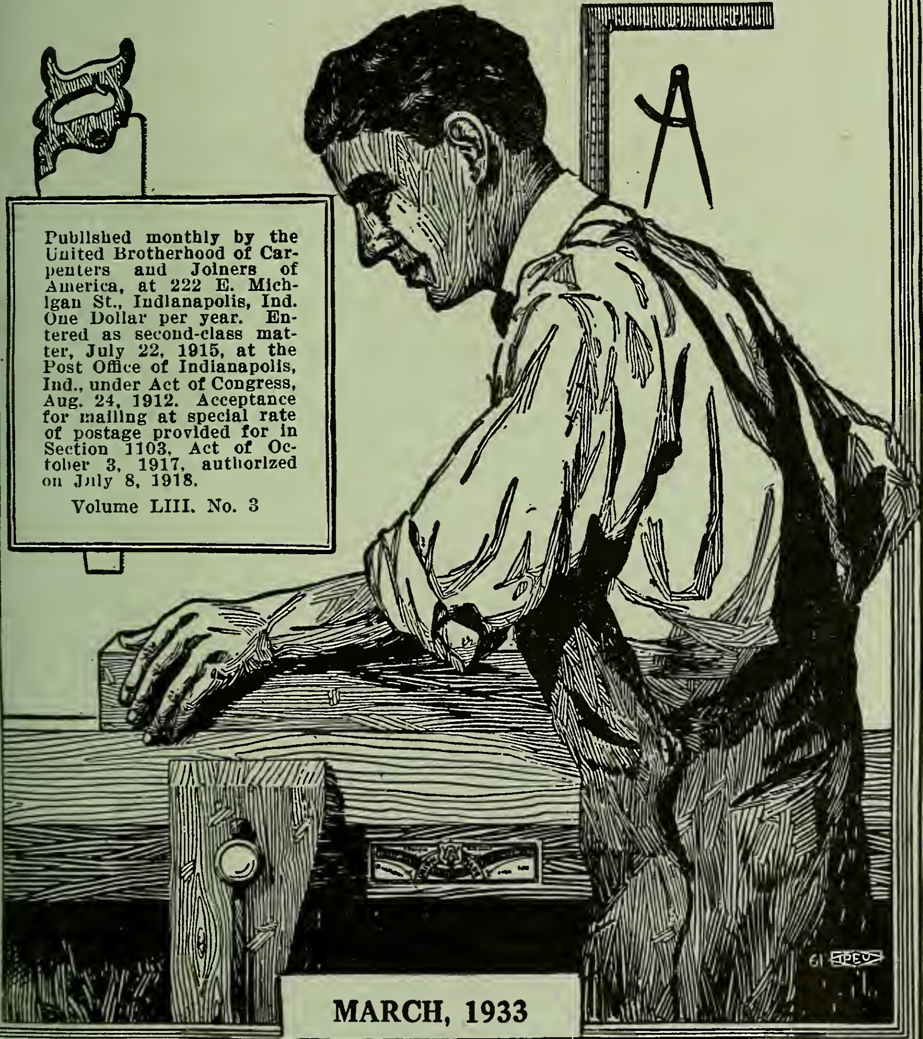


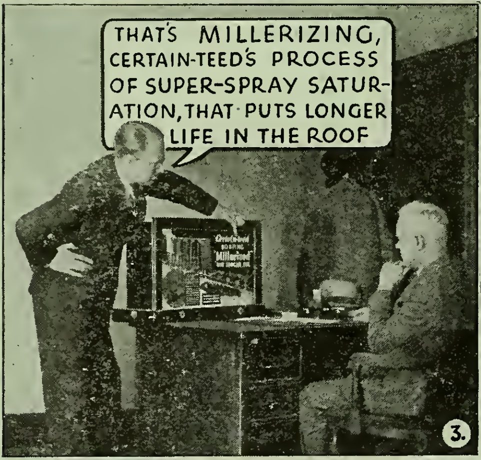
Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LIII. No. 3

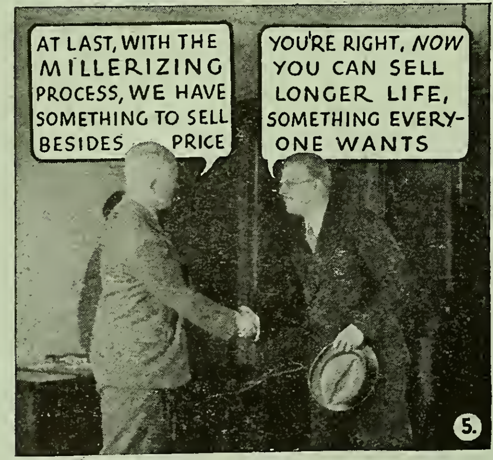
MARCH, 1933

WHAT IS THIS MILLERIZING PROCESS I HEAR SO MUCH ABOUT?
1.

WHY, HAVEN'T YOU HEARD? IT'S THE BIGGEST DEVELOPMENT IN ASPHALT ROOFING IN 25 YEARS
2.


THAT'S MILLERIZING, CERTAIN-TEED'S PROCESS OF SUPER-SPRAY SATURATION, THAT PUTS LONGER LIFE IN THE ROOF
3.

EVERY BUNDLE OF CERTAIN-TEED SHINGLES AND ROLL OF ROOFING CARRIES THIS LABEL TO SHOW IT'S MILLERIZED FOR LONGER LIFE.
MILLERIZED
APPROVED
PROCESS OF SATURATION
FOR LONGER LIFE
4.


AT LAST, WITH THE MILLERIZING PROCESS, WE HAVE SOMETHING TO SELL BESIDES PRICE
YOU'RE RIGHT, *NOW* YOU CAN SELL LONGER LIFE, SOMETHING EVERYONE WANTS
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Certain-teed
Roofs CAN "TAKE IT"
They're "MILLERIZED"

MAIL THIS COUPON

Certain-teed Products Corporation
100 East 42nd Street, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen:

Please have your representative call, without obligation, and demonstrate "Millerizing" by the Miller Process of Super-Spray Saturation. Have him bring the machine that shows this process in actual operation.

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Address ....

....

City .... State ....

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of
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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LIII.—No. 3.

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1933

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

TREASURES

The richest of treasures
  That memory brings
Are often the frailest
  Collection of things.

The stir of a whisper
  When tenderness swayed;
A glance and a promise
  That loveliness made.

That scent of a perfume;
  A favorite tune;
A cry of a baby
  That's cradled too soon.

The pat on the shoulder
  That bolstered our nerve;
A smile as a tribute
  From those whom we serve.

For such are the moments
  That linger and stay
To haunt and remind us
  Of Life's yesterday.

—Henry Loukusa.

THE 30-HOUR WEEK IS GOAL OF LABOR

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

ARE we helpless before the possibility of a permanent army of more than 11 millions of unemployed? Technical progress forging ahead at such a rate that it is obvious that many jobs have permanently disappeared never to be reclaimed by the unemployed. One group of technicians estimates that 55 percent of the unemployed will not be able to regain their jobs even when business advances into prosperity. Unless we plan to provide employment for all, we shall drift into a condition where the workers shall maintain the idle—a sure road to decadence.

It is obvious that jobs mean incomes to the great majority of workers. It is obvious then that jobs are the only solution of the unemployment problem. It is furthermore obvious that jobs for all seeking them is essential to assure consumers for the products of industries and patronage for the services needed for modern standards of living. The only way to assure jobs for all is to distribute the man-hours of work opportunities equitably among those needing jobs. The only way to assure continuing demand for the output of industries and services is to assure equitable distribution of the returns from productive labor.

Essential to these two purposes is organization of those immediately concerned to plan how to accomplish them and to assume responsibility for executing the plans. Membership in an organization concerned with economic interests is essential to every employed person—whether responsible for management or for carrying out orders. Wage-earner organizations should provide their members with occupational information and act for them in determining the distribution of man-hours of work and the returns from production.

As definitely as can now be estimated, if all have an equal opportunity to earn a living, there will be approximately 30 hours work for each per week—a six-hour day and a five-day week. This is the goal the American Federation of Labor has set for itself. This 30-hour goal holds out hope to all groups and cooperation from all will be essential.

The Central Labor Union of each locality should be the agency for keeping the principle constantly before the public and advancing the short work-week as the only remedy for unemployment. Constant reiteration is necessary to educate public opinion into accepting as public policy the relation of the number of persons seeking jobs to the number of man-hours available.

This is the principle that must be established as industrial practice—we hope with the cooperation of industrial management — otherwise despite their opposition. The shorter work-week is the key to adjustment of economic programs.

AMERICA HAD BETTER LISTEN TO ORGANIZED LABOR'S ADVICE

SUDDENLY there is a lot of excitement about the report of Technocracy, that being the name under which a group of engineers work at Columbia University, making a basic energy survey of North America. A basic energy survey is simply a survey to find out where we are. The survey has been going on for ten years, but for the past year and a half 36 engineers have been at work steadily.

At the recent A. F. of L. convention Spencer Miller gave delegates something of a shock by quoting a part of the startling conclusions of these engineers, whose observations are based on facts scientifically arranged.

Most startling of all the predictions of these engineers is that the present system has only about 18 months to live. It is strange that such a prediction doesn't cause more alarm and more concern about what is to follow.

If seismologists were to predict an engulfing earthquake for 18 months hence there would be wild panic.

The cause of all the trouble is automatic machinery. Automatic machinery is relatively new.

For 7,000 years there was no change in methods of making things.

Then came steam and then electricity and machinery. But the first machinery was merely a better tool—an extension of the power of a man. The man was still required to operate the machinery.

Then came the big thing—automatic machinery!

Automatic machinery is so new and has worked miracles so rapidly that we still comprehend it but dimly. Automatic machinery throws the men out—and they are out, never to go back until there is some change.

The changes wrought by automatic machinery have come in the last 30 years and mainly since the World War.

Now labor has made just about all the predictions that Technocracy has made. It has set forth the facts of the case. Technocracy has filled in the pattern with charts and graphs and countless facts. Nobody listened much to labor. But that doesn't stop the whirling, sweeping tide.

Technocracy points out that employment reached its peak in 1918, production reached its peak in 1929. Labor has pointed that out, too. It is a fact of tremendous importance. It marks the road to the end of things as they were.

In Milwaukee's A. O. Smith plant 10,000 automobile chassis frames and 34 miles of pipe are made each day, with 208 men working and one man in a cab loads it ALL on freight cars.

In agriculture one man can do in an hour what it took 3,000 hours to do in 1840.

Technocracy has studied 3,000 commodities. In all it's the same.

If all factories were to open full blast there would be jobs for only half the unemployed and soon they'd work themselves out again.

Technocracy points out, too, that the export market can never again absorb American "surplus."

And, mark this: Technocracy says 99 per cent of locomotives are obsolete, yet some of the bonds issued against them will not mature for years.

These engineers have socked abuses right and left. What will come of their findings?

One more fact. There is much unemployment in the building trades.

But well-meaning persons have suggested that machine made houses will create a new industry to help revival.

Technocracy spots that. Observe this: Engineers say 200 men, working the controls of straight-line production can turn out 50 miles of eight by twelve foot sections of housing per day, all equipped with the most modern conveniences!

That would put building trades workers out further than they are today.

Under what these engineers call the price system, machinery working thus destroys its own blessings.

And so, the engineers predict the end of the whole works as it is operated today.

Editors who think the A. F. of L. was radical in Cincinnati ought to read the Technocracy report. They would find that the A. F. of L. was constructive, conservative, intelligent and right.

There has been much criticism of Technocracy and much of that criticism has been sound. Engineers are not infallible. They can make mistakes, particularly when they get to trying to plan human conduct.

That is not so much the point. The point is that, whether the engineers have got all the details straight or not, the existence of eleven millions of unemployed is sufficient evidence of wrong and sufficient evidence of the need for drastic methods in setting matters to rights.

Organized labor laid down the indictment long before engineers thought of it. Engineers were still working to increase production, still devising speed-up systems, still regarding the worker as a helper to the machine when labor was telling the country what would happen.

Organized labor has been right, it has seen farther into the future, it has stated the remedy.

America had better listen to organized labor.

◆

Choosing His Brand

"To what do you attribute your great age?" asked the city visitor of Grandpa Eben Hoskins.

"I can't say yit," answered Grandpa cautiously. "They's several of them testimonial fellers a-dickering with me."

◆

Demand the Union Label

BUY AMERICAN

ONE of the constructive steps initiated by the Labor Movement to eliminate the present depression and provide employment for America's wage workers is the national demand that we spend our earnings and our savings, for goods and commodities which are the product of America's workers, industrial and agricultural.

We are a self-sustaining nation. There are few commodities we use that are not produced in volume within our own land.

Every dollar we spend unnecessarily for goods or commodities produced by workers in foreign lands deprives America's workers of an opportunity of gainful employment.

The largest purchaser in our country is our own national government.

Two years ago America's Wage Earners Protective Conference, composed of International Unions of the American Federation of Labor and with which this organization is affiliated, unaided, successfully prevailed upon the Congress of the United States to insert in each of the yearly appropriation bills a requirement that all purchases, where possible, without limitation as to comparative costs, should be the growth, production or manufacture of American Labor.

The example set by our national law makers, at the demand of America's Wage Earners Protective Conference, has since been followed by independent agencies of our national government such as the requirement of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation that funds loaned by that corporation shall be used for the purchase of goods produced by American Labor. Similar requirements have since been adopted by some states and several cities. A notable case being that of New York City wherein the city government has decreed that all purchases for city use shall be the product of American Labor.

America will regain normal or prosperous conditions only when America's wage workers regain their lost purchasing power.

Apparently, there are but few who have realized that through loss of employment opportunities our twelve millions of unemployed wage workers have been deprived of a purchasing power far in excess of four hundreds of millions of dollars each week.

Those who wish to make a substantial contribution towards the elimination of our present depressing industrial and agricultural conditions can do so by demanding that they be supplied with the products of American workers, industrial and agricultural.

Our national government has legally led the way. We strongly suggest that all join in prevailing upon all agencies of our state and local governments that they refuse to permit the expenditure of public funds for any article or commodity other than those produced by America's workers.

We can and should demand of our local merchants that they follow the lead of our national law makers by displaying and distributing articles and commodities which are the product of America's workers.

With the return of America's unemployed wage workers to profitable employment, with purchasing power increased by more than four hundreds of millions of dollars each week, we will provide employment for all of our workers in a very short time and relieve the distressful conditions now existent among our wage earners and farmers.

Let the slogan be: BUY AMERICAN MADE GOODS—PUT AMERICA'S WORKERS AGAIN AT WORK.

Labor's Buying Power

Labor's buying power, in proportion to its contribution to industry, has grown less ever since the Civil War. In the last three years it has shot down like a ball of lead.

At last the nation is waking up to the fact that unless labor can buy there is no business.

Labor can buy ONLY OUT OF WAGES.

Every wage cut is a cut at the heart of America's economic life.

But that's the kind of cutting industry has been doing. That's our Big Business patriotism.

◆

The solution to most problems is a united front—Organize!

NEW YORK'S LIEN LAW UPHELD BY MAGISTRATE

NEW YORK STATE'S lien law, generally regarded as being in a class by itself in the protection of mechanics against loss at the hands of unscrupulous and "shoe-string" contractors, has been upheld in the first court test. Judge Jonah J. Goldstein, in City Magistrate's Court, Seventh District, Manhattan, upheld the constitutionality of the law in a suit involving charges that money held in trust for the payment of wages and bills for materials was diverted to other purposes. Judge Goldstein found the issue invested with a public interest and the proper subject of state legislation.

The suit was described as follows in the New York American of November 13:

"Judge Goldstein held Phillip Levitt for the action of the grand jury on complaint of Nathan Zucker, president of the Zucker Water and Sewer Service Corporation, charging grand larceny.

"The charge is that the defendant received $2,890.00 from the G. F. V. Holding Corporation at a time when it was indebted to the complainant and other materialmen and laborers for work and materials on a public improvement, to the extent of over $3,600; that the said corporation failed to pay such debts; that Phillip Levitt, the defendant, managed the funds of the corporation and was in charge of disbursing them for and in behalf of the corporation; that he disbursed some or all of this money to others than those for whom the corporation held the funds in trust."

Following are excerpts from Judge Goldstein's decision:

"The defendant is charged with a violation of Section 36-B of the Lien Law. That statute as in effect October 1, 1930, reads as follows:

"S-3,-B. Subcontractor who diverts funds guilty of larceny. The funds received by a subcontractor from an owner or contractor for the improvement of real property are hereby declared to constitute trust funds in the hands of such subcontractor to be applied first to the payment of the claims of laborers and materialmen, arising out of the improvement and to the payment of premiums, on surety bond or bonds and premiums on insurance accruing during the making of the improvement and any subcontractor and any officer, director and agent or any subcontractor who applies or consents to the application of such funds for any other purpose and fails to pay the claims hereinbefore mentioned is guilty of larceny and punishable as provided in section thirteen hundred and two of the penal law.

"I hold that the statute is constitutional. The evils which infested the building industry are well known to all. It is common knowledge that 'shoestring' builders, contractors and subcontractors frequently engaged in building enterprises with little or no capital; that contracts were made by them for material and labor; that payments subsequently received by such builders, contractors or subcontractors from owners or mortgagees were frequently not applied to the payment of such material and labor, but instead were diverted from their proper purpose, leaving to the victims only the remedy of a mechanic's lien without the security of a fund out of which it could be satisfied.

"It is easily seen how such transactions are affected with a public interest. Losses incurred must be absorbed by the general public. This results in higher construction costs and therefore in higher rents. The cost of construction is eventually paid for by the public. To remedy this situation, the legislature wisely enacted among other sections, Section 36-B. Funds now paid on account of real property or public improvements, are declared to be trust funds, applicable first to the payment of the claims of those who supplied the material and labor.

"I deem it well within the province of the legislature to enact a statute so salutary as this one. The question is not altogether new. Similar legislation has been enacted in various states of the Union, and its validity has survived attack on constitutional grounds."

Was He Entitled to It?

English Tourist: "Aw, that buttermilk was very nice, my dear. What payment do you expect for it?"

Cottage Girl: "We wouldn't be after asking any payment. Sure, we give it to the pigs."

LOOKING AHEAD ARCHITECTURALLY

(By William Orr Ludlow, Architect)

IN the months and years ahead, a vast change will take place in buildings, and this change will be not only in style but in kind. Breaking away from the traditional forms of architecture will bring about the change in style, and the increase in leisure time will create a demand for the kind of building that leisure time will need, according to our committee report which predicts an era of great construction activity.

The kind of building that will be required first will certainly not be the skyscraper or the factory; dwellings and institutional buildings, schools, hospitals, churches, and similar non-commercial buildings will probably lead the way.

There will be, however, a new factor in the situation that will mean great building along another line. The new factor is shorter hours of labor and longer hours of leisure. A "five-day week" is practically an accomplished fact, and perhaps the "four-day week" is just around the corner, for we shall keep on inventing ingenious machinery to replace hand work.

Whether the outcome is "five days" or "four days," the average man and woman will have an unprecedented amount of leisure time that is going to be filled with recreation and amusement. Already the automobile has nearly revolutionized our manner of living, and it will be the means of making the greatest use of out-of-doors and the buildings that go with it. The time is not far away when the hearts of our great cities will be abandoned as places for residence, amusement, and shopping, and will be given over to office buildings, centers for the distribution of freight and passengers, by rail, bus and airplane.

Amusements, shopping, and residence are already beginning the process of decentralization, as one can readily see by the establishment in suburban towns of great branches of our finest department stores, of elaborate moving picture houses and legitimate theaters; by the popularity of out-of-town apartment houses, and even in these times, when there is apparently no money for building, people have found money for building private residences in suburbs and country.

City congestion reached its limit in 1929, and the many nostrums which simply seemed to make the disease worse are giving way to the obvious cure—taking the people away from the city and not into it. It is probable that skyscrapers will not be built for many a long day—perhaps never. We are going to turn our attention to parks, municipal and national, and to the building of swimming pools, outdoor gymnasiums, and country hotels.

The additional leisure will also promote buildings of many sorts for indoor recreation and amusement. Theaters and movie houses will flourish, great gymnasiums for football, baseball, tennis, skating and the like will be built to make outdoor sports possible indoors, for winter and at night. Our colleges, schools, hospitals and charitable institutions are even now at full capacity, and better times and more available money will bring about a great expansion of these and the new housing necessary to accommodate them.

We shall also build many straight highways for travel and traffic, and winding roads of scenic beauty for pleasure driving. Landscaping, planting, flowers, bridges, pavilions for rest, recreation and refreshment, public playgrounds, and golf courses, will of course accompany these in ever increasing numbers.

What the effect of all this will be upon us as a people is another question, its answer depending in a great measure, perhaps, on whether we build along with our recreational facilities more schools, churches, libraries, and charitable institutions, and whether we rebuild our slums with decent habitations.

But architects, engineers, city planners, landscape architects, builders, park boards, and public officials will do well to think a little in advance of the inevitable trend of affairs. They should prepare for great building activity, taking account of our rapidly changing conditions and probable mode of living, so that whatever is done shall not be in the costly haphazard fashion of former days, but shall be planned with careful study and comprehensive scheming for the greatest economic use and the most adequate future development.—American Builder.

LABOR WINS FIGHT; CONTRACTOR FINED

A CONVICTION was brought about through the office of the labor commission of Los Angeles County in the case of C. M. Hill, contractor, for violation of the prevailing wage scale act of 1931, the eight-hour law on public works and the alien employment act.

This case was heard before Deputy Commissioner Lowy, who is chief counsel for the Los Angeles office of the labor commission, and following Mr. Lowy's decision in which he found the contractor guilty of violation, final arguments were heard, to determine the amount of penalties to be levied.

In all it was found that the contractor owed the men $643.52 in wages; that there had been 290 man days on which the prevailing wage scale act had not been complied with; that 126 man days in which overtime had been worked without a permit, in violation of the eight-hour law, and the commission found nine days in which an alien had been employed on the county fair grand stand, in violation of the act which prohibits the employment of aliens on public work.

A penalty of $10 per day per man is provided for in the various laws violated in this case, which makes $2,900 on the prevailing wage scale act; $1,260 on the eight-hour act, and $90 on the alien employment act, a total of $4,250 in penalties, which the county will be instructed to withhold from the payments on this job.

The wages will have to be paid out of the pocket of Mr. Hill.

Considerable argument was had over the question of penalties, the contractor contending that if he paid the difference in wages found to be due to the men that he should not be compelled to pay the penalties.

The prosecution, however, contended that in view of the fact that many of the claims were not presented by the men, and therefore not allowed, which enables the contractor to evade the law finally, anyhow, and that in view of the fact that he had been compelled to pay, through the pressure of a hearing, and an order of the labor commissioner that the penalties should lie, and it was pointed out that unless the penalties were imposed, the contractor would feel that there was no deterrant against them attempting to cheat under the law, because it would be a case of, if they did not get caught, they got by, and if they did get caught, they only had to pay what they should have paid in the first place.

The commissioner, however, notified the contractor that if he presented a check to the commission in the full amount of the back wages to be distributed among the men to whom claims had been allowed, that he would allow the contractor to petition the commission for a remission of the penalties.

There was a further contest on the question of the number of days that an alien had been employed upon the job, the representative of Labor contending that the evidence showed that he had been employed approximately 50 or 55 days, but the commissioner gave the contractor the benefit of the doubt, and levied penalties for the number of days shown on the contractor's time sheets.

In both of these instances J. W. Buzzell, secretary of the Central Labor Council, acted as counsel for the Union, and he prepared a brief setting forth an argument against waiving penalties on the wage scale act, and against the finding of the commissioner on the alien case.

This case has proved to be a most important one, and while the entire proceedings were handled without any spirit of vindictiveness toward Mr. Hill, it is a decided victory for Labor in California because in addition to several precedents which have been made in handling these three laws, it has served notice upon the contractors doing public work that the law must be obeyed, and it is quite likely that other contractors will take warning because of it.

WHAT'S AHEAD FOR THE BUILDING INDUSTRY

(By Bror G. Dahlberg)

RIGHT now the building industry is poised on the threshhold of better times. In fact, the industry has nowhere to go except up. Its recent history is familiar to all of us and needs no repetition. We all know that residence construction has been steadily declining for some years past. How much it has declined may be judged by the fact that in the year 1925 alone, more homes were built than in 1929, 1930 and 1931 combined. But these bad years had their full quota of new families with the usual one million marriages a year. Based on past averages, there should have been three million new homes, while the actual new family units built was only one-sixth of that number.

These are facts we all know. They admit of only one logical conclusion, that despite the seeming contradiction of thousands of empty houses, empty apartments and a stagnant real estate market there exists in the United States today a tremendous potential shortage of dwellings. Another twelve months with another million new families will convert this shortage from the potential to the actual and make new home construction inevitable.

These things are facts upon which we are more or less agreed. Most of us, no doubt, concur in the opinion that the next twelve months will witness a definite improvement in the building situation. This opinion we hold, not only because of the things I have cited, but also because the volume of actual plans drawn today in architects' offices furnish positive indication of renewed activity.

But most of us are afraid to trust these signs of returning life in our history. Through fear of being wrong, we shrink from openly expressed optimism. We prefer to think that improvement will be a slow and halting process for a long time to come, rather than a surefooted return to the highways of prosperity.

In this view I emphatically disagree, and believe that the next five years will witness the greatest period of home building activity this country has ever seen. I believe that if we could throw upon a screen a motion picture of building activity three years from today we would all stand open-mouthed at the panorama flashing before our eyes.

To reach this conclusion it is not necessary to draw upon secret sources of information, clairvoyants or crystal-gazers. Everyday indications clearly show that a buying wave in the building field has been held back about as long as possible. The pressure of necessity will cause it to break—to break soon and to break strong.

The accumulated and increasing disparity between new families and new homes is one such factor and one that cannot be held in abeyance much longer. Air conditioning is another. We have all heard about it—read about it and talked about it for a year or more. Some people predict that air conditioning will create a sudden volume of sales comparable to the motor car, or the radio or electric refrigerator. Just what the volume will be I cannot foresee, but I can see—and see clearly—what it will do to the building industry.

Air conditioning will completely revolutionize standards of home comfort—it will stimulate home building and modernizing to a degree never before contemplated. With these new standards of comfort how many of the twenty million homes in our country will be able to pass the test? Dwellings perfectly satisfactory to the occupants today will be completely out of date five years from now. This means that such dwellings must be replaced or extensively modernized to bring them up to the new standard. Few homes built in the last fifteen years can successfully operate air conditioning equipment without radical remodeling. Here I believe is an important source of business to which the industry can look forward with confidence.

The noiseless house is another. Just as modern offices are being treated today for sound quieting, so will the modern dwelling of 1938 be treated. It will be built to exclude street noises from without and to reduce domestic noises within. The multi-family dwelling without soundproof walls and floors will be as unpopular as it would be without running water or electric light.

The industry will receive another big boost from the reduction of cost for which everyone is striving. The cost-reduction idea is not exclusive with the people who advocate quantity-produced and factory-fabricated dwellings. I know of numerous cases where startling reductions have been made possible by clever builders and architects through simple variations from the old models and methods. The importance of this cost reduction idea can be judged by the estimate recently announced after investigation, that a good house to sell for $4,800 would add sixty per cent to sales in the market for small single family dwellings.

It is upon such factors as these that we may base an optimistic estimate of the building industry's future. Does it strain your powers of belief or your imagination? It should not. The imagination you require is the same sort of vision that carried the American pioneer across the plains in his covered wagon, to establish his home in the wilderness. Just as that wilderness is now checkered with concrete highways and busy cities, so will the uncertainty that now clouds the building industry give way to order and steady progress. This vision of the future is based on sound, well-known facts. It is further based on the final one of the three inevitable needs of mankind: food, clothing and shelter. Economic logic has placed that final need in the hands of the building industry. I have full faith in the men of our industry and in their determination to deserve the return of prosperity by the value of their services. —(Wood Construction.)

THE PROFIT SYSTEM

(By H. H. Siegele)

"SELF-PRESERVATION is the first law of nature," remarked the philosopher, in a practical philosophical mood, "but the profit system as we know it in this machine age, plus corporations, plus monopolies, plus greed, is vitally tampering with this law. Whereas under this law, humanity would produce only and always for use, and to satisfy a human need, the profit system reverses the order and makes the sole purpose of production, profits, more profits and most profits. It cares not whether the human race lives or dies, just so this one condition is fulfilled, making profits. Wherever and whenever this system feeds humanity, it does so only to satisfy the god of gain, Profits. It will kill, as in case of war, when killing is profitable; it will keep alive only when doing so is to the interest of making profits. Robbery, if it is profitable, is honorable, especially if it is done legitimately; while vice and debauchery, are elevated to the highest pinnacles of virtue, if there is profit in it, otherwise, they sink by their own weight to their own level. Truth, righteousness and honesty, if it becomes expedient for the sake of profits, must always give way under this satanic system."

It was not strange that the philosopher should speak in this way, for he had been brooding over the great panic of plenty, during which starving humanity and overproduction, figuratively speaking, stood face to face, but neither could help the other, and that only for one reason, there was no profit in it. It is true that charity stepped in with its crumbs of production to help the situation, but that was more nearly to save the profit system for profit's sake, than to satisfy the needs of suffering humanity; for charity can not satisfy the needs of humanity, so long as there is still alive a single spark of hope, aspiration or that divine something that longs for the freedom to preserve itself with wholesome pride and self-respect.

"Overproduction," the philosopher continued, "there is no such thing as overproduction—underconsumption is more nearly correct. The trouble lies in distributing the products. If the products were properly distributed, consumption would take care of itself; but the unwritten slogan of the profit system is, 'No Profits, No Distribution,' whereas, every year witnesses more or less of the products of the soil going to waste, because the profit system prohibits distribution; while at the same time, humanity, by the millions, is starving for want of it. Not only that, carloads of products, every year are deliberately left to rot, or willfully destroyed, regardless of the needs of humanity, because by so doing it most nearly satisfies the god of profits. A system that is so anti-humanity as the profit system, which is only a part of our social system, should be outlawed by society, and banished from the earth forever; while in its stead there should be placed a system of production and distribution that will operate on the basis of satisfying the needs of humanity for the sake of humanity, and not for the sake of a system that is slowly spelling the downfall of civilization and the people that live by it."

The philosopher was aware of the fact that such a change in our social system could not be brought about with the twinkling of an eye, far be it from that, nor did he believe that the election of a president would do it. So-called prosperity could not bring it about; changes in social orders do not come in that way—they are conceived and born into existence through the sufferings of humanity itself; and when humanity has suffered long enough, and as it were, broad enough, then the day will dawn when production and distribution will be operated to satisfy the needs of humanity, and not to feed the greedy god of Profits.

"If there is anything good to be said of the great 'panic of plenty,' " the philosopher went on, "it will have to be said in regard to the by-product of social sentiment that it has created and is creating against the profit system. The accumulation of overly-large fortunes, such as Ford's, Rockefeller's and Mellon's, are being questioned by men of standing and ability in every community; and when such men compare these fortunes with the fact that millions of men and women and children are unable to earn enough to properly feed themselves; saying nothing about clothing and shelter, they are compelled to conclude that there is something seriously wrong with the social system that makes such inhuman differences possible.

"Children unable to earn enough to properly feed themselves," the philosopher repeated, as if he had forgotten something. "Why should it be necessary for children to earn a living? Why should the natural order of things be reversed in this land of plenty, and children have to work for their own living and often for the living of their parents also, when they should be in school or on the playground? Why should millions of able-bodied men and women willing and anxious to work, be left to build up an army of unemployed, while children with undeveloped bodies and minds have to work to keep body and soul together? Why should this fair land that boasts of liberty, freedom, justice, equality and other things that sound well and patriotic when clothed in oratory, permit such heinous crimes to be committed against the childhood of her children? There is but one answer: To satisfy the god of Profits."

To apply everything that the philosopher has said, indiscriminately and without qualifications to all cases would be unfair. He was speaking, quoting his own words, about "this machine age, plus corporations, plus monopolies, plus greed," and when these qualifications are present, everything he has said will apply. In other words, he was speaking about the something-for-nothing profits, rather than profits, which if analyzed would constitute the earnings of the operator, who at the same time is the owner. There are thousands of business men operating their businesses, or at least trying to, without losing the element of human interest. But notwithstanding that fact, the profit system, as we know it today, with the competition of corporations and monopolies, often compels the small business man, if he wants to exist at all, to eliminate the human-interest element from his business, whether he wants to or not. The trouble is not with the business man, but with the profit system which altogether too often, in the final analysis, sacrifices everything for profits, and leaves only husks for humanity.

Let's Take A Walk

The medical directors of one of the great life insurance companies aver that the modern people neglect to walk. One of the doctors says that the average man of sedentary occupation should walk in the open at least three miles a day. But, unless he happens to play golf, the ordinary man of these times will hardly walk a city block.

Walking is almost listed as a hardship. Yet the doctor assures us that walking stimulates the heart, the organs of digestion and produces an invigorating effect upon the entire body. The manner of walking determines to a large extent its value as an exercise. One should walk briskly, vigorously and not in a leisurely stroll if the greatest benefit is to be derived.

Plant Some "Good-Deed" Seeds!

(By James E. Hungerford)

When we do a cheerful deed,
Planned to fill another's need,
Something in us seems to sing—
All our riles and trials take wing!
And we feel so good that we
Sort o' glimpse the world to be,
And some others glimpse it, too,
When for THEM good deeds we do!

Cheerful deeds come from the heart—
Leastwise that is where they start.
But no telling where they end—
Maybe they keep going, friend,
On and on, and GROWING, too,.
And some day come back to you
On ol' life's incoming tide,
Golden treasures—multiplied!

When we do a cheerful deed,
It's like planting healthy seed;
There's no telling how they'll grow—
What we'll harvest to the row!
One thing's certain, you can bet—
Smiles we give, and smiles we get.
Plant good seeds, and in the end
You will reap a heap, my friend!

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Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
· Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1933

No Time To Be Indifferent

OF all times when our members should be doing their utmost to strengthen their unions, the present is the most urgent. At no time in the past has the situation been as critical as it is right now. Everything that our organization has won in the past is in danger of being sacrificed on the altar of greed, and unless much closer attention to its business is given, there is the gravest danger that most serious consequences will follow the bitter and relentless attacks being planned against our movement.

This is no time for petty squabbling over little and insignificant matters. This is no time to permit dissension to creep into your Local Union. What is needed now is the most united action labor has ever taken and the only way to attain this is for our membership to go to bat and become so intensely and earnestly active that our enemies will be stopped in the acts they are planning and already making.

The present is no time for a union man to be asleep at the switch. There is too much at stake and no member can afford to be indifferent. If there ever was a time when every member should be up and on his toes and ready to go for the good of the union, that time is here.

Do not leave what you can do to somebody else to do; that is what weakens the union. The only way in which to strengthen a union is to increase its activity and augment its membership. When every member tries to do his bit the union invariably grows and gets stronger and better able to fight the battles of labor effectively. Become active in your union; attend every meeting no matter whether anything of such great consequence happens or not. Increased attendance creates a better spirit and always develops more strength.

Remember you are a part of your union, and if you are not doing something for it you are of no value to it. Do all you can. You owe that much to yourself and your family. Attendance at the union meetings these days is the most important duty you have to perform. Attend to that duty ahead of every other duty you may have on hand. The union member who never misses a union meeting nowadays is the kind of material that makes for success.

◆

Collecting Unpaid Wages

TAKING advantage of the disorganization that menaces industry, some employers are trying to evade payment of wages. After vain efforts to collect, wage-earners have no recourse except to enter suit through the courts if they are fortunate enough to locate the absconding employer. Few wage-earners can afford law suits in these days of unemployment.

The growing complaints of unpaid wages emphasize the importance of the California wage collection law. The California Labor Commissioner has authority to collect unpaid wages without expensive court action. He has power and authority to take assignment of wage claims without being bound by technical rules. He has free access to places of work and can compel employers to furnish information upon wage claims. If an employer refuses the information he is punishable by a fine of $200. The Commissioner may issue subpoenas which the courts enforce. Collections are made without expense to wage-earners.

California has been successful in protecting workers against exploitation, collecting at the rate of over a million dollars a year.

It would be well for all state federations of labor to consider the California law, which is considered the best. The law requires regular payment of wage-earners and the posting of notice of regular pay days. All discharged persons must be paid immediately. It is an effective recognition of the employer's obligations to those on his pay roll.

If all employers were required to register with the state labor office, administration would be simplified. In addition a small fee for registration would contribute revenue for administrative costs.

Company Union Worm Has Turned

The "company union" which the Atlantic Coast Line formed in 1932 to "bite" the bona fide labor organizations of railroad shopmen is now snapping at its master.

A. Bowick, a "company union" committeeman at Waycross, Ga., is suing the road for damages amounting to more than $40,000, alleging that the company has violated its agreement with the employes. The case will come up in court shortly.

Bowick, was discharged when he protested against the company junking and changing rules in the agreement as it saw fit. Wages were reduced without consulting with the men or giving the required 30 days' notice, he alleges, and men were laid off, regardless of seniority.

When they are taken back, he said, they get their old jobs but at a much lower rate of pay.

Bowick attempted to take up these cases with the management but was warned to "keep quiet." He disregarded this warning and was promptly discharged without a hearing or any copy of charges as provided for in the "company union" agreement.

Other "company union" committeemen refused to handle his case and he sued the company.

Among other things, he is seeking reimbursement for all losses in wages incidental to a 10 per cent pay cut which he alleges was made illegally.

He is also asking damages for losses he sustained by the company's violation of seniority rules and loss of benefits in the "Relief Association" to which he had paid $3.50 a month "for many years."

Then there is the loss of his group insurance. He wants the court to order the company to reimburse him for that.

The biggest claim of all, however, is for $40,000 which he estimates will partly pay for the humiliation he has suffered at the company's hands when he was discharged and branded as a "radical."

Sir Henry Thornton Speaks From Experience

Sir Henry Thornton, former president and manager of the Canadian National Railways, in speaking recently of his experiences as an executive, had this to say regarding organized labor:

"I deplore the violence with which so many employers of men speak of labor unions. I consider the working men our invaluable partners in our various enterprises. I have been an employer of men in three great countries—in the United States, in England, in Canada. And I bear this testimony, that I have never had a labor leader let me down. I have always found labor reasonable and reasoning.

"Why should we rail against labor unions? They are here—why should we not co-operate with them? To fight, to wage war, is just as senseless and just as futile as any other kind of war. He who agitates against labor unions is no friend of either the employer or the employed. This is a lesson that should be learned, and I believe is being learned by all captains of industry."

Official Information

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Are You Thinking Of Coming To Chicago To Look For A Job? If so, Here Are Some Facts You Should Know

In our stay-away notice published in the February issue of "The Carpenter" we stated facts and quoted figures on which we based our request that carpenters stay away from Chicago. We also warned against misleading newspaper stories.

We anticipated that the World's Fair Committee would presently launch an advertising campaign to boost the World's Fair, the object of course being to assure as large an attendance as possible when the Fair opens. Precisely what we anticipated has happened. "We are working eighteen hours a day," reads one story written by a member of the World's Fair Committee. The fact of the matter is that not a single hour of overtime has been worked by any of our members. And Mr. Dawes in a newspaper article states that four million dollars is the estimated cost of construction work for the World's Fair, most of which is now nearing completion. All the time, while this work has been in progress, fully ninety per cent of our members have been out of work and thousands of them are forced to apply to the County for relief to keep body and soul together.

All the World's Fair jobs combined are now employing only one hundred eighty men. The men are being rotated, forced to give up their jobs after getting one week's work.

Take Mr. Dawes' statement "Four Million Dollars expended for World's Fair building." What does this prove? It proves that the money expended for construction of all of the World's Fair building amounts to less than the cost of one sky-scraper building, and consequently less work than one sky-scraper.

In our last stay-away notice we quoted figures on building permits taken out in Chicago during the last six years. For the information of those who may have missed reading our notice we again quote these figures. We think that these figures are positive and convincing proof that chances of getting a job here are mighty slim.

The following table shows the number and value of building permits:

Year	Number of Permits	Value of Permits
1927	12,025	$352,936,400.00
1928	9,594	315,800,000.00
1929	6,146	202,286,800.00
1930	2,434	79,613,400.00
1931	1,292	46,440,130.00
1932	467	3,824,500.00

These figures serve as a reliable barometer by which the relative amount of work for each year listed may be fairly accurately estimated. According to information at hand the low mark in building permits last December was the record low mark for the last one hundred years.

Stay away from Chicago, at least do not come here expecting to find a job. We may expect that as an advertising feature designed to bring the crowds here to make the Fair a financial success, highly colored newspaper stories will make their appearance frequently. Do not be deceived by such stories. We have given you the cold, cruel facts, picturing conditions as we find them. If after reading these facts you decide to come to Chicago we advise that you come provided with enough money to take care of yourself, and do not come here expecting to receive assistance when you find yourself stranded, for if you do you will find yourself sorely disappointed.

CHICAGO DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CARPENTERS.
Per; Chas. H. Sand, Secretary.

Get In Line To Drive Forward

(By John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.)

That a shorter work-week is the only road out of present conditions, can not be denied, even by those most hostile to the objects of the American Labor Movement.

The demand for a five-day, thirty-hour week is a step in the right direction to accomplish this purpose, but only a step. No one knows whether a shortening of the work-week thus far will absorb the millions of idle workers, but once instituted, it would be a good "yard stick" with which to determine just what hours of labor would be necessary to accomplish this purpose.

The workers have never had improved conditions of labor handed to them on a silver platter. All progress made in this direction has come only through organization, backed by a fighting spirit and a determination to win the relief demanded.

Organization and still more organization of the workers is absolutely necessary if anything worth while is to be accomplished in securing a shorter work-week.

All of us have a solemn obligation resting on us now. This is no time to listen to "crepe hangers" or to the fellows who say, "It can't be done." Every one must get in line for a forward drive, similar to the spirit of those who have preceded us, and who made our Labor Movement possible.

Instead of standing on the side lines fault finding and spreading gloom, let us do our best to encourage that latert fighting spirit in our membership and replace despondency with a militant spirit which is bound to win.

Anything that is worth having is worthy of our best efforts to secure. A better and stronger organization is what we need to bring about that shorter work-week which will completely disband the twelve million army of unemployed.

No better time to start this work than now. No better volunteer organizers to aid in this campaign can be secured than those of our members who try whole-heartedly to do their part in this needed work.

Aged Member of Local Union 188 Dies

Robert Enright of Local Union 188 of Yonkers, N. Y., passed away January 9, in his 79th year. Brother Enright was admitted to membership in Local Union 273 in March, 1894, and remained in that Local until May, 1924, at which time he transferred to Local 2177 and continued his membership in the latter Local Union until its consolidation with Local 188 in February, 1930.

In the past few years, due to his advanced age, he refrained from taking an active part in the business of the Local

Union, but his former activity and sincerity in the interest of our Local Unions in Yonkers is fresh in the minds of our members of that city and his passing is regretted by all who held his acquaintance.

Former Treasurer of Local 878, Beverly, Mass., Answers Last Call

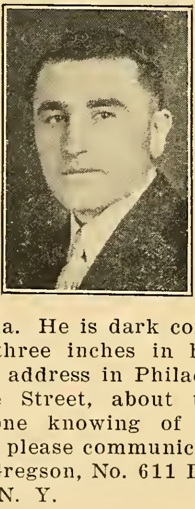
The announcement on January 8, that heart failure caused the sudden death of Brother Frank L. Whipple, a member of Local Union 878, Beverly, Mass., brought a severe shock to the membership of the Local Union and his large circle of friends in Beverly.

Brother Whipple was a charter member of Local Union 787 and served as Treasurer of the Local for a period of twenty-five years. He was born in Beverly and lived there all his life. He always took a keen interest in city affairs and at one time was a member of the Board of Aldermen of that city.

During his life considerable correspondence passed between Brother Whipple and the General Office, and we join with his many friends in expressing our deepest sympathy.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted of the whereabouts of Francis Gregson, of whom the accompanying photograph is a fair likeness. He came to this country from Belfast, Ireland, about ten years ago and for some time worked as a carpenter in Philadelphia. He is dark complexioned, five feet, three inches in height. His last known address in Philadelphia was 1635 Race Street, about three years ago. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will please communicate with his wife Mrs. Gregson, No. 611 Dahill Road, Brooklyn, N. Y.



Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1933

Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida,
January 16, 1933.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on above date, all members present.

Invitation from Local Union 696, Tampa, Florida, to attend their meeting Monday night, January 16, was accepted by the Board and the General Secretary was delegated to attend the meeting representing the General Executive Board.

Bar Harbor, Maine, L. U. 459.—Movement for the five day work week, effective February 1, 1933. Official sanction granted.

St. Louis, Mo., L. U. 795. (Boxmakers)—Movement for an increase in wages of 5c per hour, effective February 1, 1933. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the G.O.

Chicago, Ill., L. U. 181.—Protest against the General Executive Board prohibiting Local Unions from supporting the New York American Federation of Labor Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief was carefully considered, after which the action of the General Executive Board rendered at the April, 1932, meeting was reaffirmed as the correspondence from Local Union No. 181 shows that at a meeting of said Local Union held May 23, 1932, the circular letter of the G. E. B. dated May 16, 1932, was received and ordered complied with relative to non-recognition of the New York American Federation of Labor Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance and Relief.

Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters.—Proposes that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America enter into agreements with manufacturers of hollow metal trim, bucks, frames and other material coming under our jurisdiction. That policy has always been in force and is now in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph H, Section 15, of our General Constitution, which specifies that; "The General Executive Board shall have power to make agreements with employers covering our jurisdiction, provided such agreements require employers to conform with the trade rules of the district where work is located."

Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters.—Request that a newer and more up-to-date list of our Jurisdictional Claims be issued at the earliest possible date. After careful consideration of the request, the Board finds that our Jurisdictional Claims as now published contain all our claims as specified in our General Constitution and Laws.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 366.—Propose to amend Section 51 of our General Laws to the effect that a member receiving Disability Donation and afterwards wanting to rejoin the United Brotherhood must pay back to the Brotherhood the amount he received as Disability Donation, the Local Union to decide how this amount shall be paid back. After careful consideration of the proposed amendment the Board non-concurred in it, as it is optional with a Local Union to accept a man after he has received his disability donation, as an Honorary member.

Philadelphia, Pa., L. U. 1856.—Requested that Sections 50 and 51 of our General Laws be continued. The request was ordered filed and the answer to the General Secretary concurred in, as the sections of our laws referred to are still in force and effect.

Philadephia, Pa., L. U. 1856.—Protested the action of the General President in taking part in party politics previous to last general election. As the General President took part as an individual in politics previous to the last general election, which was his right, the protests were dismissed and he is therefore not required to apologize to any one for any action he may have taken.

A smilar protest was received from Local Union 362, Pueblo, Colo., to that of Local Union 1856 of Philadeplhia, Pa., with the exception that no name was given of the offending party, and this protest was considered by the Board, after which it was decided that the action taken on the protests of Local Union 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., applies in this case and the protest was therefore dismissed.

A protest was received from Local Union 1735, Prince Rupert, B. C., Canada, similar to that of Local Union 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., condemning the General President for taking part in party politics previous to the last general election and was carefully considered after which it was decided that the action taken on the protests of Local Union 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., applies in this case and the protest was dismissed.

January 17, 1933.

Brother Earl Oliver of Local Union 1693, (Millwrights) Chicago, Ill., appeared before the General Executive Board relative to the agreement recently entered into with the International Association of Machinists governing jurisdictional work, when a lengthy and detailed discussion took place on the different points involved. It was pointed out that the American Federation of Labor Convention held in Philadelphia, Pa., in 1914 gave millwrighting of all descriptions to the Machinists and that the representatives of the Machinists within the last few years demanded that the President of the American Federation of Labor send out this decision to all Employers, Firms, City Central and State Bodies and all interested parties. The General Officers of the Carpenters opposed this demand and the delegates of the Machinists brought the matter before the Convention of the American Federation of Labor at Vancouver in 1931, when it was decided that the whole matter be referred to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to hold conferences with the official representatives of both organizations, with the object in view of reaching an understanding or agreement mutually satisfactory. This resulted in the agreement and addenda thereto herein before referred to. This agreement places the Brotherhood in a position to rightfully claim the work that belongs to the Millwrights, members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. To cancel this agreement would mean that the decision of the Philadelphia Convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1914 would be in effect to the detriment of the Millwrights.

Audit of Books and Accounts of the Home commenced and continued throughout balance of the day.

January 18, 1933.

New York, N. Y., L. U. 246.—Request that the rate of wages of Millmen within a radius of five-hundred miles of New York City be established as near to the New York Millmen's wages as possible was carefully considered. However, as our General Laws give Local Unions and District Councils the right to establish working conditions, hours and wages within their jurisdiction, the request of covering a radius of five-hundred miles is out of the question. The General Executive Board will cooperate with our organizations in New York City in bringing about better working conditions, and will do all we can within the law to protect the standard of wages of our millmen.

The registration of our official monthly journal "The Carpenter."

The General Secretary submitted the following report on the registration of our official journal "The Carpenter" at the Patent Office, Washington, D. C., which was approved.

General Executive Board.

Brothers—Greetings:

On November 12, 1912, we filed application for registration of our Trade Mark and in due season the following was secured, the registration showing that issuance of same was as of March 11, 1913:

"No. 90664.

The United States of America.

"To All to Whom These Presents Shall Come:

"This is to certify that by the records of the United States Patent Office it appears that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Indianapolis, Indiana, did, on the 12th day of November, 1912, duly file in said office an application for registration of a certain

Trade-Mark

for publications, that it duly filed therewith a drawing of the said Trade-Mark, a statement relating thereto, and a written declaration, duly verified, copies of which are hereto annexed, and has duly complied with the requirements of the law in such case made and provided, and with the regulations prescribed by the Commissioner of Patents.

"And, upon due examination thereof, it appearing that the said applicant is entitled to registration of its said Trade-Mark under the law, the said Trade-Mark has been duly Registered to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, its successors or assigns, in the United States patent office, this eleventh day of March, 1913.

"This certificate shall remain in force for Twenty years, unless sooner terminated by law.

"In Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Patent Office to be affixed, at the city of Washington, this eleventh day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and thirteen, and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and thirty-seventh.

(Signed) C. C. Billings,
Acting Commissioner of Patents.

* * *

United States Patent Office.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and
Joiners of America, of Indianapolis,
Indiana.

Trade-Mark for publications.

90664 Registered March 11, 1913.

Application filed November 12, 1912.

Serial No. 66820.

STATEMENT.

"To all whom it may concern:

"Be it known that the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, a voluntary association not organized under the laws of any State or County, and located in the city of Indianapolis, County of Marion, State of

Indiana, and doing business in connection with which its trade-mark referred to is used at Carpenters' Building, in the city of Indianapolis, State of Indiana, has adopted and used the trade-mark shown in the accompanying drawing, for publications, in Class No. 38, Prints and Publications.

"The trade-mark has been continuously used in the business of said association since March 3, 1905.

"The trade-mark is applied by printing the same directly upon each issue of the publication.

"THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.
FRANK DUFFY, General Secretary."

The time drawing near for the expiration of that registration I had Attorney Carson take it up with H. H. Byrne, Patent Attorney in Washington, D. C., and have the Trade Mark re-registered for another period of twenty years from March 11, 1933, and following is the official notice of the re-issuance in the way of certificate of Registration of Trade Mark No. 90664.

"THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Application having been made by United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, of Indianapolis, Indiana, a voluntary association for renewal of Certificate of Registration of Trade-Mark No. 90664, registered March 11, 1913, to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, for Publications, and the renewal fee required by law having been paid, this is to certify that said certificate of Registration No. 90664, has been renewed and will remain in force for twenty years from March 11, 1933, unless sooner terminated by law.

Seal

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of Patent Office to be affixed at the City of Washington, this 1st day of November, 1932.

(Signed) Francis E. Robertson
ATTEST Commissioner of Patents.
G. P. Tucker
Law Examiner."

* * *

The General Secretary reported that several resolutions and propositions purporting to change or amend our General Constitution and Laws were sent to Local Unions for endorsement, with the object in view of submitting them afterwards to referendum vote, but the law was not complied with in the drafting and approving of these proposed changes. The Board rules that the law governing changes or amendments to our Constitution and Laws must be fully complied with before further consideration is given them.

The General Executive Board gave careful and serious consideration to the income received and the expenses incurred monthly and as the expenses exceed the income they directed that the expenses be curtailed wherever possible. With that object in view they decided that all General Officers, Members of the General Executive Board and General Representatives each take a reduction in salary of $50.00 per week.

Charges were preferred against Local Union 2717, New York City, N. Y., by Board Member Guerin of the First District, for gross and grave violations of our laws, after which the G. E. B. directed the General President to appoint a committee of the Board to give said Local Union a trial. The General President appointed the following members of Board as a Trial Committee.

Geo. H. Lakey, First General Vice-President.
Frank Duffy, General Secretary.
W. Allen, Second District.
Harry Schwarzer, Third District.
W. Williams, Fifth District.

The Committee to report its findings to the General President.

January 19, 1933.

The report of delegate to the Twenty-Fifth Annual Convention of the Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was received and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The report of the delegates to the Fifty-Second Annual Convention of the American Federation of Labor was received, concurred in and referred to the General Secretary for publication in "The Carpenter."

The contract for advertising in our official monthly journal "The Carpenter" was ordered renewed with John Morrison, New York City, Advertising Agent, for the four years beginning April 2, 1933, and ending March 31, 1937.

Protests were considered by the Board relative to the agreement recently entered into with the International Association of Machinists, in which the right of the Board to make such agreements was questioned. The Board calls attention to Paragraph E, Section 15, of our General Constitution which specifies that "the General Executive Board shall have power to enter into agreements with sister organizations with reference to jurisdiction over work."

The agreement with the Machinists retains for our members such work as we felt we were right in contending for.

It was impossible to justify the claim of our members for the setting of engines, pumps and other similar machinery, as there is no way to convince employers or the public that men referred to and known as Carpenters, should be employed, to erect engines, pumps, printing presses, and other similar machines. Taking it as a whole the General Executive Board believes that the agreement as entered into is for the best interests of the membership of our organization throughout our jurisdiction.

If the agreement is given a chance to operate and its terms are generally observed, it will be found that the members of our Brotherhood will be benefitted thereby.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 20, 1933.

Appeal of Local Union 1779, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, for full disability donation for Brother William Lewis, a member of Local Union 1779, received careful consideration after which the decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed as Brother Williams did not have four years membership to his credit at time of accident.

Appeal of Mrs. Gertrude Sunsdal from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of her husband, Samuel Sunsdal, late a member of Local Union 2237, Jersey City, N. J. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Mrs. Mary Rudolph from the decision of the General Treasurer in disapproving the death claim of her husband, Julius Rudolph, late a member of Local Union 1615, Grand

Rapids, Mich. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union 899, Parkersburg, W. Va., for pension for Brother Geo. W. Miller, a member of said Local Union. After carefully reviewing all the evidence in the case, the General Executive Board referred the matter back to the General President for further consideration.

Claim of Local Union 106, Des Moines, Iowa, for pension of Brother Tom Oxenfield, a member of said Local Union was considered after which the decision of the General President in disapproving the claim was concurred in.

Appeal of Local Union 151, Long Branch, N. J., from the decision of the General President in refusing said Local Union the right to withdraw from the Shrewsbury District Council of New Jersey. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 23, 1933.

The application of Brother J. W. Dunn, a member of Local Union 1312, New Orleans, La., for admission to the Home was denied as he has only seventeen years continuous membership to his credit, although Brother Dunn has $2,500.00 and promises to turn this amount over to the Brotherhood if admitted to the Home. The Board rules that the laws pertaining to the age and years of membership must be complied with.

Appeal of F. O. Johnson, a member of Local Union 1242, Cleveland, Ohio, vs. the Cuyahoga County District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of F. O. Johnson vs., said District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Peter J. White, a member of Local Union 141, Chicago, Ill., vs. the Chicago District Council from the decision of the General President in the case of Peter J. White vs. the said District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union No. 1093, Glen Cove, N. Y. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Bert V. Howell, et. al vs. L. U. 1093. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Local Union No. 1093, Glen Cove, N. Y., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Sigurd A. Mattson (Member Local 787) vs. Local Union 1093. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal dismissed.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

January 24, 1933.

Audit of Books and accounts continued.

January 25, 1933.

Audit of Books and Accounts concluded and the Committee submitted the following report:

"We, the undersigned Committee of the Board, have examined the books and accounts and find same correct."

(Signed)

J. W. WILLIAMS,
T. M. GUERIN,
A. W. MUIR,
H. SCHWARZER,
JAS. P. OGLETREE,
W. T. ALLEN
ARTHUR MARTEL.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286.—Request that the pension now paid to Brother Jas. S. Bennett a member of said Local Union be increased to $45.00 per quarter was carefully considered, but under present conditions the Board cannot see its way clear to comply with the request, as the payment of Pension is regulated in accordance with the per capita tax received for the Home and Pension Fund, as decided by the General Executive Board at its April, 1932, meeting.

There being no further business to come before the Board, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office in Indianapolis in May.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

A Most Sensible Capitalistic Viewpoint

Anybody who loves justice and equity —which is a high-sounding phrase for the plainer vernacular of "Square Deal" —will indorse this sentiment from a recent issue of the Duluth, Minn., News-Tribune, which has been reprinted in a number of publications as showing the trend of the times. The editorial says in part:

"The old idea that labor is entitled only to a living wage does not fit in with American ideals of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The bare-living-wage idea has been largely dissipated, chiefly through the efforts of the American Federation of Labor, which took the right view that a man who sells his services is as much entitled to a profit as the man who sells merchandise.

"A business or industrial establishment expects to make a profit. A great many men have become rich in business or industry in this great land of opportunity. No one disputes their right to a profit so long as it is made honestly. Initiative and ability deserve to be rewarded.

"But employes of business and industry, those who work for a salary or wages, who give their time and talents to making the business a success, whether they are brain workers or perform manual labor, are entitled to share in the profits!"

This pronouncement is one of the principles of organized labor which employers are beginning to accept. It is the "square deal" principle. Buying power is the life blood of prosperity, and the stronger it flows through the masses of the people, the better off everybody will be.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Compliments "The Carpenter"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am taking this opportunity to let you know how much I appreciate the splendid journal you are putting out. I consider the December and January numbers exceptionally good. Especially do I appreciate the article written by you under the caption: "And the A. F of L. Still Survives." I wish that every member of organized labor might read it.

It is my hope that you and the other General Officers as well as the Brotherhood may have a successful and prosperous year.

G. H. Wilkie,
L. U. No. 764. Shreveport, La.

Thank You!

Brother Eugene M. Portner, a member of Local Union 515, Colorado Springs, Colo., who has been receiving the Pension since March 1930, was recently elected to a County position and in view of this fact sent the following letter to the General Office requesting that he be taken off the Pension list:

"I am writing to inform you that I was elected to an office in El Paso County.

You may discontinue the old age Pension until further notice.

Thanking you for all past favors, I remain

Fraternally yours
Eugene M. Portner."

Action, Not Words, Wanted

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I noticed in the January Carpenter, an article in which President Wm. Green, of the Federation of Labor, is quoted as approving the four-day week program of the Remington-Rand Company commending them for their action. In the Trade Union News of Philadephia, in the January 6 issue, appears the headline: "4-Day Week Claim Is Publicity Stunt," followed by the statement that the Remington-Rand Company continues hard boiled labor policy, saying that the firm is pursuing a short-sighted labor policy, not only paying low wage but working its employes long hours, while others have no jobs at all. Overtime rates have been abolished.

At Norwood, Ohio, employes of the Remington-Rand Company are said to be working 10, 11 and 12 hours per day. Some are required to work on Sunday for straight time. Men on the night shift are on a straight 11-hour basis for five nights a week. Frequently they are ordered to work the sixth night—at straight time of course—making a 66-hour week. Similar conditions are said to prevail at Ilion and Syracuse, N. Y. While at Ilion the factory's force is 85% unemployed, yet those at work were required to work on a legal holiday.

The reason I am calling this to your attention is, that if such is the case. our membership should be advised of the fact. I am also bringing the matter to the attention of Mr. Green for his investigation.

Thomas H. Burns, Sec.-Treas.,
Penna. State Council of
Carpenters.

Workmen's Compensation Laws

Editor, "The Carpenter":

An analysis of the Canadian laws shows a number of striking deviations from the type of compensation act prevalent in the United States. A few of the more important of these are the following:

1. In Canada there is a remarkable uniformity among the compensation laws. This uniformity applies to the scope of the acts, benefits, injuries covered, administration and procedure.

In the United States many inadequate provisions are in evidence in the compensation acts.

2. In Canada all the laws are compulsory as to the employers coming within the scope of the act. In the United States only fourteen are compulsory, while thirty-three are elective.

3. In Canada all the Provinces, except Quebec and Yukon Territory, have exclusive State insurance funds. In the United States only eight of the forty-seven compensation laws have exclusive State funds, while eleven have competitive State funds.

4. In Canada the workmen's compensation boards have exclusive and final jurisdiction over all compensation matters, no appeal to the courts being permitted except in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. In none of the States in this country does the administrative commission have final decision, appeals to courts being allowed of questions of law in every jurisdiction.

Forty-four States and three Territories have enacted compensation laws, wherein willful negligence on the part of employes is stressed in thirty-three laws, specifically providing that no compensation will be allowed for injury or death due to an employe's willful misconduct or negligence, but no legislative provisions have been made in the thirty-three laws to secure compensation when the injury is occasioned by the misconduct or negligence of the employer or his agent.

Only six of the forty-seven laws have adequate legislative provisions for penalty when injury or death is caused by the willful misconduct or negligence of either an employe or employer with increased compensation levied on a delinquent employer in three of the six.

Such ungenerous indifference justifies strenuous efforts to restore equality. Accidents have repeatedly occurred in this and other States wherein compensation has been denied for the lack of legislative provisions made to secure compensation when injury has been caused by neglect or misconduct of the employer or his representative. Each of these injudicious features constitute an obstruction to securing adequate compensation. It is a debt we owe to injured workers who have faithfully and diligently proceeded with their duties, to treat all such workers or their dependents with justice and respect.

John Gray,
L. U. No. 2163. New York, N. Y.

Shorter Work Day The Remedy

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Greetings of the season: And may this one be better than the last one was. For, along the highway of 1932, there lies the wrecks of many a brother's hopes and partial accomplishments of former years. The first impulse is to view with dismay and despair this catastrophe of the past year and the one preceding it—this would, however, be only adding insult to injury by helping to further spread the fast engulfing doctrine of gloom that seems to be about us on all sides, destroying the morale of the membership and making fertile the ground for the seeds of distrust and abandonment of faith in our leadership, which in turn, aids the propagators of false doctrines, who would point out to our members the inadequacy of our present system in comparison with their particular brand of relief.

While many of the things that are happening to our social and economic order, are beyond the control of our leaders, it is pointed out by many of our members that they are not given the degree of consideration they feel they are entitled to.

Discipline is necessary to the maintenance of order; but discipline through persecution and the curtailment of free speech, is the practicing within America, and its institutions, of the evils of Bolshevism, that we so heartily condemn in our press and pulpit and verbal exhortations to our membership. It is up to us, as a free people, to protest any such tactics and to guard well our sacred American heritage of the freedom of the press and the right to express our constructive opinions, when we do so for the welfare of the greatest number, as the Brotherhood has always fought for and praticed as an organization, in the best interests of its membership.

Out of the turmoil of the present, we hope for the stability of the future. A stability, operating within the natural law of supply and demand, that will be determined by the natural needs and consumption of the people, through their ability to purchase the things they need. Upon this simple, yet fundamental principle of social existence, depends our national survival.

The principal cause of our present economic and social trouble, is the intensified use of machinery in industry. So long as a condition obtains where one machine, with one operator, can displace fifty workers from any given job, so long will we have unemployment and hard times. How long can we survive as a people, if this 5,000 per cent displacement of human workers by machine workers is practiced by capital, in industry? While the practice is legal, within the letter of the law of profits, it is proving itself illegal within the spirit of the law of morality. For, after all the human factor in nationhood, supersedes the machine factor, when an alternative condition of the survival of one or the other is at stake. Even capital sees the predicament that machinery has put us into. They find that, what was a medium of profit, has become a bill of expense, through its displacement of workers from a gainful occupation, into a bread line and a social liability, that must, in the end, be supported by the moneyed powers, if they are not rescued by a charitable dole, which must, ultimately, come from those who have the wherewithal to provide such a measure of relief.

This does not mean that the machine should be eliminated from industry. It is recognized that civilization owes most of its advancement to science and its inventions. The machine age dates back less than a quarter of a century, yet, in that period of time, we have advanced more, than in the whole of man's experience up to that time. It certainly served a very necessary part in the development of our civilization and the elimination of much drudgery from the human hand, and provided more time for leisure and avocations. Machinery deserves a place in the hall of fame—but, it seems that it has reached its limit of toleration in industry, if we are to survive at all on the present hour scale per week. It is reported by an international committee of economists that the total available machinery, operated at maximum capacity, with the total available human labor, on a five day—eight-hour basis, can produce enough in three months, to provide for the entire twelve months of the year and that the factor of employment for any given period is four, or 25%. This is obtained by taking three, as a fourth of twelve, the relation of production to consumption, on the foregoing capacity production.

If this is a fact, then the period of recovery from our unemployment, will never be reached, as this surplus can be produced at any time in the future, if they put all the people and machines to work full time. The alternative, being, to use the factor of four on the machines. That is, divide the total number of machines by four, using the quotient to provide steady employment for the workers on the above stated work week, or, another way would be to reduce the hours of labor 75% and thus provide steady employment for both man and machine, provided, there is no increase in the number of machines. The employers would oppose this move on the question of overhead, even though it would tend to produce steady employment on the new hour week basis.

Next to the machine, in the order of our depression, comes the anti-welfare juggling of finances. It is obvious to most people, that a mal-adjustment of our money matters prevails in our country, when one considers the fact that we possess about half the total wealth of the world right here in America. This wealth consisting of about one-third of the total gold supply of the world. This statement is substantially supported by the fact, that a recent government bond issue was oversubscribed sixteen times and the rate of interest was only one-half of one per cent. This does not mean however, that cheap money is available to all, even when reasonably substantial securities are offered. Many a poor carpenter knows this, to his sorrow. This was tragically brought to my attention by a Brother member of my Local, who had a $6,000.00 equity in a $10,000.00 house, but, when hard times hit him, through unemployment and bank failures, he was unable to save his home from foreclosure, even though he offered every available means of saving it, while paying 6% interest to a bank that obtained Federal relief, and later bought government bonds at ½ of 1% interest. Would you call that mal-adjustment of finances? These are the wrecks along the highway of 1932. What about 1933?

According to the politocrats, who gave the nation their promisory I-O-U's during the hectic campaign for the coming four years of political control in Washington, we are to have unprecedented prosperity. Their method of approach to the problems of economics, which is based on a lower tariff revision, which in turn, would allow cheap foreign labor to further compete with our attempted American standard of living, which we are told, is so superior to the foreign standard, does not seem to ring true to right reason, when we consider the fact that shoes with a manufacturing cost of $3.00 a pair in the United States, can be manufactured in Europe and shipped here for $1.85 a pair. Other commodities have a corresponding margin of difference in foreign and domestic costs.

Some Brother may say, what has that to do with our trade?—houses can't be manufactured abroad and shipped here ready for occupancy,'—true, but, how about the interelation of economics in all phases of industry? It is a recognized fact, that all are affected by one and one by all. If one does not believe this, try to sell a house to a shoemaker who is out of work and funds, or to a bookkeeper tramping the streets in search of a job. It is merely a question of how long it will take the cycle of depression to reach any given industry, to prove the truth of the foregoing statements.

Now comes the question,—wherein lies the solution? Immediately, the answer would seem to be,—there is no perfect solution, because there is no perfect state of human society. Not that there are no perfect humans within the limitations of their creation, but rather, that any standard of perfection established by a group of beings, would be either too high or too low for the common run of humanity, in their individual application to the set standard. Therefore, what would be a solution for one group, would not equitably apply to another group, in any standardized form, because humanity is not standardized and any constant code of needs, would not necessarily fill the changing wants of the people. While all of the people within prescribed limitations, may by virtue of necessity, be satisfied with certain degrees of food, clothing and shelter, yet, there will be individual desires above and below the set graph line, which will eventually make it a flucuating line through desire and ambition, or inertness and laziness. To this extent, rugged individualism is a sound doctrine, if the weak are not forced to perish, while the strong survive and flourish. While I do not subscribe wholly to the doctrine that the world owes us a living, I do, nevertheless, proclaim, that we should not be robbed of our worldly right to a living, through sinister exploitation, either by men or machinery. This is aptly presented in the biblical exhortation that man does not live by bread alone,—nor unto one's self alone. And, in the long run, a nation or world, is rich or poor, to the extent that the common run of its people are rich or poor. Concentrated wealth in the control of a few, does not constitute national or international wealth.

This is equally true of a fraternal or labor organization. The wealth of the parent, or headquarters, is determined by the wealth of the children, or rank and file of the membership. And as a nation has to adjust itself to economic changes so has an organization. This is why we commend the general officers for their policy of retrenchment. It is too bad some of our Locals were not altruistic enough to adopt the same policy.

In the final analysis, any solution of our present or future depression must consider the welfare of common humanity. That can be best cared for, by attempting to keep humanity gainfully employed. This means that we should not mechanically produce, beyond our ability to humanly purchase and consume. It should be remembered, that a surplus of commodities means a surplus of workers. If there must be a reduction in the means of production, let it be made in the machine and not in the man, unless the latter is given some equitable consideration in shorter hours or sustained wages. Machines can loaf without being hungry—humans can not. Man ante-dates the machine and if a question of alternative survival exists, let us resolve, that man shall post-date the machine. Or at least that part of it, that produces the depressing surplus. This solution does not lie in politocracy nor in technocracy, but, in an intensified humanitarianism, with a price basis of human values and virtues, instead of machine profits or energy ergs, without being tempered with the milk of human kindness.

Peter A. Reilly,
L. U. No. 40. Boston, Mass.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 42

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The members of Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 42, Battle Creek, Michigan, are pleased to report our activities in behalf of the charitable union organized in our city for the relief of the needy. During the month of December our contribution to this worthy cause consisted of a number of waists for young boys made by the members, while in January we devoted our time to the making of quilts which were cheerfully donated.

We would be pleased to learn of the activities and success of other Ladies' Auxiliary Unions through the medium of "The Carpenter."

Zella Galbreath, Secretary
L. A. No. 42. Battle Creek, Mich.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 253

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The newly organized Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 253, Newport, R. I., held its installation of officers on January 16, at which meeting the members of Local Union 176 were our guests.

We are very eager to begin our work and being new in the field we solicit suggestions from other Auxiliaries who have had more experience than we have had.

We shall be very grateful for suggestions relative to social activities, means for increasing our funds and ways by which we may help our brother Local.

Florence Campbell, Sec.,
216 Thames St.,
L. A. No. 253. Newport, R. I.

Winter Building

So much has been said and written during the past ten years in favor of winter building—pointing out the economic advantages to the industry of a twelve-month building season rather than a season of approximately 180 days a year, which was formerly the established habit of this industry, and pointing out that good work can be done in freezing weather at a very slight additional cost—that most builders today are pretty well satisfied that winter building is both practical and desirable. Most of them are familiar with the technique of protecting the materials and the workmen, how to heat with salamanders and blowers, and how to protect with tarpaulins and other special enclosures. Since the publication of the report in 1924 of the President's Conference on Unemployment, entitled "Seasonal Operations in the Construction Industry," the proposition of winter construction has been widely adopted. The changed attitude of the industry is shown by a study recently made by the New York Building Congress. It was found that in 1922 there was a variation of 45 per cent between summer employment and winter employment in New York City building trades. In 1929 this variation was only 20 per cent.

While the incentive is very great every year to continue as much building activity as possible throughout the winter months, this winter it is especially important. For the sake of employment every job should be kept going and a special effort should be made by every man in the industry to secure and line up additional work for this winter season. Many drives, both community and individual, have been made and are now being made for repair and alteration work on homes, farm buildings and commercial structures. Much of the work secured is naturally inside work which can be pushed forward in cold weather quite as well as at any other time.

The second advantage of crowding through as much building activity this winter as possible is that it will give owners the advantage of present low costs. By next spring it may be that prices will be substantially higher. So any work put through during the next few months will without question have the advantage of absolute minimum cost.

One of the important committees of the National Conference on Construction meeting in Washington on October 13 and 14 reported on "seasonal operations" and offered some very helpful suggestions. Custom and habit, the committee found, play an important part in causing seasonal fluctuations in construction operations. Even in southern cities where the weather plays little part it is found that there is a great diminution of building in the winter. A continued educational campaign is recommended to overcome this prejudice.

Economic factors, it was found, play a greater part in causing seasonal fluctuations than does the weather. The fixed leasing date, usually October 1, is recognized by both real estate men and builders as being the chief cause of the fluctuations in building. To correct this it is proposed to increase the number of leasing dates or to abolish entirely the idea of fixed leasing periods.

Among the advantages of winter construction are pointed out the lower prices on materials for winter delivery, the better quality of labor available, the better distribution of the services of contractors, architects and transportation.

The disadvantages of winter construction are the cost of protection, the more unfavorable working conditions due to winter weather, the shorter days in northern latitudes and the irregular attendance of workers on stormy days resulting often in suspending operations for such days.

These disadvantages in general are not sufficiently great to offset the great advantage of stabilized construction throughout the year.

It is suggested that in each locality the men of the building industry should get together to study and promote all-season construction, educating the builders in the most effective methods for obtaining economical winter construction. It is further suggested that the various local groups consider the feasibility of seasonal discounts covering any items concerned in building costs in order to encourage all-season construction and relieve the owner of the greater part of any excess cost due to winter construction.

This is a timely subject and one that is doubly important this year because of general economic conditions. Cold weather is no bar to good construction work. Every builder should redouble his efforts to get some building enterprise, large or small, going now to carry through the winter season—American Builder.

Wage Law Violator Given Jail Term

A striking victory for the rights of the workers was registered by Superior Judge Raglan Tuttle in his decision confirming the conviction of J. M. Huff and J. H. Rogers for violating the State wage law. Huff is vice-president and general manager and Rogers secretary of the Nevada County Mines Corporation.

The conviction was based on charges brought by State Labor Commissioner T. A. Reardon for violation of the State semi-monthly pay day law and section 6 of the wage law in failing to pay 62 employes of the company $9,767.42 in wages due. The employes were left stranded at the mine the latter part of last year.

The men were recently convicted in a trial before Justice of the Peace W. S. Mobley of Nevada City, California. Attorney Arthur L. Johnson of the State Labor Commission, who handled the prosecution, proved that Huff and Rogers, promoters of the company, paid their own salaries and expenses, while the employes were unpaid, and that Huff paid himself $3,604.82 which should have been applied on the payroll.

Justice Mobley sentenced Huff to ten months in the county jail and imposed a fine of $300 on Rogers. Superior Judge Tuttle upheld Justice Mobley's decision.

The conviction is the second secured by Labor Commissioner Reardon in his drive to prevent mining company promoters to hire workers and then refuse to pay them their wages.

Likens Sales Tax To Great Calamity

According to Ernest Patterson of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the leading economists of the nation—"Adoption of sales tax proposals, under present conditions, would be little short of a calamity."

Professor Patterson spoke at New York University before the national conference on the relation of law and business. He has made an exhaustive study of the subject and he did not mince words.

"The sales tax is not progressive, it is retrogressive, he said. "It restricts business at a time when trade should be facilitated, not discouraged.

"When business men are straining themselves to increase sales, when everybody is exhorted to buy, obstacles should not be created, and a sales tax is an obstacle."

Professor Patterson's position in respect to the sales tax conforms to the action of the American Federation of Labor at its last convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio, when that body went on record as being unalterably opposed to the adoption of the sales tax.

GOOD NEWS

(The following news has been gathered from Associated Press and other reports.)

New York, Jan. 11.—December production of automobiles and trucks totaled 102,770 as compared to 61,760 in November, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce estimated.

* * *

New York, Jan. 11.—The first 16 railroads to report carloadings for the week ending January 11, showed an increase of 7.7 per cent over Christmas week. New York Central's figure was up eight per cent, Pennsylvania two.

* * *

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Shoe manufacturers took orders for $4,000,000 worth of their products during the National Shoe Retailers Association's convention which ended January 11. Jesse Adler, director of the buyers, said the trade had its brightest outlook since 1930.

* * *

Chicago, Jan. 11.—Rand, McNally & Company report new and reopened banks show 100 per cent increase, mergers 65 per cent decrease and suspensions a decrease of 51 per cent for the week ended Jan. 11. The comparison was with the corresponding period a year ago.

* * *

Chicago, Jan. 15.—The Chicago association of Commerce's weekly business review said that steady gains in wholesale and retail trade and a notable pickup in car-loadings of three midwestern railroads were noted in the Chicago area for the week ending Jan. 15.

* * *

Washington, Jan. 11.—Railroad employment in October continued the upward swing started the month before and reached the highest level of any month since June, 1932.

Railroad employment dropped in August to 996,317 men, the first time since 1889 that employment on the railroads had been less than one million men. The tide turned in September, however, and 1,010,440 employes were reported to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In October, reports for which were made public January 11, 1,033,225 men were employed.

In June 1,047,483 men were employed and in July 1,021,937.

All branches of railroad employment except the executive departments showed an increase, the greatest being in maintenance of equipment and stores for which 276,994 men were employed an increase of 10,967 over September but 45,990 under October 1931.

* * *

Washington, Jan. 15.—The commerce department reported that cotton exports for five months ending Dec. 31 amounted to 4,246,000 bales compared with 4,037,000 bales in the same period the previous year.

* * *

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11.—The Manufacturers Record estimates the South awarded contracts worth $560,000,000 last year.

Figures on $428,237,000 worth of construction business were available. This figure does not include awards for projects worth less than $10,000 or numerous big projects on which cost was not available.

The aggregate valuation of construction work in the South in 1931 was $649,312,000.

December awards amounted to $40,685,000 and showed a gain of 36 per cent over the November total of $29,831, 000.

An increase in value of contracts to be let was recorded in December. The total was $85,892,000 as compared with $77,158,000 in November.

Contracts let for highway work amounted to $16,440,000 last month. Contracts to be awarded include $33,699,000 for industrial plants, $3,712,000 for dredging operations, $9,292,000 for public buildings, $2,501,000 for general building, and $24,428,000 for highway work.

Contracts awarded include $1,651,000 for general building, $12,190,000 for public buildings, $16,440,000 for road improvements, and $10,404,000 for industrial projects.

Toward close of the year activities were increased as funds from the Federal Reconstruction Corporation became available. Structures thus made possible for the South include the $15,000,000 bridge across the Mississippi River at New Orleans, a $7,500,000 bridge across the Chesapeake Bay and a $3,000,000 span over the Potomac.

* * *

Cleveland, Jan. 15.—The magazine "Steel" said that production in the industry jumped to 17 percent for the week ended Jan. 14, the highest rate since the last two weeks of November.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LV.

In the lesson preceding this one, we spoke of steel as being fire-proof material, which it is; but only in the sense of being non-combustible. Steel, if used for columns or for beams unprotected, is more nearly an anti-fire material than a fire-proof material. An extremely hot fire around a steel beam or a steel column would soon bring the metal to a degree of heat, where it would soften and bend; consequently everything supported by it would come down. In such cases, a heavy timber beam or heavy timber column would hold up longer than steel; for it would take longer for heavy timbers to be destroyed by fire than it would take to soften steel. But steel protected by a substantial covering of concrete, becomes one of the most fire-proof materials known to the building world.

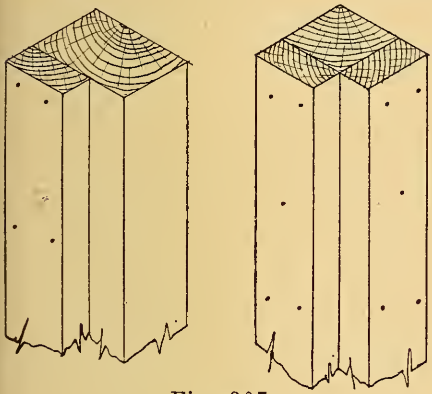


Fig. 307

The word, substantial, is a big one in the building trades; but especially in our own trade, carpentry. Webster defines it as: "Having good substance, strong, stout, solid, firm,—as a substantial fence or wall." Therefore, anything that is strong, that will support the required amount of weight, or that is solid and firm, can be said to be substantial. But in the building world, where the term is used in the phrase, "substantial construction," the meaning becomes just a little broader, which is to say, it means more things. It means everything Webster says it does, plus. In rough carpentry, if a contruction is firm, strong and will give service, the unwritten law of substantial construction would apply; but in finishing, it is much harder to apply this law; for in it, harmony and a pleasing effect are more important than the strength of the construction.

In the absence of specifications, a substantial construction, will, in most cases meet the requirements. At any rate, it gives the builder a good alibi. However, the instances are rare, where a builder is justified in using a substantial construction in place of the specified one, without first taking it up with the owner or the architect. Yet there are a great many items on every job, too numerous to mention in the specifications, that must be governed by the law of substantial construction. On the other hand, there are many unmentioned things that come up on a job, for which a mere substantial construction is not enough; they must be done in keeping and in harmony with the rest of the work.

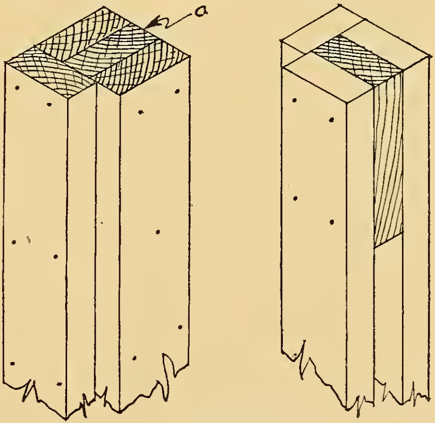


Fig. 308

The skin-flint practice of using an inferior construction, and if objections are raised afterward, plead a substantial construction, can not be too severely condemned. In the end, such practice will ruin the man or the firm that persistently practices it. The builder is always safer, if it becomes necessary to change the form of construction, to use a better form, rather than one that is inferior. I remember an instance where a superintendent saved his firm about thirty cents in material by changing the form of construction on a truss, but the inspector discovered it, and the work had to be done over, at a cost of about thirty dollars. This instance shows how expensive a skin-flint economy sometimes is.

For our illustrated craft problems, we are showing various kinds of corner constructions. The corners of a building are almost as important as the sill or the foundation; and when the foundation is good, the corners are even more important than the sill. Where the building is plastered on the inside, which is especially true in residence work, there isn't anything that will show up its defects as quickly as the corners. Whenever the plastering cracks in the angles of a room, it is almost always an indication that the corners were poorly constructed. It is true, though, that seasoning of the material often causes a small crack at the corners, but when that is the case, the crack does not, later on, become an ugly and unsightly one. But cracks caused by the seasoning of the material, can be prevented by using metal lath in all of the angles, over the wood lath, but that belongs to another lesson.

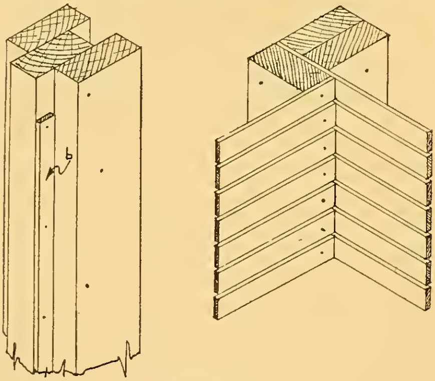


Fig. 309

Fig. 307 shows to the left a two-piece solid corner, which consists of a 4x6 and a 2x4. The latter is nailed to the former, as indicated by the drawing. A three-piece solid corner is shown to the right. Here two 2x4s are nailed to a 4x4 in the manner shown. Both of these corners are substantially constructed corners, but they are not used as much today as they used to be.

Perhaps the most commonly used solid corner of today, speaking of residence work, is the one shown in Fig. 308. This is a built-up corner, made either of four 2x4s as shown to the left, or of three 2x4s with the part pointed out at a, made up of blocks placed at intervals of about four feet. The shaded part of the drawing to the right shows the end block in place.

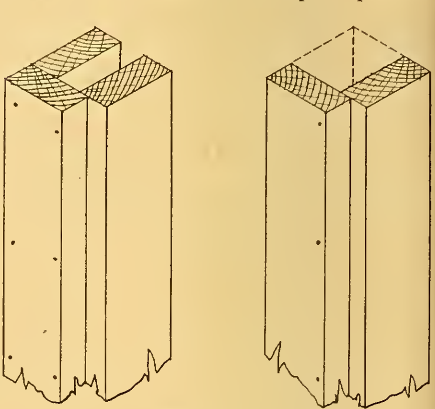


Fig. 310

Another good construction for a corner is shown to the left in Fig. 309. At b, we are pointing out a lath, which is necessary in cases where the 2x4s are, as they usually are, 1⅝ inches by 3⅝ inches, in order to bring the inside angle to the proper place. When the 2x4s are full-sized the lath is not necessary. This construction, omitting the lath shown at b, is a good construction for joining partitions with the studding set "flat", to full-width walls. The construction shown to the right, is a good one, but it is not a convenient one; because the lathing must be completed on one side, before the third studding of the corner can be nailed into place.

Fig. 310 shows to the left a corner construction, which, if carefully made, is not a bad construction, but it can not be said to be fool-proof. To the right is another non-fool-proof corner construction. The dotted lines show how the boxing would form the outside corner. This is not a bad construction, if the boxing for one side is sawed off in such a manner that the boxing for the other side can be nailed onto it, but this construction should not be used, excepting in cases where it is necessary to hold down expense—in other words, for cheap work.

The constructions shown by Fig. 311 are not to be recommended, excepting for cheap work. But even these constructions can be made to be in a way substantial, by nailing the lath to the back of the 2x4, shown to the left, and 2x2, shown to the right. Where the extra nailing should be done is pointed out by the arrows.

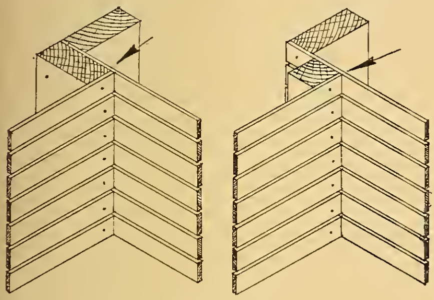


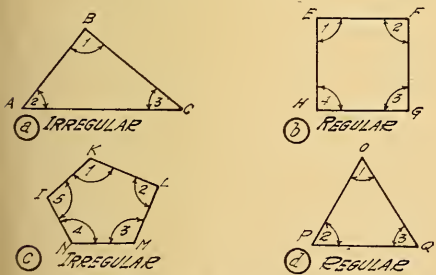
Fig. 311

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART ELEVEN

Laying Out Polygons



ⓐ IRREGULAR ⓑ REGULAR

ⓒ IRREGULAR ⓓ REGULAR

FIG. 1 - POLYGONS.

The Steel Square truly was called the "Carpenter's Calculator." Roof framing is not the only province in the work of the carpenter where the instrument is successfully employed. There are many other branches where the Steel Square becomes indispensable; one of these is the construction of polygons.

A polygon is a geometrical figure bounded by straight lines, Fig. 1. The lines that form a polygon are called the sides. Each two sides of a polygon form an angle. Polygons may be divided into regular and irregular.

A regular polygon is a cone having all sides of the same length and all angles equal, "b" and "d". An irregular polygon is one whose sides are of different length and forming different angles. Fig. 1. "a" and "c".

Polygons ordinarily are classified according to the number of their sides, thus:

A polygon having three sides is called a Triangle.

A polygon having four sides is called a Quadrilateral.

A polygon having five sides is called a Pentagon.

A polygon having six sides is called a Hexagon.

A polygon having seven sides is called a Heptagon.

A polygon having eight sides is called an Octagon.

Any regular polygon may be inscribed within a circle, that is all its angles will touch the circumference. Each side of such a polygon forms the base of an imaginary triangle. Therefore, each polygon may be regarded as being composed of as many triangles as there are sides in the polygon.

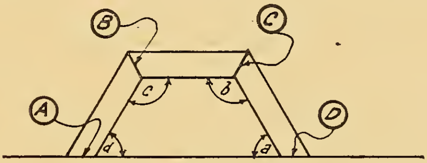


FIG. 2. - BAY WINDOW

The subject of polygons is quite frequently encountered in the work of the carpenter; in fact, the problem of cutting a timber to fit a given angle is very much similar to the problem of laying out polygons.

The most common occasion however, occurs when one has to frame a bay window, as shown in Fig. 2. All the material at the points "a", "b", "c" and "d" must be cut to proper angles so that the members fit snugly into each other which is just as important as in framing of a roof.

How, then would a workman proceed at this instance if he does not possess a practical knowledge of trigonometry and is not skilled in the handling of drawing instruments, which is also very essential?

The Steel Square invariably solves problems of this nature in the best, easiest and quickest way. On the face of the tongue is a table which gives at a glance, the solution for any problem in polygons, having from five to twelve sides.

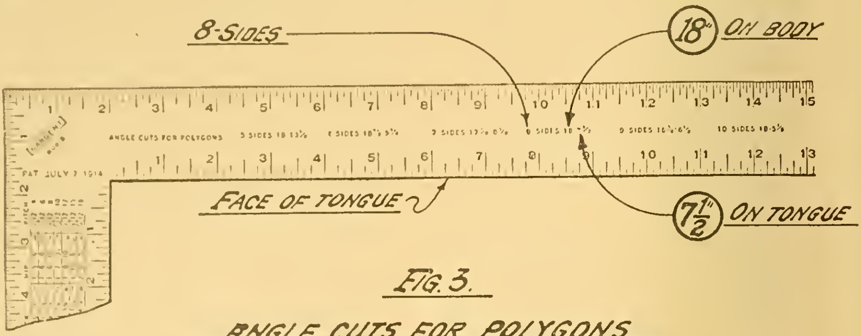


FIG. 3.

ANGLE CUTS FOR POLYGONS.

All that is necessary to know is the number of sides in the polygon. The table shows the correct figures to use on the Steel Square in order to obtain the proper cuts.

For an example, let us suppose we wish to construct a frame having 8 sides, Fig. 4. How shall we frame the timbers so that they fit perfectly at the connection points?

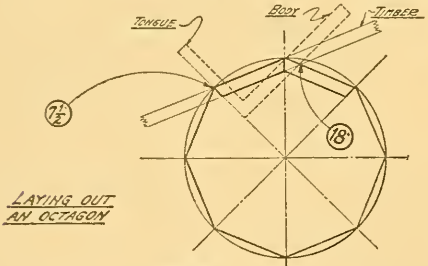


FIG. 4

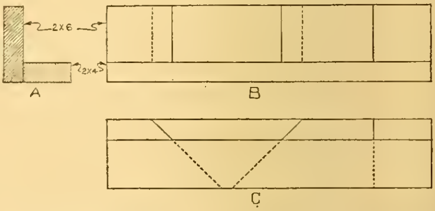
Referring to the table on the Steel Square we find the legend; "8 sides, 18—7½" which means for a polygon having 8 sides use figures 18" and 7½". 18" on the body and 7½" on the tongue. Mark along the tongue for angle cut. Fig. 3.

◆

Make Your Miter Box

(By H. H. Siegele)

In some localities it is against the rules for carpenters to carry with them on a job, a factory-made miter box. This rule is a good one for a number of reasons.



(1) A factory-made miter box is more nearly a machine than a tool. (2) It costs too much to justify carpenters to buy one. (3) It is too hard to carry from job to job. (4) It is almost impossible to know when a miter box will be needed and when not. (5) It is difficult to lock up, at quitting time, with the rest of the tools. (6) If every carpenter carried a miter box with him, there would be more of them on a job than needed. (7) And where is the carpenter who wants to let every Tom, Dick and Harry use his miter box? (8) The contractor should furnish the factory-made miter boxes, if any are to be used on the job. (9) A wooden miter box has many advantages over a factory-made box. (10) The carpenter who needs a miter box, unless one is furnished by the contractor, should make it on the job, and that is the reason we are showing details of a very simple miter box; one that can be made in a few minutes of time. The detail shown at A, is an end view of the box. The back is made of 2x6 material, and the bottom is made of 2x4 stuff. At B is shown an elevation. The uniform perpendicular lines show on the face where the 2x6 is cut in order to form guides for the saw. The dotted perpendicular lines show the location of the saw-guides on the back. At C we are showing a plan, to the left and center of which can be seen the two 45-degree

cuts; and to the right, the square cut. The dotted lines show the paths the saw makes on the bottom of the box. There are other job-made miter boxes, but we will take them up one at a time.

◆

Woodsmen Use Watch As Compass

An improvement on the woodsman's method of telling directions by a watch has been discovered by a U. S. forest ranger in Idaho. If you point the hour hand of the watch at the sun, then half way between the hour hand and twelve o'clock on the dial will be due south. Many persons who frequent the big open spaces know this and can navigate so long as there is sunshine. It remained for the forest ranger to discover that even on a cloudy day the sun will cast a faint shadow if the tip of a knife blade or a pen is set upright on the thumb nail. The sun may be visible through the clouds but there is always a little more light, even though you cannot distinguish it, coming through the clouds in front of the sun. Just as soon as you can get this shadow you point the hour hand at the place where the sun is and get your bearings.

◆

U. S. Labor Building Cornerstone Laid

With President Hoover, Secretary of Labor William N. Doak, and President Green of the A. F. of L. as the main speakers, the cornerstone of the new U. S. Department of Labor building was laid in Washington in the month of December.

The trowel used in the ceremony was one with which George Washington laid the cornerstone of the Capitol building in 1793.

President Green, in his address, called attention to the fact that "the creation of a U. S. Department of Labor was conceived by the trade union movement."

Secretary Doak sketched the history of the department from the time President Taft signed the bill creating it in 1913.

President Hoover paid a tribute to the wage-earners of the nation and praised the work done by the bureau.

The new building will be in two sections. One wing will house the Interstate Commerce Commission.

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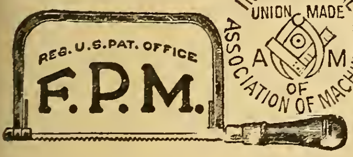

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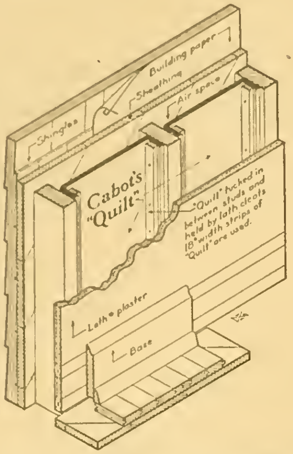
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Fig. 5. Shingled Frame Wall Insulated with Cabot's XX Quilt

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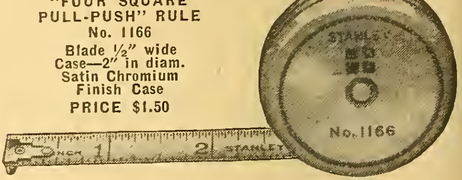
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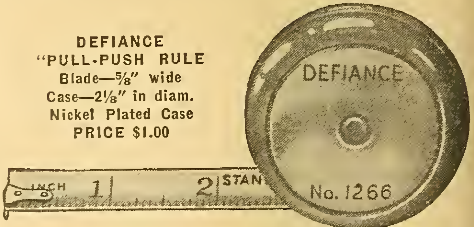
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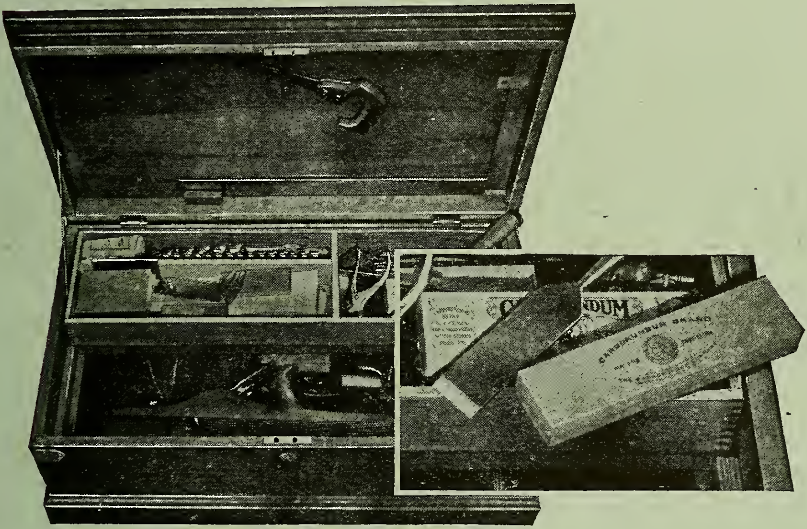

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Volume LIII. No. 4

APRIL, 1933

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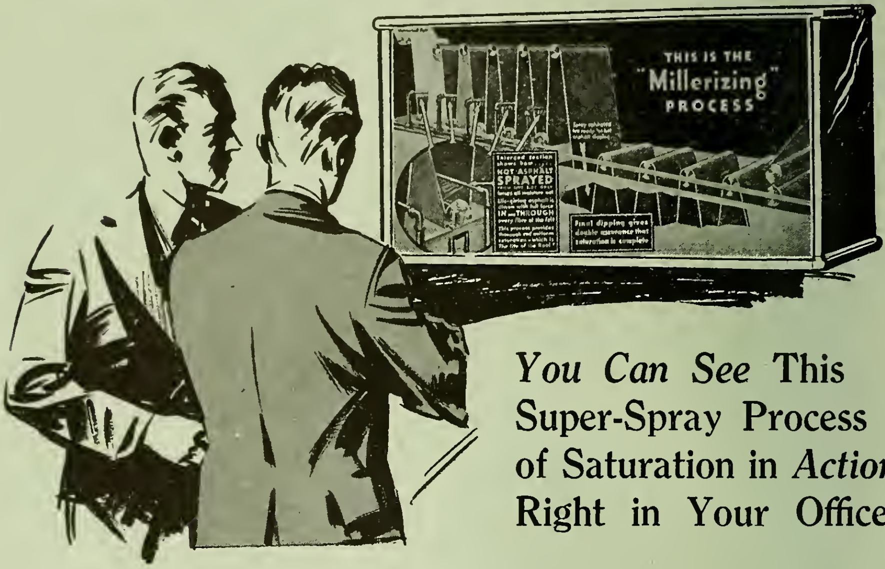
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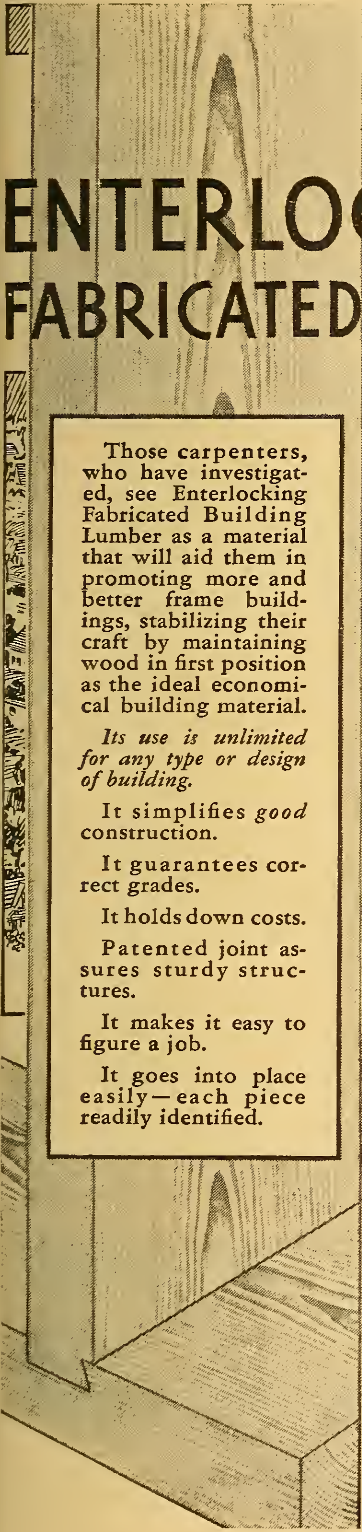

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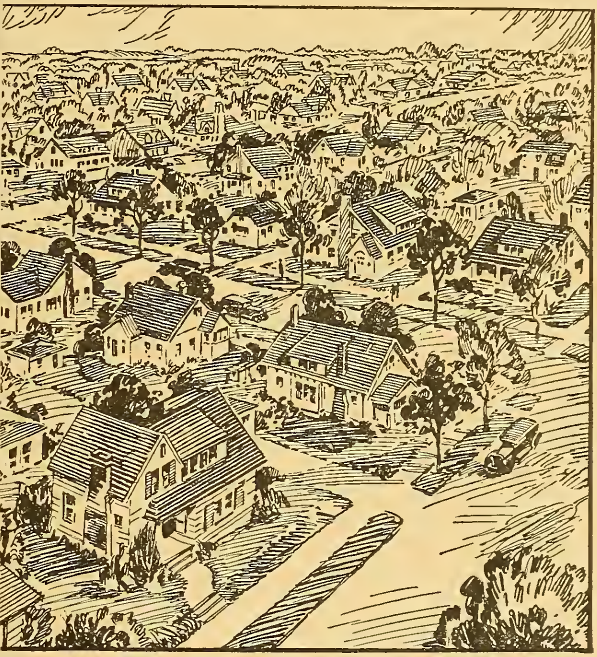

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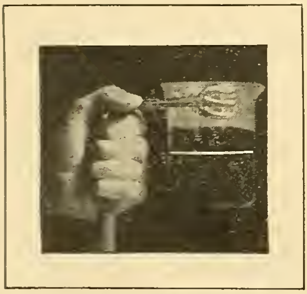

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Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LIII.—No. 4.

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1933

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

……

DON'T QUIT

When things go wrong, as they sometimes will;

When the road you are trudging seems all uphill;

When the funds are low and the debts are high,

And you want to smile—but you have to sigh!

When care is pressing you down a bit,

Rest, if you must, but DON'T YOU QUIT.

……

THE SIX-HOUR WORK DAY

(By Frank Duffy, General Secretary.)

SEVERAL months ago Local Union No. 47 of St. Louis, Mo., adopted the following resolution:

> Whereas, The unemployment that has been experienced by our members during the past two years has created an unheard of condition among all trade unions, and
>
> Whereas, All Local Unions affiliated with the United Brotherhood have tried to assist their members in every possible way, and
>
> Whereas, Modern machinery has replaced the workers in practically all crafts, and
>
> Whereas, The only feasible way to overcome the unemployment situation, is by adopting a shorter work day; therefore, be it
>
> Resolved, That the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America adopt the six-hour work day.

Local Union 47 wanted this resolution to become effective at the earliest possible date.

We are in hearty accord with this proposition and will gladly and willingly encourage and approve any movement in that direction, as this is in line with our principles under the caption: "Shorter Hours of Labor" on page 3 of our General Constitution, which specifies that—

> "We hold a reduction of hours for a day's work increases the intelligence and happiness of the laborer, and increases the demand for labor . . . . . We advocate the adoption of the five-day work week and urge all Local Unions to put it into effect as soon as possible."

The five-day week has already been put into effect in our trade in many localities in the regular way as trade movements in accordance with the provisions of our General Laws:

Paragraph G, Section 59, specifies that—

> "When a demand for an increase in wages, reduction in working hours, or enforcement of trade rules is contemplated by a Local Union or District Council, each member must be notified by mail to attend a special meeting of his Local Union. Said notice must state the object of the meeting, and any member failing to be present shall be fined, unless prevented by sickness or some unavoidable accident."

Paragraph H, Section 59, specifies that—

> "If the required vote is cast to put the proposed demand into effect, a schedule of inquiries must be immediately filled out and sent to the General Secretary for submission to the General Executive Board."

Paragraph I, Section 59, calls for the schedule of inquiries to be filed with the General Secretary 60 days prior to the date the demand is to go into effect.

This definitely gives a Local Union or District Council the right to inaugurate a trade demand, and no one will deny that a shorter work day such as the six-hour day is a trade demand.

Besides that, Paragraph A, Section 25, of our General Laws gives a Local Union the right to make by-laws and trade rules governing the members working in its jurisdiction, that is, a Local Union is clothed with the authority to establish wages, working hours and working conditions within its own territory, but has no say whatever in such matters outside of its own jurisdiction.

Paragraph A, Section 26, of our General Laws confers the same right, power and authority on a District Council. These local by-laws and trade rules must be approved by the First General Vice-President before becoming effective.

In accordance with these instructions, the General Officers and General Executive Board are willing and ready to approve a trade movement for the six-hour day.

The American Federation of Labor at its last annual convention held in Cincinnati, Ohio, in November, 1932, after a careful consideration of this matter from all view points, made the following declaration:

> "The time has arrived when the American Federation of Labor should vigorously and definitely declare itself in support of a sharp reduction in the work-day and the work-week. It must come. There is no other way. In keeping with the best thought of the time on this subject we therefore recommend that this convention hereby records itself in advocacy of and as proposing to the country the universal adoption without delay of the six-hour day and five-day work week.
>
> "We further recommend that this convention declare that this objective of the shorter workday and work-week be now its paramount purpose and that the officers of the American Federation of Labor be directed to spare no effort in giving purpose and direction to this program, and that they call upon the people generally in support thereof as the only means whereby the prosperity of our beloved country can be restored."

It is not to be wondered at that we are in favor of the six-hour day. We have always been in favor of shorter hours of labor. Forty-three years ago the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America was selected by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to make the fight for the eight-hour day, as we were looked upon as being the best prepared, equipped and disciplined organization to do so at that time.

The Carpenters were glad of being selected. Their fighting spirit was up. They immediately demanded the eight-hour day. The employers knew that the eight-hour day was coming sooner or later. Some of them reluctantly granted it; others stubbornly refused, and the fight was on to a finish. The men went on strike to enforce their demand and appealed to the General Executive Board for financial assistance. The General Secretary called upon all Local Unions for part of their funds to assist those out on strike. The call was liberally and freely responded to; some of the Local Unions voluntarily offered their entire funds if necessary. The result was a grand success and we have been known ever since as an eight-hour organization.

Why should we not be known as a six-hour organization? However, that is a matter for our individual Local Unions and District Councils to decide for themselves.

If the officers and members of Local Union 47 of St. Louis, Mo., are desirous of establishing the six-hour work day, they should take that matter up with the St. Louis Carpenters' District Council in accordance with the provisions of Section 59 of our General Laws and when that is done they will find the General Office ready and willing to back them up in that undertaking.

◆

Looking Into the Battleship

Congressman McClintic of Oklahoma has introduced a bill to put all battleships out of commission and to build instead fast cruisers with flying decks for airplanes. In presenting his bill, he declared that the battleship has become obsolete and is really a "floating graveyard."

Probably this is going too far; certainly, no action of the sort should be taken without careful study. But it is just as well that the value of the battleship should be questioned, and there is not much chance of the right questions being asked unless a civilian asks them.

The so-called military mind has many virtues, no doubt, but appreciation of new things is not one of them. A passable breech-loading rifle was known shortly after the war of 1812; by 1861 there were several such weapons in existence, yet the Civil War was fought almost wholly with muzzle-loading smoothbores.

But whether we build battleships or cruiser airplane carriers, we should build them in government yards, with men employed at decent wages and under proper working conditions.

WEINSTOCK AND DUNNE DENOUNCED BY GREEN

A POSITIVE denial that Louis Weinstock, head of the alleged "American Federation of Labor Trade Union Committee for Unemployment Insurance," and William F. Dunne of the Trade Union Unity League, represented in any way the American Federation of Labor was made by William Green, president of the Federation, in his testimony before the House Labor Committee in favor of the Connery bill to enact a compulsory Federal six-hour day and five-day week law.

Weinstock and Dunne, speaking for their Communist groups, in their testimony before the Senate Judiciary Committee, attacked Senator Black's thirty-hour week bill, similar to the Connery measure, and assailed both the American Federation of Labor and its officials. Weinstock went so far as to claim that his "trade-union committee for unemployment insurance" was connected with the A. F. of L. A number of newspapers featured this incident as indicating a split in the Federation's forces on the thirty-hour week bill.

Chairman Connery of the House committee brought the matter to the attention of Mr. Green and asked him whether the newspaper statements were correct.

"Neither Dunne nor Weinstock are in any way connected with the American Federation of Labor," Mr. Green replied. "The newspaper reports were unfair and erroneous. Both of these men are known to be avowed Communists.

"Weinstock is from New York. He alleged that he represented certain trade-unionists who are interested in furthering unemployment insurance legislation.

"The newspaper reports stated that he represented a branch of the Federation and was its secretary.

"That is untrue. He has no relation or connection with the American Federation of Labor. He has no authority to speak for the Federation. He is known throughout the American Federation of Labor as a Communist. He led a group of misguided workers to Cincinnati when the American Federation of Labor convention was in session there last November. He attempted to break into the convention with his group, but was refused admittance.

"Then there was what was called a hunger march on Washington—Weinstock, was one of the leaders of those marchers. He came to the A. F. of L. Building under police protection and insultingly attempted to intimidate me.

"Dunne makes no apology for the position he occupies with the Communist organizations. He states that he is a Communist, that he believes in Communism, and that he is committed to the Communist philosophy.

"I want to state positively that these two men have no connection with the American Federation of Labor, that they do not speak for or on behalf of the American Federation of Labor, and that they are not officials of the American Federation of Labor. I wish to personally and officially disavow any statement they may make that at any time they represented or spoke for the A. F. of L."

◆

Veteran Member Of Machinists Is Dead

George Preston, member of the International Association of Machinists for 44 years and former general secretary-treasurer of the organization, died at Elkton, Md., February 18.

He was 69 years of age and had been in continuous good standing with the Machinists since he joined the union as a charter member of Detroit Lodge No. 82 in 1889.

Mr. Preston was born in England, coming to the United States when he was a young man. He was elected general secretary-treasurer of the Machinists at the Cincinnati convention in 1895, serving in that office until 1917, a period of 22 years.

◆

No matter what the wage scale is in your locality, it would be much less were it not for your Union. Pay your dues willingly.

* * *

The working people, though they have suffered unknown and heretofore unheard of privations and humiliations turn their faces toward the sky. They see the light of a better day and have confidence in, and love and respect for America and her noble institutions.

CHILD LABOR

(By Executive Council, A. F. of L.)

THE census of 1930 showed that over 2,000,000 boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 were gainfully employed, a drop of 23% in a decade. This decrease does not hold for all parts of the country alike. While less than 2% of all children between 10 and 16 years were employed in the middle-Atlantic, east north central and Pacific states, 14% were employed in the east south central; 9% in the south-Atlantic, and 8% in the west south central. In Mississippi, one-fourth of all the children between 10 and 16 were at work; in South Carolina and Alabama, 18%, and in Georgia, 15%. Two-thirds of all the children of 10 to 13 years of age, inclusive, who were gainfully employed in the entire country, were in 7 southern states; North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana; although these same states had only 16% of the total population of the children of these ages.

The 7 states along the south-Atlantic, with 16% of the children of the United States from 10 to 18 years of age, employed a larger percentage of all children working: 67% of all those from 10 to 13 years old; 44% of all those 14 to 15; and 22% of all those 16 and 17 years of age.

During the decade, 1920-1930, while the number of children 10 to 15 years of age employed in manufacturing, trade and other non-agricultural occupations in the United States as a whole declined 52%, there was an actual increase in the numbers employed in those occupations in South Carolina, Georgia and Florida.

The employment of children at any time, and especially during a period of such unprecedented adult unemployment, is at variance with, and incongruous to all declarations of social policy and economic stability. Obviously, there is need for the enactment of social policy into mandatory legislation. The increase of child labor in some southern states, the obvious competitive handicap which this presents to states endeavoring to raise the standards of protection to children, are new and convincing reasons for renewal of efforts to secure ratification of the Child Labor Amendment.

All state federations of labor are urged to put foremost on legislative programs for the coming sessions of state legislatures, ratification of the amendment. They are urged also to unite with other groups interested to raise the protective standards of child labor and for compulsory school attendance laws.

We can turn our adversities into a gain for the children's welfare.

ADDRESS OF LOUIS A. JOHNSON, NATIONAL COMMANDER, AMERICAN LEGION, TO A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

THERE are many Legionnaires gathered here before me, I know, not here as members of the Legion, but as loyal members of your own Convention, finding it proper, consistent and in keeping with the best there is in American citizenship to carry cards in both organizations and to follow the banners of both together.

The friendship and co-operation of the Legion and organized labor has grown stronger with each succeeding year.

As I recall the words of that grand old man of organized labor, Samuel Gompers, when he stood before our national Legion Convention in New Orleans in 1922 and inaugurated the policy of exchanging such visits as I am having the honor to enjoy here today, there comes to me a realization that his words, indeed, were prophetic.

He said then, in substance, that if there be two organizations in all America upon whose manhood and womanhood depends the future of the Republic of the United States, it is the American Legion and The American Federation of Labor.

Today the responsibility of the leadership, the influence and the daily example of faith and patriotism in American institutions is upon us in greater degree than few of us could have realized was possible a dozen years ago. The greatest problem that faces America today, in all its ramifications, whether they be trade, banking, industry, transportation, agriculture, politics or economics, is the employment of labor in the last and final analysis.

This is a most direct and vital problem of your organization. Aside from its humanitarian side, it likewise is a direct and vital challenge to the American Legion from a purely patriotic side. The American Legion joined hands with organized labor, industry and other elements in our national life last year in meeting that challenge to the best of our combined abilities. More than one million jobs, in one way or another, were created, found or inspired through such joint action. While many millions of dollars found their way into the pockets of deserving and destitute families through that war on depression, and while the magnificent effort did brighten the dark clouds and did renew the confidence of our American people to the point of starting the upward climb to normality, we must realize that the fundamental causes have not yet been cured.

The employment program adopted by the Legion Convention in Portland was a major activity of our 10,592 posts for the next 12 months, in which the Legion indorses the principle of job security by job sharing. The mandate declares for co-operation in the work undertaken by the Banking and Industrial Committees of the 12 Federal Reserve districts. Its purpose is to put into nation-wide operation methods of sharing the work and service per day and per week as shall assure employment to the largest possible number of those who depend for their livelihood upon salaries and wages.

We urge that wages and salaries of all who toil be such as will not only permit the great mass of our people to live in decency and comfort, but as will constantly enlarge the buying power of our people and thus enhance our domestic market. We will continue the campaign to promote the rebuilding of public confidence in our government and business institutions, to bring hoarded money into circulation and to induce reemployment through industries revived by normal buying power.

Mr. Beck of the American Federation of Labor said at Portland, that the American Federation of Labor has consistently maintained from the date of the inception of this great depression that a great public works program must be inaugurated. The Legion Convention approved of continuing the encouragement of all efforts and activities designed to promote required and desirable public and private improvements.

I would like to tell you briefly of other major endeavors in which the American Legion will be engaged this year, particularly the question of immigration in which the American Federation of Labor also is vitally interested.

The Legion always has and always will place the proper care of our disabled veterans as Number One on our program. This we call rehabilitation. I shan't go into all the details of that. You know that there is much misrepresentation abroad in this fair land of ours at the present time. You know that Admiral Byrd is going from coast to coast making the statement that the tax cost to the United States is fifteen billions of dollars. That figure refers to the cost of all government, local, state and federal, remember that, because the cost of the disabled veterans comes not from the big part of that fifteen billions in taxation, which the average American pays. It comes from a comparatively small part of the federal income tax and other federal taxes, which the average American does not pay directly as he does his local and states taxes, only 1 per cent of our American people paying any income tax at all, and those that do can well afford it from net profits of the year.

I will not dwell on more of the Legion fight that is ahead of us this year and next year, except to call attention to the problem of immigration, in which I know the American Federation of Labor is much interested.

The creed of the American Legion on immigration, save maybe for the few relatives who should be admitted, is that there are not enough jobs in America to go around now and that that pauper, that diseased person and that criminal who in these trying days would come to these shores as candidates for our hospitals and poor houses and jails ought to be kept at home, and that that one from foreign shores already here who does not respect that flag as you and I do and is not willing to fight for it should be sent home at the earliest practical moment.

And may I right here, say a word with reference to the Communist, because more than anything else, upon the American Federation and upon the American Legion devolves the battle against Communism which is finding, I fear and I know, fertile soil in certain places. On August 9 I made a speech in Atlanta, Georgia, and in that speech I said something which three days later, when I called on President Hoover, as is the custom and duty of all national commanders, calling solely to pay the respects of a million men, I repeated:

"The mandates of the National Convention held in Portland recently on both the immediate payment of adjusted compensation and the prohibition question are written in plain words. When the proper and effective time comes, those mandates will be carried out and every Legion official, member and organization will be requested and expected to support the will of the majority as expressed by that convention. Neither is a political question so far as the Legion is concerned, and they will not be allowed to draw the Legion into politics at this time."

I gave out that statement from the steps of the White House and it was sent out by every wire service in the country. Nevertheless, three days later The Daily Worker, the official paper, of the Communist Party in America, with a rather wide circulation, came out with this statement:

"Louis A. Johnson, National Commander of the American Legion, spent twenty minutes in secret session with President Hoover today at the White House. Although the reason of the White House visit was not openly revealed, it is obvious that the Legion leader came here to assure Hoover that he would do his utmost to fight against the bonus, despite the fact that the Legion rank and file voted for immediate payment."

A typical lie out of whole cloth, typical of the paper that published it.

There are three reasons why that paper is sore at the American Legion. The first is that the American Legion went on record at the Portland convention as opposing the enactment into law of the Griffin Bill, which would permit aliens to become citizens of America without taking an oath to bear arms for this country in time of war.

The second was that the Legion passed another resolution at Portland demanding that this country not recognize Russia until such time as the Soviet should discontinue its present policy of carrying on propaganda to overthrow this Government by force of arms.

Thirdly, that at that convention we adopted a resolution asking Congress to appropriate funds and authorize the Department of Justice to investigate Communism.

With grateful appreciation for this opportunity of appearing before you and here publicly, as I have in private, asking your President to be our guest at Chicago next year at what will be the greatest convention in the history of the American Legion, an invitation I now renew, may I close by asking you, despite the critics of the American Legion, to have faith in the Legion, and let me tell you in conclusion a true story of the World War, a story of Messines Ridge—and I see men before me who know something about that. The Germans held Messines Ridge. The Canadians and Australians, than whom there were no better soldiers, were ordered to take it. There were tons and tons of dynamite placed in the top of that mountain to blow it away. At the zero hour the top of the mountain was blown away and those gallant Canadians and Australians went forward to the attack. As they went up the mountain side a young Canadian captain was brought down by shrapnel fire and he crawled into the nearest shell hole. When the day was ended the Germans still held Messines Ridge and the lines of the Australians and Canadians formed as best they could at the foot of the mountain.

A young fellow came to his commanding officer and said, "Sir, my brother was brought down by sharpnel fire this morning. I ask your permission to go up the mountain side and bring down his body."

The captain, being somewhat hard boiled, said, "No, you cannot go. No one can live there on that mountain side tonight."

But the young fellow was insistent and finally won the permission he asked, and dodging from one shell hole to another and taking advantage of such shelter as the terrain would give, he went up the mountain side, found his brother and brought the body down. He laid him on the ground and realized that he was dead. He said a prayer for the departed soul and then in that awful stillness of that moment he realized that some one was near him. Turning, he saw his commanding officer who said, "Buddy, he's dead"

"Yes, Captain, he's dead!"

"I told you not to go, that you would be sorry."

But with as fine a smile as ever lighted a human countenance the young fellow looked up at his commanding officer and said, "No, Captain, I am not sorry. As I went over the side of that shell hole I knew that Brother Bill was dying, because his face was pale, his eyes were closed. But as I tried to lift him on my shoulder it seemed to arouse him. He opened his eyes and looked up at me and said, 'Oh, John, I knew you'd come!' And, Captain, I would rather have gone to the top of that mountain and been killed in the attempt than to have had my brother believe in me in vain."

To you, my friends of the American Federation of Labor, may I say that in this year of our Lord, the National Commander and the Department Comanders and the Post Commanders of the American Legion are going forward serving in the same spirit in which we served in 1917 and 1918, that there are but two guide posts of our organization this year, those fixed by our constitution—God on the one hand and country on the other, and we should rather die, my friends, than to fail to keep faith with those two guide posts—God and country.

TRADE UNIONS AND OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS

(By John P. Frey)

THERE exists an uninformed belief in many quarters that our free public school system had its origin when our free institutions were established, as a result of the Revolutionary War and the adoption of our Federal Constitution.

Our revolutionary fathers were not as concerned with the subject of primary education for the children of the nation as a whole, as the later generations.

In the beginning, education for the children of the well-to-do, was provided by tutors and private schools maintained by the wealthy.

Governments, local and state, were but little interested. Here and there a few courageous and devoted individuals, realizing that the wage earners' children should be given educational opportunities, set up schools which were maintained by voluntary contributions.

In the early days of our country, what education the wage earners' children received, was in such institutions popularly called charity schools. At that period, as today, there was something repulsive to American workmen in receiving charity, or anything which was labeled charity. The wage earner bitterly resented the thought that the well-to-do, were receiving the best educational facilities the times afforded in private institutions, while his children were forced to attend charity schools or go without the rudiments of education.

This revolt against education through the charity of others, became one of the prominent subjects in wage earning circles in the early part of the last century, particularly in Pennsylvania, New York, Connecticut and Massachusetts. At a mass meeting held by working men and women in New York City in 1829, this resolution was adopted.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting * * * that it behooves us, before attempting any minor reforms, to unite our efforts and our votes to carry through our State Legislatures the great regenerating measures of a national education, which shall secure equally to every child which is born to the republic, an enlightened, practical and systematic course of instruction, including the knowledge of at least one trade or useful occupation, and a comfortable maintenance during that course of instruction at the public expense."

Not long after a similar meeting in Philadelphia declared that:

"Therefore, Believing as we do that the happiness or misery, the freedom or slavery of our posterity depends on the adoption of a general and universal system of education, and having waited in vain for our legislators to enact one answerable to our just expectations, leads us to the unalterable determination to give our suffrage to no candidate for the State Legislature who is not ardently devoted to the attainment of this most important measure."

The question of a free public school system under State supervision, resulted in many trade union mass meetings, and trade union literature along the Atlantic Seaboard between 1825 and 1830. It was this intense interest and trade union determination which gave that statesman of education—Horace Mann—the forces with which to carry on his campaign to establish a free public school system.

When American trade unionists have advanced any new public policy, they have always encountered vigorous opposition, and this held true of the period to which reference is made.

Practically all of the newspapers vigorously and viciously attacked the idea of a free public school system. They were supported by the clergymen of that period who were under the impression that the education of the nation's children should remain largely under their guidance.

They were opposed by the professional educators who feared that in some manner a free public school system would deprive them of practising the profession for which they had prepared themselves.

They were opposed by the manufacturers who held that education was only necessary for the few, and that educating the mass would only result in wasted effort and money, and in stirring up needless controversies between the mass with a smattering of knowledge, and that the educated few who were by inheritance and position, qualified to direct the nation's activities.

But the early trade union movement has won a brilliant victory. Today our public school system stands as a monument of early trade union achievement, and is looked upon by other countries as the most sound system of public education in existence.

The trade union movement did not cease its interest with the establishing of a free public school system. As time passed, it insisted that education in the public school must be compulsory so that those who believed in employing children in industry, would be denied the opportunity of converting childhood into private profit, and so that parents, indifferent or lacking in understanding, would be unable to prevent their children from receiving at least an elementary schooling.

It was our American trade union movement which joined most heartily in the program to establish State Universities, and which took an active interest in all State legislation relative to the State institutions of higher learning.

All of these efforts have been helpful in more than one way. In addition to the wage earner's child in the school room instead of the factory, it has brought representatives of trade unionism more closely into contact with our educational institutions and those who direct them. While trade unionists have learned much through this contact it is not amiss to say that perhaps educators have also profited by securing a more practical knowledge of the wage earner's educational necessities.

Within recent years several of our State Universities and Colleges have held labor institutes at which trade unionists—officers and members—have listened to lectures by trained educators and have also participated in the discussions and the presentation of views and experiences.

I am justified in asserting that the trade union movement is as closely connected with our educational system as with any other institutions which have developed under our form of government. Probably our trade union movement has done more to shape economic thinking and recast economic theory than any other group.

The mental training and information secured in the primary and high schools, the every day practical contact with the realities of life, have helped trade unionists to think more clearly and logically than those whose knowledge of economic and industrial forces has been secured in the class room and the text book.

The trade union understanding of economics of a few years ago becomes the accepted position of a majority of economists today. In 1925, four years before the depression overwhelmed us, the convention of the American Federation of Labor adopted the economic principle.

"That industry and commerce must be seriously injured, unless the worker's real wage, the purchasing power of his wages, increased in proportion to industry's capacity to produce."

This was another way of saying that economics which considered the wage earner almost wholly as a producer, were not only unsound but fatal; for the wage earner, who, with his dependents, constitute 80 per cent of our population, is also the great national consumer. His importance as a producer is balanced by his importance as a consumer, and when that balance is destroyed, as it was during the so-called years of prosperity, then not only is serious fatal injury inflicted upon industry and commerce, but the mass of the people are compelled to suffer most grievously.

Had the annual volume of wealth created by industry in the years following 1925, been distributed so that the wage earners as consumers could have balanced their activities as producers, the major portion of the industrial collapse through which we are now passing, would have been avoided.

Today a large number of the leading economists of our country and of Europe, are writing books and delivering lectures to prove that the economic understanding, the economic principle adopted by the American Federation of Labor in 1925, is the principle which must apply if we are to have stable national prosperity.

We are facing an immediate problem in the field of public education because of the depression. We have discovered that we had become extravagant in public expense budgets, and that many of our governmental activities must be reduced.

Unfortunately, there are those who advocate a definite reduction in governmental costs for public education. They would shorten the period of elementary education; they would reduce the number of scholars in our high schools, and state colleges and universities; they would reduce the number of teachers.

What are we to do? Let the workmen's children run the streets in idleness, or will we put them in the factories and the mills so that while they are at work the army of unemployed adults will be increased?

Are we to return to the popular conception of education which existed before our free public school system was established, or are we to realize our responsibility to our country and its institutions, and recognize the fact that the child of today is the citizen who, in a few years, will take over all of the responsibilities for maintaining and developing our American institutions?

Is there anything in the nation more precious, more freighted with importance than these children, who, in a few brief years, are to take our places? It is not simply a question of advantages for our children—a question of opportunities. It is basically a question of the type of citizen who is to direct our affairs, whose ballot within a few years will determine who our public representatives shall be, and what will be the nation's policy upon all internal and international questions which will affect our country.

Under the industrial system which our American genius has developed, the opportunities for the individual are not what they were a generation ago. While our children are still young, they must be prepared, trained and equipped to successfully meet the rapid changes in the character of employment and trade skill which are taking place.

We must abandon the belief, if it still exists, that the Creator intended a few to be rulers and the majority to be ruled. We have already abandoned the political belief that some are born already booted and spurred, while the mass are born with saddles already fastened to their backs to be ridden upon.

We are a democarcy, the most successful democracy in the world's history. Our national institutions are the most sound which have been conceived and applied. To believe that our democratic form of government and our American institutions can be perpetuated and developed to a higher plane by a nation, the majority of whose citizens have little if any education, is to disregard all of the lessons of history.

Educated, informed, trained citizenship is of exceedingly greater value than all of the material wealth you may own, for it is men that create wealth and not wealth which creates citizens.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1933

Respect For Unions

UNIONS must command respect. They must be respected by their members and by the people generally if they are to succeed in their avowed purposes. The workers themselves have it in their own hands to make or mar the future of the labor movement. On that future rests the welfare of themselves and their children.

Any progress made in advancing the interests of the workers must come through the efforts of Organized Labor, and Organized Labor will be recognized and respected in just the same ratio as the individual union is respected by its members.

Before labor can hope to receive consideration, recognition and respect, it must first demonstrate that it is deserving, not only through fair dealing within its own ranks, but by the fairness its representatives employ when dealing with all others with whom labor comes in contact.

What need of respect can members of a union expect from non-members if they, the members, have not sufficient respect for their union to show an interest in its affairs. If members lack respect for their union how can they expect other workers to show respect by becoming members.

This is an age when organization of labor interests is accomplishing wonders for the workers, yet many of them are unappreciative. If members, they refuse to co-operate; if non-members, they refuse to ally themselves with their fellow workers. By these attitudes they retard the advance of the whole world of workers and but add to the means by which the standard of living is lowered.

Whatever benefits the workers have obtained, whatever advances in wages or improvements in working conditions, whatever remedial legislation secured, Organized Labor has been responsible for it all.

Through the efforts of the trades union movement work days have been shortened from 10 or 12 to 8 or 9, and in some instances to 6. Wages have been increased to the point where a worker has ceased to be a serf but has become a respected citizen, his home life improved, his family better fed and clothed and he has more leisure time for self improvement and enjoyment of life.

No individual or small group could possibly hope to gain any such material advantage. Only by widespread organization can anything of real benefit be accomplished. To these successful efforts of Organized Labor the workers should not be indifferent. They should waken to the real opportunities open to them and lend their aid in forwarding the agency that is ever watchful and active in their behalf.

Child Labor Conference

THAT children should be employed while over 10 millions of adults walk the streets looking for work seems incredible. But reports of the breakdown in protective laws for children were so numerous that the American Federation of Labor asked the Children's Bureau to call a conference on the subject. At the conference held last December officials of various state bureaus, representatives of trade unions, education and other interested groups were present.

The reports from those concerned with the administration of law, revealed the seriousness of the breakdown of industrial standards, the extent of sweat shop and home production. These trends increase the difficulties of the administration problems in enforcing protective legislation. All employers are trying to reduce operating costs in order to meet low price levels. When competitors resort to unprincipled and illegal methods, the standards of the whole industry are endangered.

The conference recorded its conviction that women's and children's bureaus were essential to the protection of these groups during this depression. The committee thought the standards adopted by the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection should be our guide now as then; it emphasized necessity for 16 years as the minimum for full-time employment and at least extra compensation for minors illegally employed; while holding that the work-day should not be longer than 8 hours for minors under any circumstances, it urged that this standard should be reduced in proportion as the prevailing work-day for other work-groups was shortened, always keeping the standard for minors below that for adults. The conference specifically urged that every effort be made to maintain educational opportunity and to see to it that all children of school age and all unemployed minors attend the appropriate school. The conference recommended that those participating should urge their organizations to communciate with the state organizations to initiate co-ordinated local movements for the protection of their children.

Every state federation of labor is urged to co-operate to this end and if deemed expedient to take the initiative in launching the movement. It is tho children of wage-earners that are primarily concerned.

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The Union Label Is Your Protection

The following excerpt from an editorial appearing in a recent issue of the Washington Herald should bring to the mind of every member of organized labor the power which they possess in the union label if they would give this weapon their whole-hearted support:

"It is not insulting to say that most people buy labels. They do, and are wise in doing so. The label is their assurance that it is the article they want.

"A trade mark is as much a protection for the purchaser as for the manufacturer of a product. It is the guaranty of the goods as advertised, and there would be less advertising if there were fewer trade marks and far less trade.

"There were trade marks before there was modern advertising, as there was advertising long before there were modern registered trade marks, but trade has grown greatly as result of their association.

"The more advertising the more business, and the more business the more advertising, if the greater business is to be maintained. Advertising is the sign of business.

"A trade mark is protection against imitation and, again, that is protection for the purchaser as well as the manufacturer."

The union label is not only your protection against the purchase of low-wage employes, but it is your guarantee that you are aiding a fellow trades unionist. Each one helping the other fellow by the purchasing of the product which he manufactures will bring a powerful trades union movement in this country. This would be the best insurance of receiving a fair return from each day's labor.

In times such as we have now it is more important than ever that you give heed to the spending of your money for union label products. Apart from the guarantee that the goods were made by a fellow trades unionist it is also the most bona fide guarantee that it was also American made, thereby aiding in the employment of trades unionists and American citizens.

Resolve that the next purchase you make will be of goods bearing the union label.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of April, May and June; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Proposed Amendment to Our General Constitution and Laws

The following Resolution is submitted for consideration by Local 340, Hagerstown, Md.: Rather than strike out the entire benefits of the several items as in the previous referendum sent out by the General Office we feel that by deducting a small per cent of the several items it will accomplish the end desired and still not work a hardship on the members in general.

Whereas; The unprecedented depression and unemployment that has been experienced by the workers during the past years has created an unheard of condition among all trade unions, and

Whereas; The Local Unions affiliated with the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, like other unions, have suffered through this time of stress, and

Whereas; Not only have the individual members of the Local Unions of our Brotherhood suffered and sacrificed by their inability to secure employment, but our Brotherhood has been called upon to economize and curtail expenses because of these conditions, and

Whereas; Most of the members of the Local Unions of our Brotherhood are in no condition, at this time, to carry an extra burden of expense we believe that our membership is not favorable to placing an extra burden on the unions who are doing everything in their power to conserve their locals and our Brotherhood, and

Therefore; We the members of Local Union No. 340 of Hagerstown, Maryland, realize that there ought to be something done to relieve the shortage at the General Office, and after due consideration have this 6th day of February, 1933, endorsed the following resolution and forward to your local for consideration and endorsement.

Therefore, be it Resolved; That we strike out the last line of Paragraph C, Section 49; Paragraph D, Section 50; Paragraph G, Section 51 and Paragraph B, Section 52, of our General Constitution.

Therefore, be it resolved; That the members of the Brotherhood endorse and support same.

JOHN L. GEIST, Pres.
LEVI BISER, Secy.
LOCAL UNION 340,
Hagerstown, Md.

Peterson & Straub Construction Company Refuse to Deal With Local Union 1022

W. A. Hucke, secretary of Local Union 1022, Parsons, Kansas, writes us that the Peterson & Straub Construction Company is erecting a state hospital in that city and has refused to employ members of Local Union 1022 or to deal with the Business Representative of the Local.

This firm according to Secretary Hucke has not complied with the state laws and has been tried and convicted on nine charges and fined the sum of $450.00. They have appealed to the higher courts.

Local Union 1022 desires the members of our organization to be informed of the unjust attitude of this firm towards its members.

Traveling Members Attention

Theodore Johnsen, Recording Secretary of Local Union 286, Great Falls, Montana, writes this office that they are in receipt of information to the effect that articles appeared in California newspapers stating that carpenters were needed at Cut Bank, Montana. Local Union 286 wishes traveling members to be advised that there is no opportunity for securing work in that city.

Carpenters, Stay Away From Chicago

In the February and March issues of "The Carpenter," we published "stay-away" notices. We gave facts and figures showing how the volume of building construction has dropped by leaps and bounds during the last five years. In 1927 there were 12,025 building permits issued in Chicago for a value of $352,936,400.00, and in 1932 there were only 467 building permits issued for a value of $3,824,500.00 or $349,111,900.00 less than in 1927.

In 1931 the remark was frequently heard "It can't get any worse." But it did get worse and much worse, until in December, 1932, records on building permits showed the lowest amount of building permits for the last one hundred years.

But the week ending March 11, 1933, capped the climax. For that week not a single permit was issued.

It is a sad condition of affairs that obtains in this great city. Idle, destitute men by the thousands begging for work and forced to live on charity. The World's Fair construction is nearing completion. The buildings are of the cheapest type imaginable, most of them having the appearance of unsightly factory sheds. The construction for the most part is of steel enclosed with composition, hence not much work for carpenters.

Brothers: Stay away from Chicago, and do not allow yourselves to be misled by newspaper stories, and by all means do not come here thinking that you can get assistance from the unions, for we have thousands of destitute members that we are unable to help.

You will be better off in your home town than you would be here in a large city, unemployed, homeless and friendless.

Chas. H. Sand, Secretary,
Carpenters' District Council of Chicago.

A. F. of L. Opposes Recognition of Soviets

That the American Federation of Labor is uncompromisingly opposed to recognition of the Soviet government by the United States is declared by William Green, president, in the following statement:

"There is abundant evidence at hand which clearly shows that an intense drive is being made to bring about the recognition of Soviet Russia by the Government of the United States. This is being done notwithstanding the fact that no change has taken place in the attitude of the Soviet Government as enunciated through the Third Internationale when it declared its avowed purpose to further world revolution and to establish Communism and the Soviet form of government by force.

"In order that there may be no confused state of the public mind with reference to the position of the American Federation of Labor upon this question it seems appropriate to re-state, in positive terms, the uncompromising opposition of the American Federation of Labor to the recognition of the Soviet Government by the United States Government.

"There may be those who would infer that because of the mistakes of capitalism and of the representatives of American industry and because of widespread suffering among the masses of the people, Labor, driven almost to desperation, would compromise its attitude regarding Soviet recognition. Such an impression, if it prevails, is erroneous. Labor will not compromise upon this principle. It originally declared its opposition to the recognition of the Soviet Government until the Soviet Government ceased its Communist activities in our own land and until it disavowed its declared purpose, made through the Third Internationale, to promote world revolution and to force the acceptance of the Communist philosophy through force. Labor holds that those who make up the Russian dictatorship must disavow in clear and unmistakable terms the doctrine of world revolution and of the establishment of Communism by force before any consideration whatever is given by the United States to the recognition of Soviet Russia.

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Old Time Member Continues Active

Brother William P. Patton is justly proud of his 47 years' membership in our organization as well as his activitiy in assisting in bringing about improved working conditions in the Pittsburgh district.

Brother Patton was admitted to membership in Local Union 142, Pittsburgh, Pa., in May 1886, and has been a member in continuous good standing ever since. He assisted in organizing the District Council in 1887, and is the only surviving member who brought about the institution of that body. He served as its secretary for many years. He was also recording secretary of Local Union 142 for a number of years.

He is still an active member and an officer in Local Union 142. During his period of membership wages in the district advanced from $2.25 a day of 10 hours to $12.00 a day of 8 hours. He is now in his 77th year.

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Death of Harry G. Lindeman

Harry G. Lindeman, former secretary of St. Louis Carpenters' District Council, died at his home in Webster Grove, Mo., February 21, 1933, in his 45th year, a victim of pneumonia.

Brother Lindeman joined Local Union No. 47 on December 4, 1909, and served that union as its secretary for many years. He was widely known to the membership in St. Louis and vicinity and also had a large acquaintance with the membership of our organization in other sections of our country, having served as a delegate to our 20th and 21st general conventions held in Indianapolis in 1920 and 1924 and the 22nd general convention in Lakeland, Florida, in 1928.

He also represented our organization as one of its delegates to the Atlantic City, Detroit and New Orleans conventions of the A. F. of L.

Brother Lindeman's vision and conception of the principles of the organized labor movement makes his death a severe loss to our organization in the St. Louis district.

DEATH ROLL

FRANK H. BOEHM—Local Union No. 167, Elizabeth, N. J.

WILLIAM DeRIMPLE—Local Union No. 286, Great Falls, Montana.

F. W. MILES—Local Union No. 1835, Waterloo, Iowa.

A. FRANK PRICE—Local Union No. 393, Camden, N. J.

JAMES H. REEVES—Local Union No. 393, Camden, N. J.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Substitutes for Lumber

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the February Carpenter William Jamieson comments on my letter which appeared in the December Carpenter. I called attention to the well known fact that the carpenter, woodworker, and lumber manufacturer have all lost business during the last decade due to certain substitutes, the extension of fire limits, building code legislation and continuous propaganda which has sought to build up business for materials not worked by carpenters, by damning wood.

I do not want to pose as an alarmist but all of us have done so very little to stop these losses that now when we are faced with even a possibility of greater loss it is time we do something lest these new threats become actualities, just as the others have.

"The Carpenter" for January has an article headed, "Will Steel Houses Abrogate Present Codes." It is worth reading. On request I have just written an article for an early issue of "Building Supply News" and I want to quote the opening paragraphs so that the thought behind my December letter to "The Carpenter" will be better understood.

"Every publication that has an excuse, and many that really have no excuse, for publishing something about the pre-fabricated house, is doing so now. It is doubtful whether any idea that is as far from perfection as is the pre-fabricated house has ever had as much free publicity. So much has been said that we expect to walk along the streets and see these houses actually in use, but you and I know that such is far from the case and that no successful pre-fabricated house is on the market or ready for the market, or is it likely to be presented to the public in the very near future."

In an article by B. L. James in the December issue of "The Plan," this statement is made:

"However, one thing is certain that when and if pre-fabrication does come, while steel and other materials have cornered the spotlight by ballyhoo and sales promotion, lumber will equal, if not surpass, their efficiency and economy in developing the pre-fabricated house market. The retail lumber dealer will be definitely in the picture with the lumber house and definitely out of the picture for the steel and concrete house. But every lumber dealer owes it to himself and to his industry to familiarize himself with possibilities of this type of construction so that when the opportunity comes he will not be caught napping."

In January this year in an address before the annual meeting of the American Wood Preservers' Association, Frank D. Chase, President of Frank D. Chase, Inc., engineers and architects of Chicago, says among other things:

"I am trying to make you realize that in this great change in architecture there is going to be a great change in the types and styles of buildings, a change in the application and uses of materials, and in the materials themselves, and that wood, when properly treated, can be used in a thousand ways, some new and some old, if the industry realizes the situation as I have tried to describe it, realizes its opportunities and makes the most of them. * * * * An opportunity exists at this time, such as has never existed before, to develop the use of wood for buildings, an opportunity such as will never, I believe, come again."

An article by Roi L. Morin in the "Daily Journal of Commerce," Portland, Ore., February 11, says: "At Highland Park, Ill., Henry Dubin, a Chicago architect, has built himself a home entirely fireproof, the floors of which are battledeck steel over light pressed steel joists and finished with a layer of cork. The Scullin Steel Company of St. Louis, the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company of Denver, the National Steel Company of

Los Angeles, the McKay Fireproofing Company of Cleveland, the Bates Steel Corporation of Gary, Ind., the Broderich Steel Frame Corporation of New York City, the Gabriel Steel Company of Detroit and McClintic-Marshall Company of Pittsburgh (a subsidiary of Bethelehem, have erected more than 1,000 steel frame houses throughout the country. Steel lends itself more readily to shop fabrication. Lumber is the cheapest basic material but not much can be expected of the method in which it is now used."

General Houses, Inc., is the name of a new corporation which has for its object the manufacture and marketing of steel houses to be produced by mass production methods. It is said they are planning to build a dealer organization which will sell houses very much the same way in which automobiles are sold. Experiments have been conducted by A. O. Smith Corporation of Milwaukee and Buckminster Fuller of New York and it is said the Aluminum Company of America has also been studying the question of the fabricated house.

I am expecting for Enterlocking lumber just what Mr. Jamieson questions that I should expect,, that is, as he puts it: "concurrence and support" on the part of the carpenter. Carpenters who use this product will have a sturdier, better building than when ordinary lumber is used. The Enterlocking joint is an adaptation of the old mortise and tenon joint—which last is the type of joint Mr. Jamieson's grandfather used in his barn. Mr. Jamieson states that the carpenter "wants to start at the foundation and build up member by member." He can do just that with Enterlocking lumber for that product is not a fabricated house but fabricated pieces and it is not supplied in the finish or "dolling up" types of lumber which require a lot of carpenter work to get them ready for and to put them in place.

All carpenters should know more about this product because if they don't understand it—as many, of course, do not—they may object to it and naturally we want the understanding and support of all carpenters.

Yours very truly,

Paul E. Kendall,
Advertising Manager.

Think and Consult with One Another

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Please do not think I am writing in a spirit of egotism and flattery when I commend your editorials of last year which I hope the members have read to their profit.

After having joined the organization in May, 1898, in California, the writer was elected recording secretary, which office I held until 1900, when I went to Salt Lake City where I became active in the Local Union and later became its secretary. At that time the city had a population of 55,000 which included 8,000 children of school age and but one public school in 26 wards. That year the Liberals secured control of the city government and proceeded to build a high school, 20 public schools, and a city hall. At that time I was secretary of the Utah Federated Trades and Labor Council.

Later, I came East and settled in Niagara Falls, N. Y., where there was a straight time 10-hour day in all the building trades. Bricklayers' wages were 25 to 35 cents per hour; carpenters and other trades 17½ to 20 cents per hour. The Niagara Power Company had just two generators running and were proclaiming that light, heat and power would be cheaper for the home and factory than gas, oil and coal and was issuing 99 year leases for sites on which to build electric chemical plants.

With the beginning of the 20th century the workers organized very rapidly. The building trades struck for an 8-hour day in 1902 under the direction of the Building Trades Council, backed by their internationals and supported by the Central Council of the other trades. Things began to happen. The Builders' Association had the support of the Manufacturers Association and the Civic Club, which afterwards became the Chamber of Commerce. In less than two months the strike was won with collective agreements and better working conditions, while I being finanacial secretary, afterwards busines agent for three years, recording secretary for six years, president of the central and county councils and, during the war, chairman of the Red Cross and Liberty Loan Committees, was busy night and day. Local Union 322 subscribed for over $2,500.00 of the bonds while its members subscribed individually for thousands of dollars more. When the peace treaty was signed all of our 600 members who had worked in war time work, were busy remodeling factories and building houses for the U. S. Housing Corporation and general carpenter work and had a $1.00 an hour agreement. Many had gone in debt for homes when the purchasing power of the dollar was considerably less than at the present time, and men were prosperous and happy.

Twelve years ago I had a bad fall which prevented me from earning a living by working at the trade as a journeyman carpenter and millwright, so after taking up civil service became an inspector of Public Works which position I held until 1924 when I sold my home and bought a few acres and opened up a wayside stand and gas station. Through the courtesy of Senators and Representatives I have had access to the Congressional Record for 25 years, which leads up to the thought expressed at the head of this letter. Think hard and consult with your union brothers and abide by the will of the majority and read the editorials of General Secretary Duffy for I have known him personally since the Niagara Falls Convention in 1906 and a more able secretary I have never known.

It is generally conceded that we are in the deepest well of depression we have experienced since Noah floated the ark when the world was in liquidation.

Captains of high finance, as Tom Lawson called them thirty years ago, try to have the people believe the depression started October 26, 1929, when $17,000,000,000 vanished in thin air when the reversed pyramid of stocks and bonds tumbled over in Wall street. Not so, says Senator Thomas, who claims that it began September 17, 1920, when the then Senator McCormick introduced a resolution calling on the Federal Reserve Board to reduce the high cost of living, which was adopted by unanimous consent, and the slogan; "Less government in business and more business in government" was heard throughout the land, and the Federal Reserve Board proceeded to withdraw currency from circulation at the rate of $100,000,000 per month until two billion two hundred million dollars had been withdrawn from circulation and canceled. As commodity prices began to fall the buying power of the dollar went up in a like ratio. The second week in January, 1933, eighty million more was canceled by the Board which you did not read in the Hearst's papers, although the "Buy American" policy had been advocated by the A. F. of L. for almost half a century.

The deflation of the workers and the farmers has been secretly boosted for the past nine years by a complacent U. S. Treasurer who refunded more than four billions to income taxpayers who had been assessed for war purposes excess profits above the 10 per cent plus during the war, and estate and surtaxes since the war, as their share of the nation's budget, all of which is disclosed by Senator Thomas from Oklahoma in his speech (January 11-12-13) recorded in the Congressional Record which all the brothers should read during the slack times. Read and judge for yourselves and do not take the word of biased publishers.

In January, 1933, something happened which I had long hoped for but never expected to see realized, when 1,500 dairy farmers met and proceeded to organize the Milk Producers within a radius of 40 miles of Rochester, N. Y. and asked for a representative of the A. F. of L. to address them and to ascertain if they could organize under the banner of that great organization. The superintendent of a leading general contractor of Rochester, N. Y., appeared on a large job nearing completion on Monday morning January 16, and shouted: "From now on all men will be cut 20 per cent. All men who refuse to accept the reduction, get off the job." One of the trades compromised on a 10 per cent reduction, while the other trades were denied the same concession. That contractor did not realize what future trouble he was stirring up when he reduced the purchasing power of the worker to "buy American" goods when he figured the job on the prevailing rate of wages. I would class him with the commission men who handle the farmers' crops, for his products are not now handled as they were when I was a young man, for he does not know what he will receive until the commission man makes his report for storage, freight, overhead charges and 10 per cent commission. Sometimes there is very little left for the producer. Imagine the state of mind of the farmer when he plows under $2 per ton cabbage for fertilizer.

I bought a small improved truck and berry farm in Brockport, N. Y., (where I attended the normal school in 1877-78). Taxes are $22 per acre, with light and water charges twice as much as in Niagara Falls. Recently I exchanged with an independent grocer (for you cannot sell to chain stores) a half bushel of as fine flavored parsnips as one ever ate for a pound of butter and a loaf of bread.

Brothers, go slow on the back-to-the-farm movement advocated by financiers from Wall Street. Read the Record. Your Representative has 60 copies and your Senator 88 copies. Ask for the Congressional Record and learn what your government is doing for your interest. Read and learn that which the daily press does not print.

I am an old man now nearing the four-score allotted to clean living men, with an active brain and a long memory, and for over 40 years have tried to better the condition of my brothers and have always advised—abide by the will of the majority—for "Vox Populi, Vox Dei" is just as true today as it was two thousand years ago. For there comes a time in the affairs of men, which rough hew them as we will, be assured that God is with us still. Out of a multitude of counsel there comes some wisdom. My younger brothers, try to get us out of this depression.

F. M. Perry,
L. U. No. 322. Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Immigration Hits Lowest Point In Hundred Years

Immigration to the United States reached the lowest point during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932 since 1831 and deportations reached a new peak, said Harry E. Hull, Commissioner General of Immigration, in his annual report to the Secretary of Labor. Immigration totaled 25,576 and deportations 19,426.

In 1931, 22,633 aliens came to the United States. The peak year was 1907, when 1,285,349 immigrants were admitted.

Of the 35,576 immigrants who came in last year, nearly one-third, 10,098, came from Canada and Mexico, 7,762 from northern and western Europe, and 12,817 from southern and eastern Europe. Husbands, wives, or children of American citizens numbered 9,490. More than three-fourths were going to friends or relatives in the North Atlantic and North Central States.

The great reduction in immigrants during the year is largely attributable to an order to the administration in October, 1930, to refuse immigration vises in all but the most meritorious cases.

Of the 19,425 aliens deported, 1,709 were criminals, 138 narcotic peddlers or addicts, 906 immoral, 51 anarchists and communists, and 836 mentally or physically diseased. More than a third of the deportations were to Europe.

How Biggest Ship Was Safely Launched

By setting afloat the 75,000-ton Normandie—almost a fifth of a mile long and the largest liner ever built—at St. Nazaire, France, a short time ago, shipbuilders enacted on record-breaking scale a drama that is repeated every time a new merchantman goes down to the sea.

Planning the launching way is the first step in building a vessel. A double track of wood, leading to the water's edge and extending a short distance beneath the surface—called the "standing ways"— serves as a runway for a pair of cradles known with their platforms as "sliding ways." These support the vessel's bow and stern during launching.

During construction, the ship has rested on temporary cribs. On the day of the launching, workmen transfer it to the ways. Oak wedges are first driven into the sliding platforms. This does not lift the hull bodily to the ways—a common popular error—but simply takes up all slack between sliding ways and hull. When temporary cribs and shoring are now removed, the vessel's entire weight settles downward upon the ways, which have been lubricated copiously with tallow and grease.

Hydraulic triggers or other apparatus hold the sliding ways until a signal shows all is ready. Then the triggers are released and the vessel slides down to the sea at a speed of nine to twelve miles an hour—a brisk running gait. To minimize the crushing weight on the launching ways, heavy machinery and fittings, including the massive engines, are not installed until after the vessel is safely afloat.

GOOD NEWS

(The following news has been gathered from Associated Press and other reports.)

New building in America for the first month of the year totaled approximately $95,000,000, based on contracts awarded, according to a nation-wide survey by the Indiana Limestone Corporation.

This is a small increase over the previous month and also a slight improvement over the corresponding month last year.

"After three years of unprecedented slowness in the building industry," declares President A. E. Dickinson, "hope is arising that contemplated work will carry the industry forward at a far better pace.

"A large construction program on the Pacific coast is under way. Permits in five of the largest cities in this section have increased 263 per cent from December to January. Heavy projects in January were nearly ten times the volume of a year ago.

"From 20 to 30 per cent gain in construction in the Northwest is forecast for this spring by leaders in that territory. There is a demand for residential building. Modernization of old buildings will account for a large outlay in this section.

"There is some new building activity in the New York area, and in New England contracts awarded since the first of the year were the largest in some weeks, comparing favorably with the same period last year.

"Demand for small and medium priced homes in Dallas district is improving the employment situation. Several projects of considerable size are under consideration. Gains in contract awards and increased employment in building materials factories are noted in the Atlanta area.

* * *

Building permit figures in 531 cities and towns of the United States during January, 1933, amounted to $33,701,343, according to reports made to S. W. Straus & Co. of New York. This figure represents an increase of 20.58 per cent over December, 1932, when the volume for these cities was $26,329,495.

Factory reports covering the year's operations up to the middle of February reflect the most optimistic automotive picture of many months.

A general reversal of the trend that since early last year has carried the industry to its lowest ebb in more than a decade is indicated in production and sales figures now emanating from the motor capital.

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British Textile Factories Boom

British textile production has taken a terrific spurt forward after settlement of the wage disputes and reopening of the mills.

Ignoring some ten million spindles standing idle, out of 52,000,000 spindles in place, operators of the others have doubled their 40 per cent level of output maintained before the strikes.

It is estimated that the Lancashire mills are producing more than 80 per cent capacity.

In the selling end, new business is coming in at about two and a quarter times the level of current output, trade observers say.

Sir Amson Nelson, one of the important manufacturers, says he is "quite satisfied," while Walter Pilling, managing director of Joshua Hoyle, Ltd., asserts that the turnover now shows the "most definite improvement" in years.

Frank Platt, managing director of the colossal Lancashire Cotton Corporation, reports considerable progress, with factories operating at more than twice the June level.

Individual spinners in the Rayton district have booked well in oldtime staple lines and are back once more to a maximum capacity production of coarse counts. The offtake and consumption of American raw cotton from this change should become more evident each week, spinners say.

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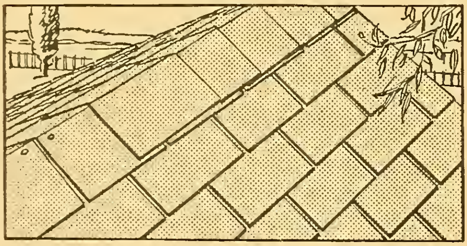
It is our hope that we are at the threshold of a new era of abundant employment and international good will.

COMPOSITION ROOFINGS HAVE NEW BACKBONE

Carpenters who want the best in Asphalt Shingles and Roll Roofings will be interested in the following news item.

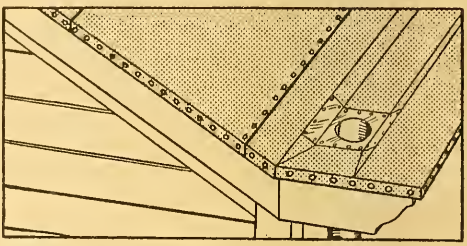
BROWN Co., of Portland, Maine, has developed, after years of exhaustive tests, a highly purified cellulose fibre, named SOLKA, which, when felted, gives added durability to Asphalt Shingles and Prepared Roofings.

Each SOLKA fibre is flat or ribbon-shaped rather than tubular, which is characteristic of most plant life. The end of each fibre is hooked so that when they are felted together there is an interlocking mass which provides unusual strength. Carpenters who have been interviewed by Brown Co. assert that this strength is very important in applying a good roofing job.



Carpenters also know the importance of having a roofing base take up the maximum amount of asphaltic saturant.

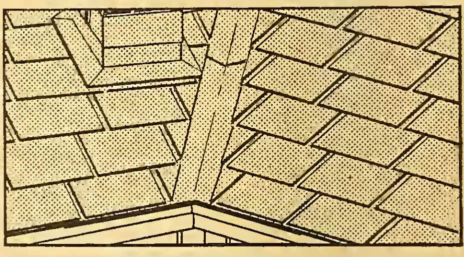
Brown Co. states that it is the saturant that gives the life to the roof, providing it can be sealed in with the proper type of coating, and that SOLKA Base Roofings have this exceptional quality because they contain a higher percentage of life-giving asphalt; also that one of the great difficulties a carpenter experiences in applying a shingle is in the molding of it around corners, for valleys, cappings or flashings. Here again is where roofings made with SOLKA excel. The flexibility of a SOLKA Base Shingle permits it to bend almost at right angles without breaking. This was heretofore a very difficult job.



SOLKA Base Shingles may be applied across the ridge board without cracking or breaking, providing added protection against exposure to the elements. Likewise, in the application of Prepared Roofings, the roofings can be turned over the edge of gutter boards or easily flashed to the chimney or parapet walls.

SOLKA Base Roofings play an important part in localities where windstorms are frequent. Oftimes a carpenter is subjected to an additional expense of replacing torn shingles on a guaranteed roofing job after a severe windstorm. The tenacious clinging of SOLKA Base Shingles or Roll Roofings to the nails prevents tearing or breaking. There is no doubt that this improvement will be greatly appreciated by carpenters who are faced with this problem.

The manufacturers of SOLKA, appreciate the high quality standards of leading manufacturers of Asphalt Roofings and are attempting to make the carpenters and their customers realize that whatever good roofings they are buying, are better when made from SOLKA Base.



Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LVI.

There are many problems that come up in carpentry, that are either difficult to illustrate, or so simple, their simplicity renders illustrations superfluous. These problems, whether difficult to illustrate or simple, we are endeavoring to treat in the opening and sometimes in the closing remarks of these lessons. Besides that, it breaks the technical monotony, to inject, as we proceed, discussions of problems that do not require reference to figures or drawings. Dry, technical texts lack that element of human interest that attracts attention and fixes impressions permanently in the mind. And since carpenters are human; and, at the same time, reasonable and intelligent, we like to drop something occasionally that has a touch of humor in it.

Whenever cracks, ugly, unsightly cracks, appear in the plastering at the corners or angles of a room, it is either evidence that the corners were poorly constructed, or else it indicates that a poor corner construction was used. Cracks in plastering at other places, besides the corners, often are as unsightly as those in the corners. There are a number of things that might cause these cracks. We will enumerate them. First; poor workmanship in lathing; as, not properly breaking joints, not properly nailing the lath, poorly spaced laths, or lathing over wide solid surfaces without stripping them. Second; too weak material in the skeleton of the building; as, weak studding or joists, studding or joists not properly spaced, and, we repeat, poorly made corners. Third; settling of the foundation of a building; that is to say, uneven settling of the foundation. Fourth; poorly braced frameworks of a building, so the wind pressure will cause vibration.

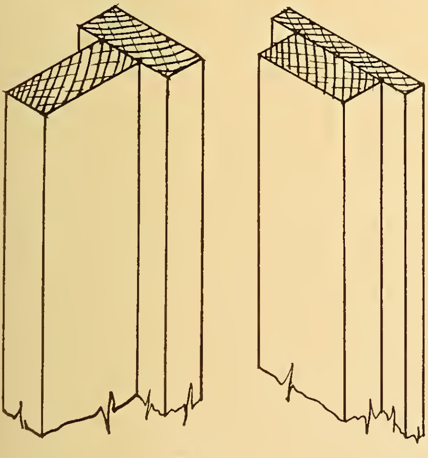


Fig. 312

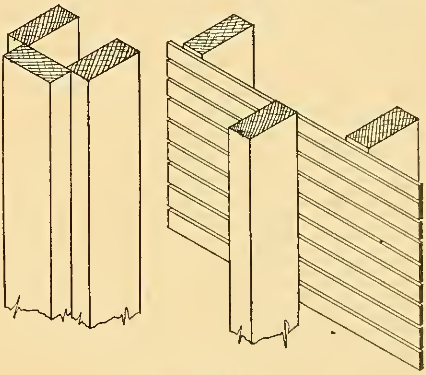


Fig. 313

Most of these causes can be eliminated; however, it is seldom that a job is entirely free from them all. We suggest these remedies: A thorough inspection of the lathing, and if poor workmanship is found have it done over, and if lathing must be done over solid surfaces without stripping, these places should be covered with metal lath. All angles or corners, including the angles at the ceiling, should be reinforced with metal lath. Weak studding or joists should be reinforced in some way or rejected, and the spacing should never be wider than 16 inches from center to center. The foundation should be well reinforced, including the footings. The boxing should be well nailed at every bearing, so as to brace the building, and if it is not boxed, a substantial system of bracing should be used to stiffen the whole structure.

Disputes often arise as to what constitutes a solid corner, and what does not. Strictly speaking, a solid corner is just what the word means, solid; but the term as applied to carpentry, does not necessarily imply that the whole corner must be solid. A built-up corner, though more or less hollow, if the angles are solid and firm, with ample nailing space for the laths, would pass as a solid corner. There are so many corner constructions that could be called solid corners, that there is only one way to certify a particular kind, and that is by supplementing the specification by a detail drawing.

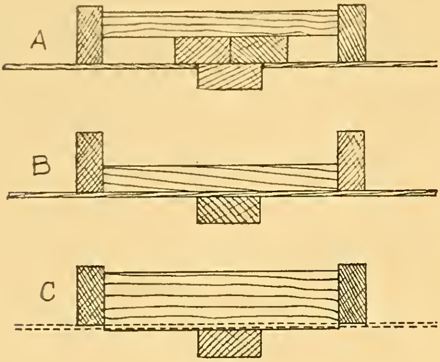


Fig. 314

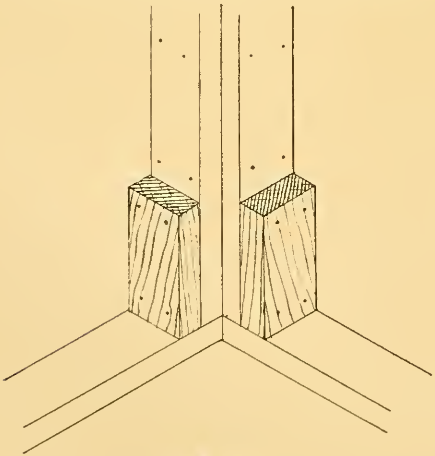


Fig. 315

Fig. 312 shows two solid angle constructions for inside corners. The one to the left is for partition with the studding setting flat; joining, either a wall with the studding flat, or a wall with the studding setting in the customary way. The construction shown to the right, is made up of a 2x4 studding with a 1x6 backing nailed to it.

To the left of Fig. 313, we are showing, perhaps the best form of construction for inside corners. This, although it is hollow in the back, is a good solid angle construction. Of course, blocks, which are not shown by the drawing, should be placed in the back at proper intervals. A poor construction for joining a partition with the studding setting flat, to another wall, is shown to the right of Fig. 313. Here the lath have been slipped back of the end studding, and unless they are nailed to the back of the studding, as they seldom are where this construction is used, the plastering will surely crack at the angles. Metal lath reinforcing, though, will help such an angle.

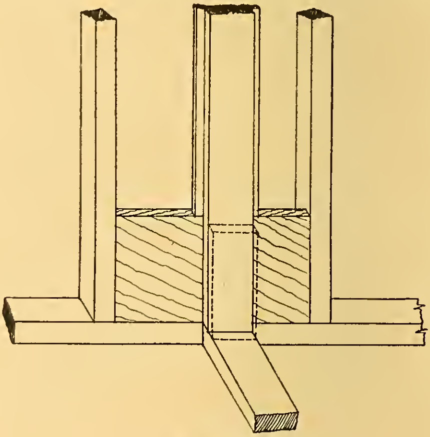


Fig. 316

Fig. 314, A, shows a detail of a good solid inside angle construction. This construction is suitable for ceilings as well as for side walls. At B, is shown a construction where the laths are slipped behind the end studding, or, if a ceiling, over the top plate. This is not a bad construction for cheap work, for the studding is nailed to the cross pieces placed back of the lath for that purpose at intervals, not wider than 3 feet. At C is shown a similar construction, but the cross piece is placed edgewise, and projects a trifle more than the thickness of a lath beyond the inside edge of the wall studding. This makes it possible to nail the end studding to the cross pieces before the lathing is done. The dotted lines show how the laths are slipped back of the end studding. This, also, is not a bad construction for cheap work.

How base-nailing blocks should be placed at the corners of rooms, is shown by Fig. 315. The blocks are made conspicuous by the shading. Such nailing blocks should be placed, at either side of the rough jambs of door openings, and at other places, where, for some reason, there is no nailing for the base back of the lath and plastering. Fig. 316 shows how to provide for base-nailing for inside corners, that are made by nailing a backing piece onto the end studding, as shown by the shading and the dotted lines.

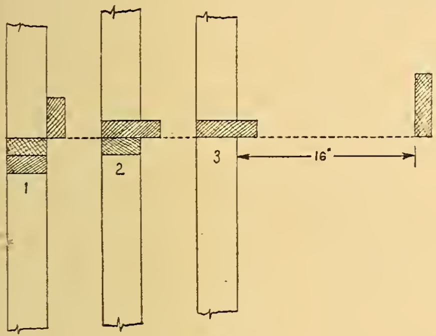


Fig. 317

Three good constructions for ceiling angles, especially at the ends of a building, are shown by Fig. 317. Number 1, shows the most commonly used construction. Here is used a double 2x4 plate, with a 2x4 nailed to the studding above, to provide nailing for the ceiling laths. The double plate provides good nailing for picture moulding, besides the strength it gives to the wall. Number 2, is, in some ways even a more substantial construction than number 1; for the 2x6 that projects over the 2x4 plate, onto which the ceiling laths are nailed, can never pull away from the outside wall, as can the 2x4 in number 1, which is nailed to the studding. Number 3 is a good construction for cheap work, and especially for small buildings where the plate reaches from corner to corner; for joints in a single plate are weak. To the extreme right is shown the first ceiling joist.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART TWELVE

Brace Measure.

It is hardly necessary to emphasize the importance of bracing in framed structures. A building whose walls lack sufficient bracing or the braces are improperly applied will invariably collapse. Therefore it is very essential that these members should be given thoughtful consideration as to where bracing is needed and above all that braces be correctly cut so as to make them fit snugly into the members to which they are supposed to be framed. It should be borne in mind that bracing has no structural value, unless it is of proper length and the ends are cut to the required angles.

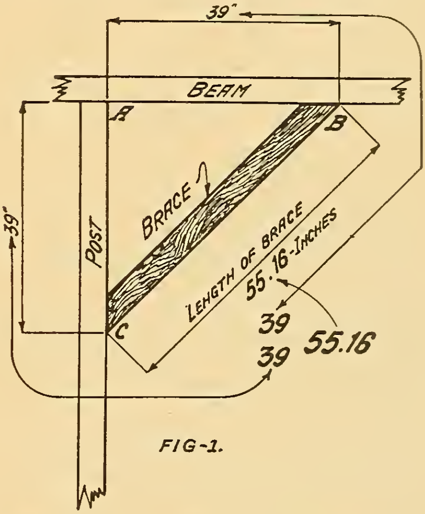


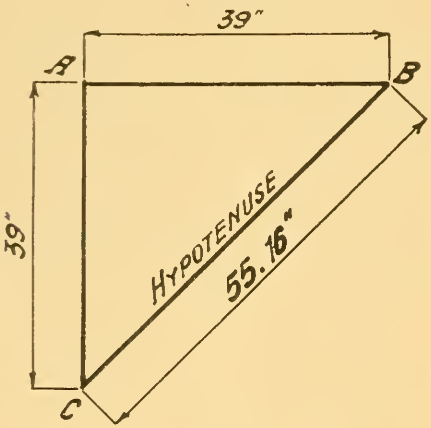
FIG-1.

This feature has been frequently stressed in the previous chapters dealing with roof framing. Essentially the problem of bracing is the same as that of laying out common, hip and valley rafters, and consequently is nothing else but the solution of right triangles.

Let us take for an illustration a corner of a building shown in Fig. 1. A brace is to be placed at a distance of 39 inches from the point of intersection of the inside faces of post and beam.

Since the angle at "A" is a right angle, by placing the brace "BC", we will have a right triangle "ABC", Fig. 2. The sides "AB" and "AC" are known; the length of the hypotenuse "BC", which is the brace, is to be found.

To solve the problem trigonometrically we would have to proceed in the following manner: "The length of the hypotenuse "BC" equals the square root of "AB" square plus "AC" square. The formula is expressed in the diagram in Fig. 2.



$$AB = 39''$$
$$AC = 39''$$
$$BC = \sqrt{AB^2 + AC^2} = 55.16''$$

FIG-2.

However, as we have pointed out before this method, while being absolutely infallible, is very impractical for the use on the job even if we should assume that the carpenter is quite proficient in trigonometry.

To simplify the solution of such problems a Table has been incorporated in the Steel Square which gives, at a glance, the correct lengths of the most common braces in use. There is no figuring whatever required on the part of the operative. All that is necessary to know is the run on the beam and post.

This table will be found along the central portion of the tongue along the back of the instrument. Referring again to Fig. 1 we find our problem to be; "Find the length of a brace when the run on post and beam equal 39 inches."

The solution on the Steel Square is much simpler than you could have expected it to be. For by locating the figures 39, 39, 55.16, we find that if the run on the beam is 39 inches and the run on the post is also 39 inches the length of the brace will be 55 and 16 hundredths of an inch. Likewise the figures 51, 51, 72.12 mean that if the run on the beam and post are equal 51 inches then the length of the brace will be 72 and 12 hundredths of an inch.

On the very extreme right of the table will be found the figures 18, 24, 30. This notation means that if the run one way is 18 inches and the other 24 inches, the length of the brace will be 30 inches. Fig. 3.

In laying off the hundredths parts of an inch the so-called "Hundredth scale" should be used. This scale is located in the right hand corner of the Square at the end of the Brace table and represents one inch graduated or divided into 100 parts.

When the length of the brace has been established, the whole number of inches is marked off on the timber first: then with a pair of dividers the fractional part is taken off from the hundredth scale and added to the whole number of inches, Fig. 3.

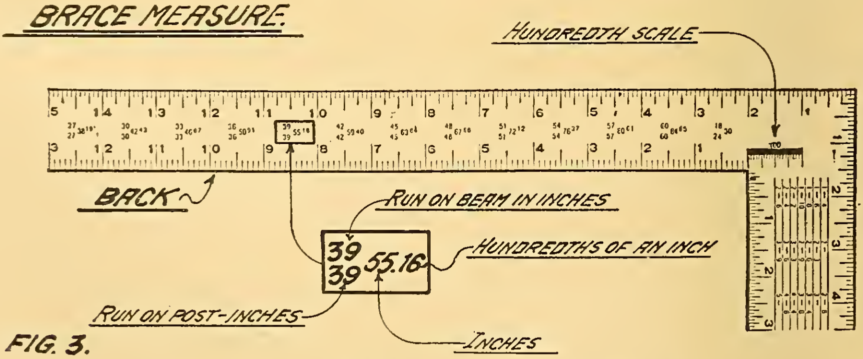


FIG. 3.

To make the end cuts of a brace it should be remembered that in all cases when the run on the post and beam are equal the angle on each end will be that of 45 degrees. When the runs are unequal, the same method as in laying out of common rafters should be used.

Sharpening Scraper Blades

(By H. H. Siegele)

Floor surfacing machines and other surfacing machines are more and more putting the floor scrapers and other scrapers out of use. Nevertheless, scrapers are still being used, and unless a scraper is properly sharpened, little, if any progress can be made; nor will the work be satisfactory, even though the workman spends a great deal more energy than he otherwise would.

We are showing by the illustrations, the best method of sharpening scraper blades that we have ever used. Fig. 1 shows 4 enlarged cross sections of the cutting edge of a scraper blade; each showing a step in the process of sharpening a scraper. At A is shown the angle to which the blade is filed; this is also shown, but on a smaller scale, by Fig. 2, a. Fig. 1, B, by the dotted line, shows how much of the point is filed off, at about a 45-degree angle, or with the file in the position shown by b-1, Fig. 2. This done, the wiry edge should be removed by running the file flat against the other side of the blade, as shown by b-2, Fig. 2. When the wiry edge is off, take the burnisher, and with it form the hook, starting at the angle shown by the dotted outline of a burnisher, in Fig. 3, and gradually, as the hook is formed, bring the burnisher to the position shown by the shaded outline, in Fig. 3. If a large hook is desired, a great deal of pressure must be applied while the burnishing is done; but for smaller hooks the pressure should be decreased, in proportion to the size of hook wanted. At C, Fig. 1, is shown a hook that has been formed as just explained. This hook, though, will not give satisfactory results, until after the burnisher has been used in the position shown by D, Fig. 1. It should be remembered that Fig. 1 shows cross sections of the cutting edge of a scraper blade, enlarged. The conelike point shown to the right, represents the point of a burnisher. When the finishing touches are put on, the burnisher should

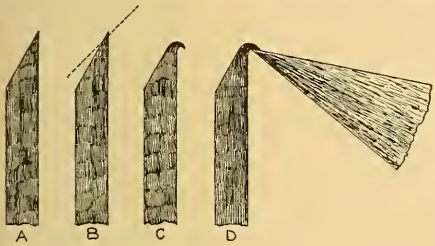


Fig. 1

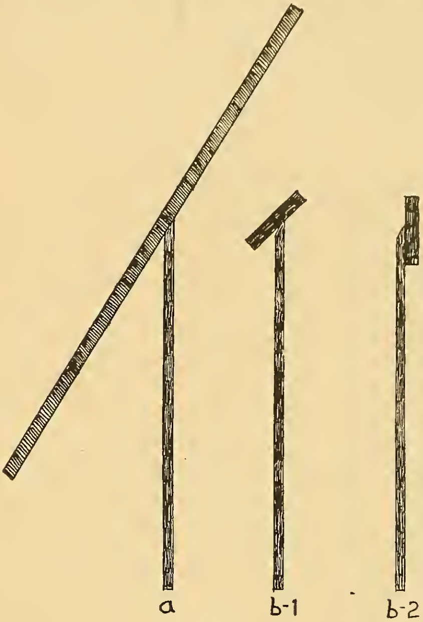


Fig. 2

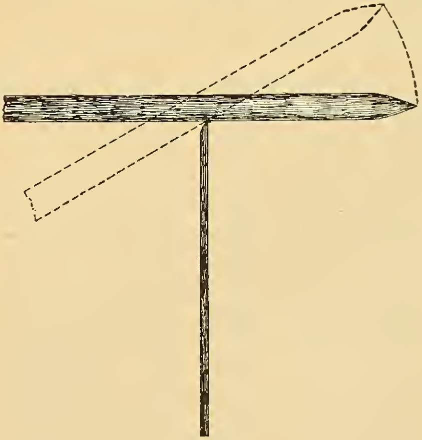


Fig. 3

be used lightly, first on one side of the cutting edge, and then on the other, for a number of times. In this way a keen, smooth edge can be obtained. These explanations and illustrations should be studied, and the method practiced, until the student can sharpen a scraper blade, so it will cut a smooth thin shaving with ease and accuracy.

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To Sharpen Old Files

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In looking through an old number of "The Carpenter," August 1932, I find Brother M. S. of Local Union 804, Naugatuck, Conn., asks for information on how to sharpen old files.

If the file is worn out throw it away, but if the teeth are only filled with filings, dip the file in sulphuric acid solution for a few minutes, then remove and wash it off with ammonia. The acid eats the steel filings which lodge between the teeth and cause the dullness. The ammonia neutralizes the acid and prevents any eating of the file itself after the filings have been eaten away.

Lester C. Cliff,
L. U. No. 1. Chicago, Ill.

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Another Method For Laying Out a Gambrel Roof

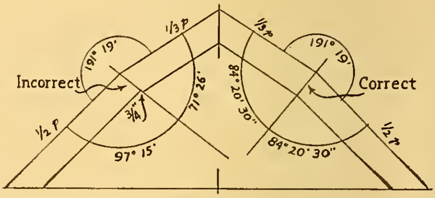
Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the February issue of "The Carpenter," Brother D. DuLay, has an article telling the craftsmen how to lay out a gambrel roof.

Brother DuLay shows a roof cut with lower rafter on half pitch and top one-third pitch. To arrive at the cuts he strikes a line across sides of rafters at top of lower one and lower end of top one, and applies the square to these two lines at 12 and 8 same being the run and rise of top rafter. He cuts on rise for knuckle joint. I respect Brother DuLay's effort and admire a man who brings out the things he believes to be right, yet I disagree with him in the layout of the roof. Why take the run and rise (12 and 8) of the top rafter when any other will give equal or better results? Lay the square at most any old figure, say 12 and 9, or 12 and 7; any of the three cuts will come together but none is correct; none of the three will member on edges.

Lay out a roof, say with a full pitch of the lower rafter and a quarter pitch for the top rafter, which is not out of line for gambrel roof construction. If cut according to Brother DuLay's method the lower rafter will cut square across and the top one will cut on 12 and 9. If he does not think so let him try it out. If the rafters are cut from commercial stock and are of 12" stuff then the top rafter will have a cut 2-10/12" longer than the lower rafter cut and consequently will project out that much. Likewise in the roof shown by Brother DuLay, the top rafter will have a cut ¾" longer than the cut on lower rafter and also will project accordingly. The top point of lower rafter will be 2-2/12" shorter than the lower point which is incorrect.

Every man posing as authority on gambrel roof construction should have some knowledge of degrees, at least should know how many degrees are contained in each and every inch of the steel square. He should also know how to convert degrees to inches which makes the work easier when so simplified.



Another Method

For the roof under consideration: drop a perpendicular line down from top of lower rafter; extend a horizontal line out from top point of lower rafter; this line represents the run of the top rafter. From the point of the top of lower rafter construct a line on third pitch (12 and 8) which represents the position of top rafter. Now we see that from the lower rafter to the perpendicular line contains 45 degrees and from the perpendicular line to the horizontal line contains 90 degrees and from the horizontal line to the top rafter contains 33 degrees 41'. Add the three together and we have 168 degrees 41' and the half of which is 84 degrees 20' 30", which is the scope of either rafter. Now since there are only 63 degrees 26' contained in the range of the square we must make the cut by two applications of the square. Lay down the square with 12 on tongue at top point of lower rafter and 12 on blade on edge of rafter and mark along tongue. Swing blade around until 9-23/24" rest on line just drawn and again mark along tongue for cut. I use 12 and 12 for the first proportion because there are no other figures on the square that contain degrees without fractions, then 9-23/24" is the nearest figure on the square that contains the remainder of the 84 degrees 20′ 30″. When so constructed a neat job is developed, the edges member, either timber buts against the other with the same bevel and one has no advantage over the other.

C. G. Butler,
L. U. No. 665. Amarillo, Texas.

◆

Skilsaw Announces Important New Price Reductions

Welcome news for users of portable electric tools is contained in the announcement just released by Skilsaw, Inc., Chicago, makers of the famous line of Skilsaws and the Skilsaw Portable Belt Sander. This announcement tells of substantial reductions in price affecting practically every item in their line.

"The new 'Model W' Skilsaw is priced at $39.50 which is a new low record for this type of tool. The 'Model J' Skilsaw is reduced from $78.00 to $60.00. The Skilsaw Heavy Duty Portable Electric Belt Sander now sells for $78.00 instead of $95.00. Similar reductions apply to practically all of the other products in our line."

◆

World's Biggest Stage Is Marvel Of Mechanics

The world's largest indoor stage, a wonderland of ingenious mechanisms at the Radio City Music Hall, Rockefeller Center, New York City, has recently been completed. Elaborate mechanical features, will make possible the presentation of super-spectacles, ballets, band concerts, choruses, variety acts, circus performances, minstrels, with scenic effects never before attained.

The stage, 144 feet wide and 80 feet deep, can be raised or lowered hydraulically in three sections, presenting different levels. In addition, a circular center section, fifty-five feet in diameter, can be revolved in either direction. When each position of the stage is assumed, the sections automatically lock in place. This is said to be the first time a revolving stage and a stage that can be raised and lowered have been combined. The design was worked out by the New York firm of theatrical architects, Peter Clark, Inc.

Twin pipe-organ consoles mounted on wheels roll into view, one on either side of the stage, when in use, and slip back into special alcoves when the organs are silent. Another feature is a motorized orchestra pit, seventy-five feet long and holding more than a hundred players, which rises into view at any one of three different positions on the stage.

Experts, standing before long rows of electric buttons in a small pit in front of the stage, control the movements of the various sections, the appearance and disappearance of the organ consoles and the rise and descent of the orchestra pit. In addition, they adjust the position of a mammoth contour curtain at the front of the stage. Thirteen lift cables, each with a separate electric motor, permit it to be draped into any one of a score of different positions to attain unusual scenic effects.

The unique armor-plate construction of the ceiling of the hall permits special spotlights to be played upon the stage from openings between the various overlapping sections. Runways and compartments of the operators of these lights have been incorporated in the design of the roof of the building.

On either side of the stage, steel light towers, thirty feet high, hold from seven to twenty-five spot and floodlights, fed by electric cables dropping from the ceiling. These towers are mounted on wheels so they can be moved about to provide spectacular lighting displays. Behind the stage a special room broadcasts sound effects while a projection booth adds realism to the performances by scenic effects flashed upon a screen.

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Do you know why many men are old at 40, while others are young at 70? Do you know why the prostate gland slows up and why it causes bladder weakness, sciatica, pains in the back, feet, and legs? Write today for startling new book FREE. Learn just what these symptoms mean. Learn of a new kind of drugless treatment. Learn how thousands on thousands of men past 40 have found quick relief without medicine. Learn facts of priceless value to you. Write now for an interesting illustrated and copyrighted book, "Why Many Men Are Old at 40." Address W. J. Kirk, Pres., The Electro Thermal Co., 4464 Morris Avenue, Steubenville, Ohio.

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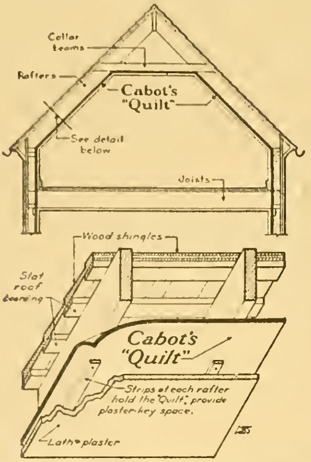
Collar beams
Rafters
Cabot's "Quilt"
See detail below
Joists
Wood shingles
Slat roof boarding
Cabot's "Quilt"
Strips at each rafter hold the "Quilt," provide plaster-key space.
Lath & plaster

Fig. 10. Finished Attic. Insulated with Cabot's Quilt Across Rafters

This is one of the pictures in our Free Book on Cabot's Quilt. This book tells the whole truth about insulation and it is a valuable book to show to customers who want to build warm houses and save 10 to 30% in furnaces and fuel bills.

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Send the coupon below for our Free Book on Cabot's Quilt.

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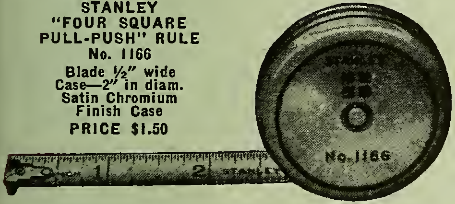
NOW you get A BETTER RULE for $1.50

"The Rule with a Thousand Uses" —a yardstick . . . a folding rule . . . a tape measure, all in one.

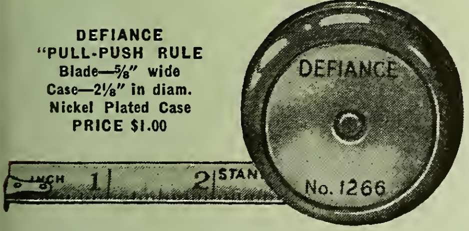
Stanley saw an opportunity to make a better rule at a price that everyone can afford to pay.

Stanley "Pull-Push" Rules are flexible-rigid, six foot rules. With them you can measure straight surfaces, curves, angles and cylinders. The attractive, durable case fits easily in your vest pocket.

STANLEY
"FOUR SQUARE
PULL-PUSH" RULE
No. 1166
Blade ½" wide
Case—2" in diam.
Satin Chromium
Finish Case
PRICE $1.50


No. 1166
1
2
STANLEY

DEFIANCE
"PULL-PUSH RULE
Blade—⅝" wide
Case—2⅛" in diam.
Nickel Plated Case
PRICE $1.00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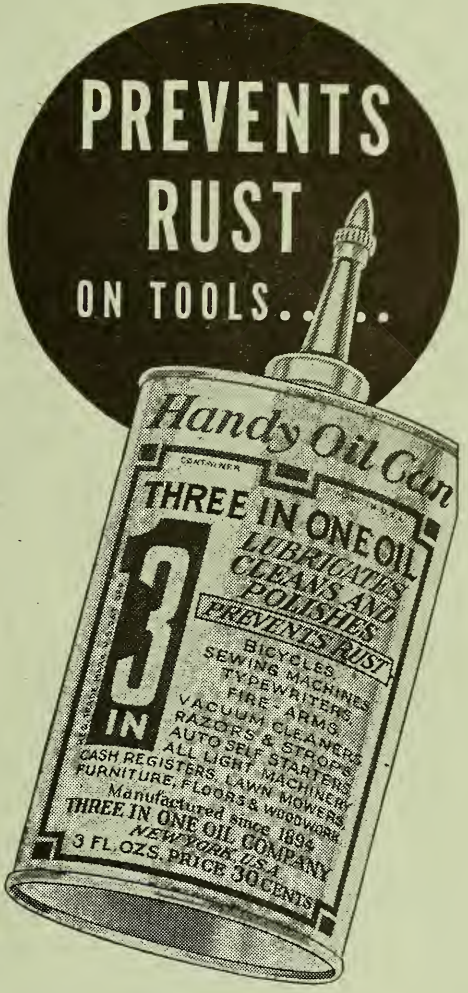
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Manufactured since 1894
THREE IN ONE OIL COMPANY
NEW YORK, U.S.A.
3 FL. OZS. PRICE 30 CENTS

Where the protection of your tools is concerned, you'll never make any better investment than the few cents you spend for a can or bottle of 3-in-One Oil.

This oil is specifically-blended from three oils to do three important jobs at one time. It lubricates working parts. It keeps them cleaner because it gums less than ordinary oils. And it protects all tools against rust. Your regular dealer has 3-in-One in handy cans and bottles.

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Uses One Stone 5 Years

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"I have used several different makes of stones," says Mr. Hallsthamar, "but found 'Carborundum' is the best. Each time I sharpen I use a few drops of gun oil."

Carpenters, of course, know the real value of a good oil stone in their kits.

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Please send me free your 36-page Booklet on "How to Sharpen Wood-Working Tools."

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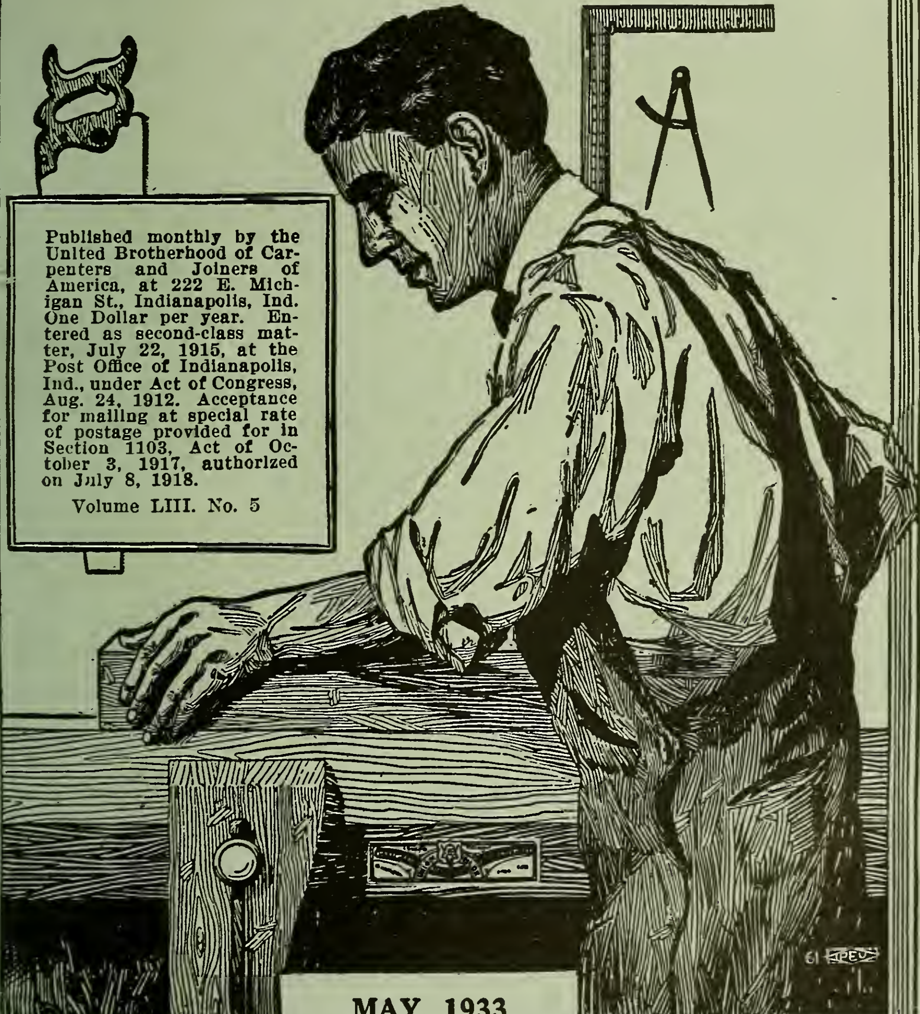
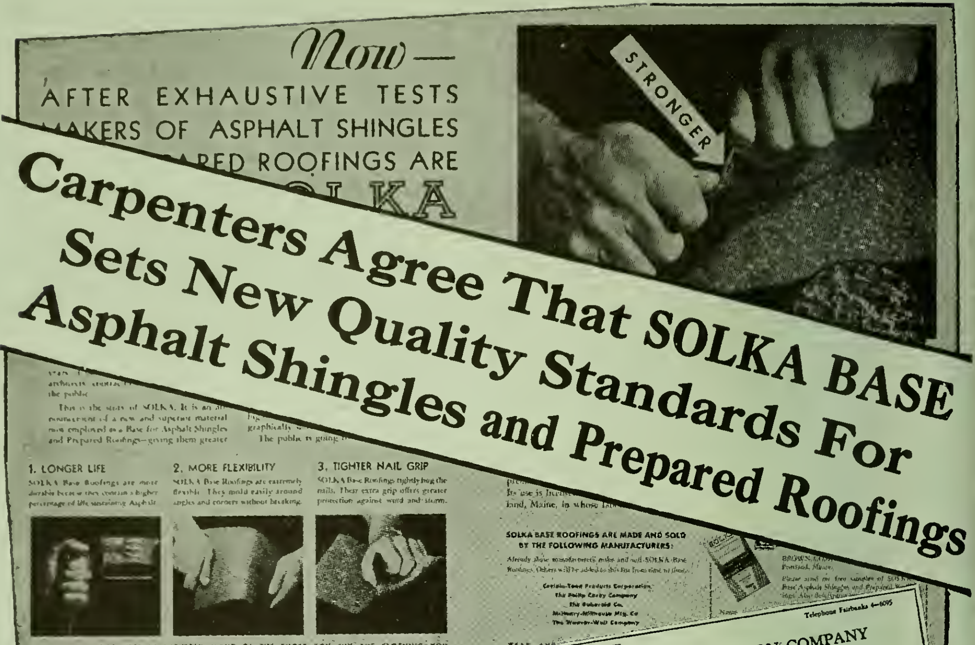
The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LIII. No. 5

MAY, 1933



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CARPENTERS have been quick to appraise the extra values found in Asphalt Shingles and Prepared Roofings made with a Solka Base.

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Because of your wide experience in the use of roofings, we want you to see for yourself how these features ease your problem of application and provide roofs of longer life and greater economy.

SOLKA BASE ROOFINGS ARE MADE AND SOLD BY THE FOLLOWING MANUFACTURERS:

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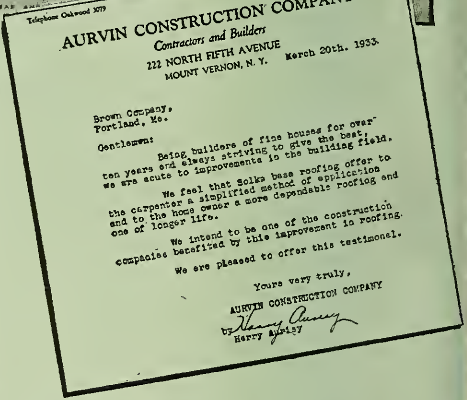

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Being builders of fine houses for over ten years and always striving to give the best, we are acute to improvements in the building field.

We feel that Solka base roofing offer to the carpenter a simplified method of application and to the home owner a more dependable roofing and one of longer life.

We intend to be one of the construction companies benefited by this improvement in roofing.

We are pleased to offer this testimonal.

Yours very truly,
AURVIN CONSTRUCTION COMPANY
by Harry Aurley
Harry Aurley

"I have been a carpenter builder for almost thirty years. I have just seen a sample of your Solka Base Roofing and it looks like good news to the carpenter. If it can do all it claims it will be an innovation in roofing that we old timers will welcome."

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We will be glad to make SOLKA Tests. Send us your free testing samples.

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LIII.—No. 5.

INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1933

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

He Did It!

"Somebody said that it couldn't be done,
But he, with a chuckle replied
That maybe it couldn't but he would be one
Who would not say so till he tried.
So he buckled right in with a bit of a grin
On his face. If he worried he hid it.
He started to sing as he tackled the thing
That could not be done, and he did it."

—Ex.

MODERN BEHAVIOR IN A GREAT NATIONAL EMERGENCY

(By William Green, President A. F. of L.)

"THE point reached in the declining trend of wages, commodity prices and material values has produced such a state of national chaos as to awaken a public feeling of grave apprehension. Paralleling this downward trend in material values is a steady decline in physical, moral and spiritual forces the effect of which cannot adequately be appraised. The losses which the nation is bound to sustain as a result of this experience will be keenly felt long after economic recovery has progressed to the point where industrial conditions may be regarded as normal.

"No one can deny that a great national emergency exists. It grew out of a three year period of distressing unemployment, wage reductions imposed upon both public and private employes, a curtailment of the mass purchasing power of the nation and an impairment of credit, faith and confidence in the financial institutions of the country. In a most tragic way this state of affairs is reflected in the destruction of large and small industrial and financial establishments and in the failure of business-men and manufacturers who were unable to secure credit and thus are eliminated from active participation in any attempted revival of business.

"Modern behavior through this historic and crucial period presents a most interesting study. The economic philosophy expounded by some economists whose advice was highly regarded and generally followed has, in many respects, increased the nation's economic difficulties and thus contributed toward the creation of the existing emergency. They consistently insisted that price declines must precede industrial, economic and financial recovery. As a result the nation has been experimenting, for more than three years, along this line only to find that conditions have grown steadily worse. At this moment, following the application of false and unsound economic policies—all of which have contributed to further economic degradation instead of promoting economic recovery—the relief agencies of the nation are taxed beyond their capacity to care for those who are in dire need and the Government is called upon, through created emergency agencies, to supply cities and states with large sums of money for relief purposes and to corporations, banks and transportation companies, as well as other private enterprises, in order to save them from utter financial destruction and complete collapse.

"Notwithstanding all the efforts which have thus far been put forth by the Government to preserve and protect our financial institutions, the breakdown came. We are now in the midst of financial chaos. Our banking institutions failed to stand the strain, to serve the nation, to meet credit and commercial needs and to render the service for which they were created, at the most crucial period reached during three or more years of unemployment."

"The behavior of much of industrial management and of the representatives of many financial institutions during all these years and months of economic dislocation has been most unwise and injurious. They launched a destructive attack upon their own consuming market through the enforcement of lower wages and reduced buying power. The buying and consuming market of the nation was forced to a lower and still lower level. Each and every time this harmful action was taken the market became more restricted. It absorbed less. It called for less and it consumed less.

"While those in control of industry may contend that lowered wages reduce costs of production they fail to consider that any alleged benefit, resulting from such lowered cost, is off-set by the further limitations placed upon the consuming market and the further reduction imposed upon the purchasing power of the people. Manufactured commodities are sold in a volume corresponding with the buying power of those who constitute the consuming market. Working people who constitute the major part of the buying market, consume in proportion to their ability to buy. When wages ascend they buy more. When wages decline they buy less. From the beginning of the downward march which led to the present low level of economic degradation buying power was ruthlessly destroyed and this was followed by a reduction in the volume of sales of manufactured commodities.

"It has been a very costly lesson. Many industrial managers are publicly admitting the mistake made stating that industry has gone too far in its market-destroying policies. They now boldly assert that there cannot be either a revival of trade or economic recovery until buying power has been restored and confidence and faith in the nation's industrial, economic and financial institutions are re-established.

"In many respects the industrial situation prevailing today is unprecedented. For that reason there can be no tested rule applied or precedent followed. Old remedies which may have proved helpful and constructive heretofore are not applicable in the present emergency. Urgent measures, suitable to an acute economic situation, must be utilized. Whatever should be done in order to provide idle workers with employment should be done even though the action taken does not conform to old methods or standard formulas applied to previous unemployment situations. The pursuit of such a policy calls for vision, the manifestation of a progressive spirit and the exercise of the keenest character of business acumen.

"The outstanding, perplexing problem of the nation is Unemployment. There can be no hope for economic recovery until this problem is solved and millions of unemployed workers have been re-employed at decent wages fully corresponding with the requirements of American life and American standards of living.

"The present situation calls for direct, immediate action. The clear call of the moment is to industrial management to make such adjustments and to initiate such policies as may be necessary to provide employment for idle people and to return them to the wage-earning class where they may exercise their maximum buying power and thus create a demand for marketable goods.

"There is involved in this suggested procedure a phase of modern behavior in a great emergency. The destructive effect of wide-spread long-continued unemployment, with attendant declining prices, is reflected in the severe strain to which the nation's social and governmental system is being subjected. Men with fixed opinions regarding the real functions of Government and its participation in the social, economic and financial affairs of the people have been compelled to subject them to revision. Ideas held by these men for years have been changed and adjustments and readjustments in point of view have been forced. All of this has been influenced by an emergency created as a result of wide-spread economic dislocation. The exigencies of the situation have forced the government to assume functions which, under our capitalistic system, were exercised by private business institutions. For instance, it is clearly evident that the Government, through loans made to the railroads, has become an interested creditor in the ownership and operation of large portions of the nation's transportation system. The government, through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, loaned the railroads $280,000,000. There are pending requests for $37,000,000 more.

"There are many people who believe these loans will never be repaid and that ultimately the railroads of the country will be Government-owned and Government-operated. They regard these loans as the initial step in Government ownership of railroads.

"From the beginning of our national existence it was assumed that each community would care for its own needy residents and their dependents. Prior to the creation of the existing emergency supplying relief to those in need was considered a local problem to be dealt with locally in each community. Relief agencies and public institutions were set up designed to meet all local demands for community relief and individual help. In the present national emergency the strain upon these local agencies was too great. At first they attempted to meet the increasing demand for help through intensified community chest drives, through the imposition of increased local taxes and through the transfer of funds from one governmental agency to another. But, as years passed and unemployment steadily increased and more people became dependent because of the loss of savings and the exhaustion of accumulated reserves, the need for relief became so imperative that it became necessary to call upon the Federal Government for assistance.

As a result national tradition was set aside, local needs became matters of national concern and appropriations of Federal funds, through loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation were made to states, cities and communities whose people were suffering from dire distress.

"One of the most tragic features of the existing national emergency is found in the break-down of our educational system in many communities. Teachers have been forced to forego the receipt of salary for services rendered, the school terms have been shortened or terminated and the facilities for carrying on educational works have been greatly curtailed. Because of increasing tax delinquencies and reduced tax collections, the public schools of the nation have been compelled to retrench and thus public education has suffered very greatly. The injury inflicted upon our social order because of the impairment of our educational system will never be completely repaired.

"The sad feature of it is that the youth of the Nation, the children in the homes, who ought to be accorded the widest opportunity to secure a public school education are the victims of this phase of the depression. Deplorable as the condition of our public schools has been and now is, the conditions would have been much worse in every community had it not been for the patriotic, heroic and unselfish attitude which the teachers have manifested and the behavior which they have shown during a most trying period in our national life.

"The impairment of community credit facilities has forced the use of substitutes for currency as a medium of exchange. It is most interesting to observe that in many places the use of scrip has been resorted to and that there has been recourse to barter and exchange of goods and commodities for labor and service. It seems inconceivable that, in a nation so rich and powerful as our own, people in order to exist upon a mere subsistence level are compelled to revert to the utilization of barter and exchange methods.

"When a complete collapse of banking facilties and banking credit took place in many cities, towns and villages the people were forced to inaugurate and adopt such methods as would enable them to continue the distribution and exchange of commodities, food products and service.

"This review of modern behavior during a great national emergency, while incomplete in many details, will serve to focus attention upon the necessity of applying remedies designed to promote economic recovery at the earliest possible date. Any study of the facts and developments which have taken place during the three years of unemployment must force the inevitable conclusion that the masses of the people have shown courage, patience and remarkable endurance under the most trying and depressing circumstances. Out of such a thought and study comes the inquiry, how long will this unemployment period be and how long can the nation continue to feed and care for more than thirty millions of dependents.

"Amid all the distressing difficulties which have beset the masses of the people on every hand, during these terrible days, Labor has presented, in all good faith and sincerity, its own plans for economic recovery and suggested remedies which it feels sure would, if applied, in a great degree overcome unemployment.

"There are many causes which have contributed toward the creation of the distressing situation through which the nation is passing. Labor understands these causes quite well. It is proper for these causes to be kept in mind when remedies are suggested. Many of the causes which are at the base of our national distress can only be corrected through legislative action and Labor will exercise all its power and influence to bring this about. Labor has offered the following remedies for alleviation of unemployment and human distress; First, the restoration of buying power through the establishment and maintenance of high wage standards. In the opinion of Labor the time has arrived when wage-cutting should end and when corporations and humane employers should boldly and courageously lead in announcing increases in wages to all employes. There must be an increase in wages and commodity prices before unemployment can be overcome. Second, in order to take up the slack of unemployment and to deal constructively with the problem of mechanized industry, the five day work week and the six hour work day should be generally and universally applied. Third, the creation of credit facilities so that both small and large employers of labor may finance production. If credit were made available and more elastic and flexible there are many employers who would venture into the field of production and thus work opportunities for many of the unemployed would be created.

"These economic remedies which can be quickly and voluntarily applied should be supplemented by the following legislative remedies: a modification of restrictive anti-trust legislation containing protective provisions for safe-guarding the public against exploitation and embodying within it the declared public policy of the United States toward Labor, labor organizations and industry; child labor legislation which would eliminate the employment of children and which would serve to protect child life. A revision of banking laws and of the Federal Reserve Act so as to provide a greater degree of safety to depositors, a flexible currency plan which would adequately meet business and industrial needs, and constructive governmental control of credit facilities so as to prevent, so far as possible, an orgy of speculation such as occurred in 1929. It is the collective opinion of Labor that additional legislation providing for the enactment of social justice measures should be acted upon by the legislative bodies of the nation at the earliest possible date.

"If we have learned any one lesson out of the distressing unemployment situation which has so greatly impoverished the nation, it is that constructive social justice measures must be enacted by the law-making bodies of the nation.

"It would be a fatal mistake for the business and professional interests of the nation to assume that Labor will continue to exercise disciplinary control and self-restraint if they are forced to suffer indescribable impoverishment and unspeakable distress indefinitely.

"For more than three years they have exhibited a courage and loyalty which has challenged national and community admiration. At the present moment they are impatient. They are the real victims of unemployment and economic distress. They are firmly convinced that industrial management and those who actually control the financial and industrial affairs of the nation have refused to accept the remedies which Labor proposed and have failed to deal with a great emergency in a constructive and practical way. If reason is to influence the action of those who possess the power to determine whether unemployment shall continue or be overcome it must be clearly evident that adjustments in the number of days worked per week and the number of hours worked per day must be made in order to provide work opportunities for those who are idle. If we must choose between the maintenance of a permanent army of unemployed and the shorter workday and shorter workweek, wisdom and common sense demand the acceptance and application of the shorter worday and the shorter workweek, immediately.

"The scope, magnitude and productive capacity of industry is interwoven with an American standard of living which has been fostered and built up under our American form of government. American Labor, therefore, in fighting for the acceptance of its high wage philosophy and high wage standards is fighting as well for the preservation and expansion of industry and commerce.

"If the enlarged facilities of industrial production and distribution created and constructed during the days when industry reached peak production are again to be utilized the power to buy must be restored to the masses of the people. Only the imaginative and constructive skill of a courageous and progressive industrial and financial management can bring about the realization of such a praiseworthy objective."

"There are evidences on every hand that we have reached a national crisis and that, for the moment, it is difficult to see or understand what will be the outcome. The faith of all the people is being subjected to a very severe test. In the midst of our trying and tragic experiences our duty is plain. We must exercise self-control. We must discipline ourselves. We must be calm in the face of a great emergency and we must face our responsibilities bravely and with unfailing courage.

"Naturally the people look to the President, the Chief Executive of the nation, for leadership and constructive action. In order to strengthen his purpose, to originate policies, to execute them and to chart a course designated to promote economic recovery, all classes of people must co-operate and must rally to the support of the President. Figuratively speaking, we are making war upon the forces which have caused financial collapse and economic chaos and in order to win for ourselves and posterity we must unite wholeheartedly and in a common purpose in support of the President of the United States."

RECOMMENDATIONS OF LABOR FOR IMMEDIATE RELIEF

AT the request of President Roosevelt, Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins called a conference of the officers of the American Federation of Labor and other labor leaders, in Washington, D. C., March 31, to consider unemployment relief measures and permanent improvements of industrial standards, at which time the following recommendations were submitted by the representatives of the American Federation of Labor and Railroad Brotherhoods:

Unemployment and Unemployment Relief

The problem of Unemployment and Unemployment Relief should be approached from two distinct and definite points.

1. Congress should make an appropriation of an amount of money sufficient to meet the urgent relief needs caused by continued unemployment.

Hunger and distress have become so wide-spread and have increased to the point where we believe that no less than one billion dollars should be appropriated for relief purposes and that said amount should be made available to the states and local communities at the earliest possible date.

Feeding of hungry, distressed men, women and children constitutes an emergency as great as the financial situation.

2. A huge public works program should be launched and inaugurated as quickly as possible. Public building construction, road construction, the elimination of grade crossings, flood control, reforestation, soil erosion, reclamation and other governmental projects designed to supply work for those who are unemployed.

This public works program should be supplemented by the encouragement of self-liquidating projects, such as slum clearances, housing and the building of tunnels and bridges and all other self-liquidating projects which are practical and feasible.

Shorter Hours As A Means of Further Employment

The American Federation of Labor urges the application of the six-hour day and five-day week in both public and private employment as a practical and constructive remedy for unemployment. This economic reform is made necessary because of technical changes, the mechanization of industry and the substitution of power for hand labor. In our judgment it will be impossible to definitely and adequately overcome the evil of unemployment until we institute and apply the five-day week and the six-hour day to all character of employment, both public and private. It is, of course, not the purpose of Union Labor, in advocating the shorter workday and workweek to provide thereby a means of reducing the daily or weekly compensation of the wage earner.

We are convinced that the observance of one day of rest in seven, no longer meets economic and social requirements.

The shorter workday and shorter workweek, can, we believe, be brought about by direct negotiations between organized workers and employers or through the enactment of federal legislation. Federal legislation could be supplemented and aided through the encouragement and development of voluntary joint agreements between employers and organized employes. We urge the speedy enactment of the Black-Connery six-hour five-day work week bill. With specific reference to the transportation industry we favor the application of the principle of the six-hour day in the manner appropriate to the conditions of that industry.

It is obviously impossible to overcome unemployment without restoring to the masses of the people a buying power corresponding with the facilities of industrial production. Buying power can only be established through an increase in wages. Unemployment, poverty and human distress are directly traceable to a lack of buying power brought about through continued reductions in wages. The price level must be raised and wages must be increased before we can create work opportunities for the millions of working men and women who are now idle. This result can be brought about through the enactment of minimum wage legislation for women and minors, through an increase in wages, and through the development of a wage standard commensurate with the requirements of American citizenship.

Unemployment insurance offers a partial remedy for the suffering and distress caused by unemployment. Special efforts should be made to secure the enactment of adequate, practical unemployment insurance legislation both by the federal government and by the different state legislatures.

The home mortgage problem of wage earners and unemployed workers should be dealt with immediately, constructively and in a practical way. Mortgages should be amortized and the rates of interest should be reduced. All assistance possible should be extended to home owners, foreclosures of mortgages should be prevented and the time in which these mortgages should be paid should be extended, the extension to correspond with the opportunities of the home owner to meet his financial obligation.

As further practical remedies for unemployment we favor the enactment of the Child Labor Amendment to the Constitution of the United States. We suggest that the President of the United States call upon the Governors of the different states to recommend to state legislatures the adoption of the Child Labor amendment to the Constitution of the United States at the earliest possible date.

We further urge that the Immigration Laws be impartially and rigidly enforced. We believe that the federal government should supply such funds as may be necessary to prevent the illegal entry of aliens and to enforce the immigration statutes and thus protect American labor in this way so far as it is possible to do so.

We recommend the development of national economic planning, directly aimed at the raising of standards of living. We hold that this is a matter of social importance and because of its social importance the government should directly interest itself in the development of higher standards of living.

We hold further that workers' security is necessary and should be fostered by the federal government in order to promote social satisfaction, industrial tranquility and industrial efficiency.

We further recommend that the federal government set an example to other employers by providing reserves out of which a dismissal wage should be paid to those dropped from the service.

We recommend that a federal agency be created for the express purpose of collecting and collating data as to man hours of work available, as to wage-earners income and provide standards for determining economic policies.

We believe that the lessons of the recent past have taught all classes of people the necessity of the government exercising a wider, more definite and direct control over banking and banking facilities. We hold that credit facilties for legitimate business should be made more flexible and available. Through such action industry will be stimulated and the risks of industrial activities will be greatly minimized.

The collapse of our public schools throughout the country is one of the most alarming manifestations of the depression. Thousands of schools have already closed for the year; major curtailments have occurred in school work in thirty states. In a number of places schools are being kept open by unpaid teachers or by tuition fees. During this emergency when due to tax delinquencies states and municipalities cannot meet their vitally essential programs, the credit of the United States should be extended to the states and municipalities to enable them to maintain their public schools, as that credit is now extended to private industry.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

A LEGAL DECISION

(By J. O. Carson)

AGAIN the courts of the country find that the laws of the United Brotherhood are a solemn contract of members made with each other and that when a member subscribes to that contract he is bound by its provisions the same as the balance of the members.

In the Court of Common Pleas, state of Ohio, at Cincinnati recently a member by the name of Harry B. Mace sued the District Council and officers on the ground that he had been deprived of a legal contract he entered into with a firm by the name of the Merritt Construction Company because that firm had removed him from the work at the instigation of the Business Agent. After a protracted hearing before Judge Darby of the Common Pleas Court and after briefs were filed by our attorney in the premises, the Honorable John W. Cowell, the court in rendering his decision said, "The plaintiff claims that he had a contract to work for the Merritt Construction Company and that he was at work under that contract or agreement of employment and that he was interefered with and prevented from continuing in that employment by the acts of the defendant."

In fact, we feel that the decision is so important that we herewith publish it in full.

STATE OF OHIO, COUNTY OF HAMILTON, COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Harry B. Mace,
Plaintiff,

vs.

Hamilton County, Ohio, Kenton and Campbell Counties, Kentucky, Carpenters District Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, William Woods, Arthur M. Williams, Ellis McCoy, William J. Reinke, William B. Hall and Walter Johnson,
Defendants.

No. A-29466

DECISION ON MOTION FOR INSTRUCTED VERDICT ON BEHALF OF DEFENDANTS

Paul O'Brien, Attorney for Plaintiff

John W. Cowell, Attorney for Defendants.

Darby, J.

At the conclusion of all the testimony and introduction of evidence, a motion was made by the defendants for a verdict in their favor.

In this case the plaintiff claims that he was deprived of a right to work under what he says was a contract of employment with the Merritt Construction Company, by the wrongful acts of the defendants.

The right to contract is one of the most sacred rights which a man has, and is recognized by the law as such, and is one which, so long as the purposes of the contract are legal, and not against public policy, the law does not seek to control or to interfere with.

The Federal Constitution provides that no state may pass a law impairing the obligation of contract, and it would be equally true that no organization of a benevolent character—or to make it more specific, no union of workmen could make a valid law which would impair the obligation of contract or deprive one of his right to contract.

The plaintiff claims that he had a contract to work for the Merritt Construction Company, and that he was at work under that contract or agreement of employment, and that he was interfered with and prevented from continuing in the employment, by the acts of the defendants. But preceding that contract, if such existed, the plaintiff, Mr. Mace, had become a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. By becoming a member of that organization, he was bound by its Constitution and the laws of the union. As has been stated by many courts dealing with this question, the Constitution and the laws of the Union become in the nature of a contract between the organization, its subsidiary organizations, and individual members of the Union.

So that the plaintiff, while he had as he claims a contract to work for the Merritt Construction Company, he also at the time had a contract with the Union, and that contract with the Union required that he should conform to the laws of the Union and obey the Constitution.

It has been claimed in this case that cases at law for recovery of money or damages are different from cases in equity, so far as they relate to a situation such as exists here. That is not the law of the state of Ohio, but the law of the state of Ohio is that where a member of Union seeks to recover for some grievance which occurred within the Union, he is bound by the laws of the Union in the case.

The Supreme Court of Ohio, in the case of **Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company vs. Stankard**, 56 O. S., 230, recognized the principle that in a case of this kind, before the claimant could pursue the defendants in a Court of Law, that the remedies provided by the rules and regulations of the organization must be resorted to, and the Supreme Court in that case used this very significant language—"This is for the benefit of both parties and is reasonable." That same principle is also embodied in another action at law, in the case of **Meyers et al v. Jenkins, Admr.**, 63 O. S., 101, in which the Supreme Court says:

> "Where a member of such order claims to be entitled to certain benefits, he must seek his remedy in the first instance in the lodge and tribunals of the order."

Other cases to which attention will be called in a few moments, dealing with equity cases where one is deprived of his right to be a member, hold similarly to the holdings of the Supreme Court of Ohio, and that is that where the Constitution of an organization requires that members must exhaust their remedies within the Union before resorting to the civil courts, that that provision will be enforced.

The Constitution of this Brotherhood contains this provision relative to the matter of charges and trials:

> "A member must exhaust his resources allowed by the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood before taking his case to the civil courts."

That is a part of the Constitution of this organization, and it is clear in its language, and it is a part of the contract entered into by the plaintiff when he joined this organization, and it was binding upon him as a member, and before he would have a right to maintain this action he must have exhausted or attempted to exhaust his remedies within the Constitution of the organization.

The Constitution provides that—

> "A member who has a grievance, or who has had an injustice done him in any way, or any local union state, district or provincial council having any grievance, may appeal to the general president for redress, subject to a further appeal to the General Executive Board, and a final appeal to the General Convention, except violations of trade rules, but in no case shall an appeal act as a stay of proceedings except as provided in the Constitution and Laws of the United Brotherhood."

There are provisions here that where there is a charge against a member, he must be tried, and in case of conviction he may be penalized. The Constitution further provides that—

> "In case a fine is imposed by the local union or District Council and appeal taken, said fine shall be held by the body assessing same until said appeal is finally and completely decided."

And then this language, which is of the very greatest significance in this matter:

> "No appeal can be entertained by the general president where any sum of money in excess of fifty dollars is involved, unless the appellant has first paid to the Local Union or District Council fifty dollars on account, to be held until the appeal is decided by the general president, and if said appeal is decided against the appellant he shall pay the full amount imposed before taking a further appeal. In all cases where the fine is fifty dollars or less, the member fined shall pay the full amount to the Local Union or District Council imposing the same."

Here is a provision which makes it necessary that the one who is penalized by a fine of less than fifty dollars shall pay the fine and that it shall be held by the body imposing it, in this case the District Council, until the appeal is finally and completely decided, and then this language, that—"No appeal can be entertained by the general president unless the money is paid." That is a restriction upon his right to act, and they say that he shall not act unless these necessary things are done.

The Constitution, and we must always keep in mind that this Constitution and the laws of this organization are a part of a contract entered into by this plaintiff, provides:

> "Any member or subordinate body of the United Brotherhood desiring to take an appeal shall have such appeal made in duplicate. One copy shall be forwarded to the general president and the other copy served on the member or subordinate body against whom the complaint is made, within thirty days after the date of the action or grievance complained of. If any appeal is taken from the decision rendered, notification of said appeal must be sent to the general president within thirty days after the date of the decision made."

It is claimed by the plaintiff that he filed affidavits as he called them, made an appeal, filed affidavits with the general president; the letter has been offered in evidence from the general president, dated some time late in August, in which he refers to having received a complaint, but does not designate or characterize that complaint as an appeal in any sense of the word. There was a complaint, and the plaintiff has undertaken to say what was in the complaint; but this Constitution requires more than the mere filing of an appeal, if an appeal were filed, with the general president. It requires, and it is all contained in the same clause stating just what shall be done. It does not say what may be done, or what the party complaining has a right to do, but it says what shall be done, and the language is "Any member or subordinate body of the United Brotherhood desiring to take an appeal shall have such an appeal made in duplicate. One copy shall be forwarded to the general president and the other copy served on the member or subordinate body against whom complaint is made, within thirty days after the date of the action or grievance complained of."

The plaintiff in the case says very clearly and distinctly that he did not file any duplicate or copy of his appeal with the District Council, which under this provision of the Constitution he was required to do, and the fact subsequently, upon appeal coming to the District Council, there was an application for the remission of the fine, is rather conclusive of the fact that the fine was not paid in accordance with the Constitution.

There is nothing technical about a matter of this kind—it is simply the carrying out of the provisions of the Constitution which for the purposes of the case was the law of the case, and we are not without very distinct authority in Ohio relating to this general subject.

Under the Revised Statutes, Section 5227, relating to the subject of appeal to the Circuit Court, the legislature provided as follows.

> "A party desiring to appeal his case to the Circuit Court shall, within three days after the judgment or order is entered, file with the clerk of the Common Pleas Court, written notice of such intention, and within thirty days after the entering of said judgment or order give an undertaking with sufficient security."

The Courts of Ohio have held that that statute on appeal means what it says. The Courts cannot change that statute any more than I can change this Constitution. The statute is laid down for the guidance of the people of the state of Ohio. It is the law regulating them. The provisions of the Constitution of the Brotherhood are the laws laid down for the regulation of the members of that organization, and they are presumed to know them, and they are binding upon them.

The Courts of this state in a number of cases have held that where there is a requirement by statute that the notice of appeal must be filed within three days, and if that notice is not filed within three days after the judgment, though the bond is given, and though an appeal be filed in the upper court, the appeal must be dismissed because the law has not been complied with.

I say, it is not a matter which is within my power to alter. It is a matter of contract and in disposing of a legal question such as this, the Court can consider nothing but the law involved.

The Supreme Court in a fairly recent case, **Layer v. Schaber** in the 57 Ohio State, dealing with that subject uses this language:

> "The notice of appeal must (not may but must) be entered on the records within three days after the judgment or order is entered on the journal."

Bank v. Bouscher, 15 C. C., 114 hold that—

> "A party desiring to appeal his case to the Circuit Court must, within three days after the judgment or order is entered, enter on the records notice of such intention, and an omission to do so cannot be cured by a nunc pro tunc order."

On p. 116:

> "The statute does not provide that notice shall be given to the Court or to the opposite party, but **requires** notice of the intention to appeal to be entered on the record within three days after the judgment."

The Court goes on to say:

> "The judge's docket is no part of the records of the Court, and notice of appeal entered upon such docket is not sufficient."

There are numerous other cases simply referred to, such as **Mathers v. Bull**, 18 C. C., 196, in which our own Circuit Court (and these are all Hamilton County Circuit Court decisions), held that

> "Unless the transcript of the record shows that due notice of intention to appeal was given, a motion to dismiss the appeal must be granted notwithstanding bond for appeal was executed."

With reference to the duty of the plaintiff in this case to pursue his remedies, the Courts of the country have held substantially as I have stated with reference to the necessity of following out the provisions of the Constitution, and here is a case in Massachusetts, **Clark v. Morgan**, 171 N. E., 278, where it was held in the syllabus:

> "Member of labor union seeking to protect his rights was required to first exhaust remedies given by organization before seeking relief in courts."

On page 280 is found this very broad language relatable to the subject:

> "But even if the District Council could not act, or if the offense was not one for which the plaintiff could be barred from working in the Bos-

> ton district, as a member of the union seeking to protect his rights as such, he should first exhaust the remedies given him by the organization before seeking relief in the courts. Section 55 of the Brotherhood Constitution provides for this, and by section 56, 'A member who has a grievance or who has had an injustice done him in any way *** may appeal to the General President for redress, subject to a further appeal to the General Executive Board' and a final appeal to the general convention."

That is the same constitution we are dealing with in this case.

> "The plaintiff made no appeal from the decision of the district council and did not make use of the remedies given him by the organization. If, as he contends, he could not be barred from working in the Boston district or the Boston council could not try him for the offense charged, he had a grievance and an injustice was done him, and he should have proceeded under the rules of the organization and made use of the remedies thereby provided before seeking relief in the courts."

A number of cases are referred to. In **Hickey v. Baine**, 195 Mass.

> "If the action of the Board was wrong, whether because they had no jurisdiction of the question or because they took an erroneous view of either the law or the facts, there was a further remedy open to the petitioners under the constitution by appeal. This language is applicable here. If the Boston district had no jurisdiction to try the plaintiff or to bar him from its territory, or if for any reason he was deprived of his rights as a member by the action of the council, he had a remedy open to him under the laws of the organization."

To the same effect is the case of **Snay v. Lovely**, 176 N. E., 791, where the rule is laid down by the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts:

> "Member of labor union must exhaust remedies within organization before seeking relief in courts for any wrong, unless resort to remedies would be illusory or vain."
>
> "Failure of labor union member to avail himself of remedy within organization prevented interposition of court of equity."

"It is always my desire and disposition to have all cases passed upon by a jury, but the Supreme Court has put upon me the duty, my oath puts upon me the duty in a case where the law would require a verdict, and failure to do it in a case where it should be done would be an abuse of discretion and would be reversible error.

"It is my judgment therefore, that the plaintiff in the case did not comply with the Constitution and Laws of the Union to protect his rights within the Union, that he failed to do the necessary and essential things required of him to be done, and therefore that he may not maintain this action.

"The jury is therefore instructed to retire and sign a verdict in favor of the defendants."

Some Figures on Illiteracy

The National Committee on Illiteracy, which recently dissolved for lack of funds, reports that the proportion of illiterates in the United States has declined in the last ten years; but that even now, nearly 4,500,000 persons ten years or more of age, cannot read and write. This is well over 4 per cent of that part of our population.

By contrast, Denmark, with 3,518,000 inhabitants, had 672 illiterate persons of school age or over at the last census. These persons had not been neglected—except by nature. They were imbeciles, who couldn't learn. Finland has not been quite so successful as Denmark in her school system—but considering the century of Russian despotism which ended only with the World War, it seems almost a miracle that the census of 1920 found only 1 per cent of the population over 15 years unable to read and write.

Norway, Sweden and Germany likewise have practically banished illiteracy. America can only "report progress," and that rather vaguely.

The next step in abolishing illiteracy is to abolish child labor.

STEEL HOUSE MAKERS KILL FABLED GOOSE

WHEN American workers have steady employment they can, and will, buy homes. The man who is unemployed, or whose employment is intermittent, or likely to be subject to the present-day hazards of lay-off, short-time, and wage cuts, cannot be considered a good credit risk by any person or corporation seeking to sell houses, no matter how cheaply these houses are built (or manufactured) and sold.

The credit man is the final judge of the would-be purchaser's financial stability. Very few purchasers of housing are able to pay cash for what is to them the major investment of a lifetime. In the joyous days before the crash even the hard-boiled credit man occasionally was touched with the national hysteria. His errors of optimism were rewarded with depression foreclosures. The credit man today is determined not to make the same mistakes. Many persons who would like to buy homes, who can qualify as to the down payment and other requisites, are turned down because the credit man cannot be convinced that their ability to keep up the monthly payments will be continuous through the period covered by the mortgage.

Corporations which are now seeking distributors for mass-production, fabricated houses should have asked the advice of a cold-eyed council of credit men before they proceeded so far with their highly-colored scheme. Instead of making efforts to provide more employment, in a country that suffers heavily from technological unemployment, they propose to cut off employment at the root for a large group of skilled tradesmen, whose work, though intermittent, is usually well paid.

Job-assassination for an important group of American workers, by transferring the job from the site to the factory where it can be done by machines with a few low-paid operators; transferring the money paid for skilled work of hand and tool, to the pockets of salesmen, promotors and corporation executives—this is the program of industrialized building which is intended to sell houses to wage earners!

The credit man, if he had been consulted, would have said "It won't work."

The market is there. Millions of people are living in crowded, inconvenient, ramshackle, makeshift quarters. From the unemployed carpenter who lives in a shack to the young couple who had to go home and move in with the old folks, these homeless persons would hail with a hosannah of gladness the day that made it possible for them to move to decent, modern, spacious housing of their own.

The building facilities are there. It is possible to produce better values in present day, substantial building than anything we have seen cited in factory-fabricated models. Thousands of building tradesmen are eager to sharpen tools to return to work. Material men are crying for orders, prices are lower than in decades.

What is lacking is the ability to purchase. The automobile industry, to cite the greatest example of mass production, gives steady work to only a few. Most of its workers are able to find only intermittent employment, subject to lay-offs of long duration. Many of them have been totally displaced by machines. General unemployment has hit the automobile industry very hard. Cars cannot be sold to wage earners who do not earn wages. The cars are there, or could be produced very quickly; the corporations and their salesmen are eager to sell; plenty of potential customers would like new cars. But the hard-headed credit man stands between the supply and the demand.

Before the customer can buy an automobile, or a house, or any lesser merchandise, he must have either the cash in hand, or proof of his ability to pay, either in a short time or in installments covering a longer period.

Promotors of mass-production housing, who seek to wreck the earning power of skilled building tradesmen, either do not understand that they would wreck a large section of the market for all kinds of goods, including houses—or they don't care. They are blinded by greed.

Unemployment of wage earners has forced so many to default on their payments on homes that the market is flooded with foreclosure houses, for sale for whatever they will bring. Financing companies have taken staggering losses.

In some cases they have allowed defaulting home owners to remain in their homes, because they realized the houses could not be sold and wished to avoid maintenance charges to keep an unused house from deterioration. Steady incomes would have made it possible for a very large proportion of these wage earners to keep up payments on the homes in which they had invested their savings.

The credit man really acts as a protector to the customer. He can tell the buyer what proportion of his earnings can safely be paid for housing, and from his study of the buyer's earning power, obligations, and other financial background, can form an estimate of his ability to complete the payments. A foreclosure is much more disastrous to the buyer than it is to the mortgage company and it is the credit man's earnest aim to reduce foreclosures to a minimum.

Unfortunately, the credit man deals with individual transactions. He is not empowered to remake the economic system, nor may he generally criticise financing systems, some of which are a decided detriment to residential building and home buying.

A good deal of water will have to be pumped out of the financing before home building can proceed on an even keel. The second and third mortgage situation is particularly bad. This financing is usually not handled by the same company that grants the first mortgage. Second and third mortgages are not considered good risks. Excessive fees and bonuses are extracted from the home buyer for second and third mortgage money. Interest rates are charged that would make Shylock turn green with envy. The mortgage sharks are taking their pound of flesh not only from the home buyer but from the building industry, for their charges represent money that might otherwise go into actual construction, making a better house and a better investment.

It is generally true that in the case of a foreclosure and forced sale the proceeds will be sufficient to satisfy the first mortgage, representing a maximum of 60 per cent of the value of the house. If more than this is realized on the sale, the balance goes to the second mortgage holder. The third mortgage holder, if there is one, has a very slim chance indeed of realizing anything for his loan. But the home buyer, who has some equity in the deal, sometimes a substantial one, is not only out in the cold, but any other possessions he may have or any future earnings may be levied upon by means of a deficiency judgment granted by court to satisfy any unpaid balance of mortgages. His investment has no protection except his continued earning power and ability to make payments.

How can the home owner spare himself excessive financing charges which represent nothing except the use of money?

If he has sufficient money to put into the deal, 40 or 50 per cent, which may be represented by land, material, and his own ability to perform part of the work of building, he can finance the rest by means of a first mortgage, either a first trust, on which he can sail along, paying only interest with curtailments usually not insisted upon; or an amortizing first trust, with monthly payments representing principal and interest, which will pay off the mortgage in from ten to fifteen years.

It is said that the best financing agency is the building and loan society, which usually furnishes money on an amortizing first trust. Premium charges and interest manipulation sometimes make the cost of such a mortgage actually total more than the ostensible 6 per cent, but the home buyer has the advantage of knowing in advance just exactly how much his monthly payment is going to be and from his previous experience, knows whether he can handle it or not. But many wage earners, while they have the burden of paying rent, cannot save the money they will need to buy a home with only 50 or 60 per cent financing.

To make home buying easier to the wage earner, either the first mortgage must be extended to finance a larger percentage of the purchase, or a source of low cost second mortgage money must be found. Some suggestions have been made that the Federal Home Loan Bank might serve such a purpose.

First mortgage loans with the market flooded with foreclosure sales, are no longer the gilt-edged investment they once were believed. In these times, frequently the sale will not bring enough to satisfy the first mortgage. To protect their own interest, banks, insurance companies, and other conservative investment houses must act to protect home owners. To make first mortgage notes as "safe" as they would wish them to be, they must squeeze out the shark who with his bonus charges and high interest grabbing is putting such an excessive load on the home buyer as to endanger the whole mortgage structure.

It is up to the investment houses that specialize in first mortgage loans to lead the way to common-sense financing. Second mortgage money, it is explained, is high priced because of the risks. Many of the risks arise because the home-buyer is constantly being squeezed to pay for this high priced money.

Loaning on a first mortgage a larger proportion of the money needed to build or buy the house would help. If the purchaser could avoid high interest charges, and handle the whole deal on one mortgage, it would make the investment much safer, both for him and for the financing company.

Honest dealing with the borrower is a crying necessity. A building and loan company, smug and reputable, which levies a large "service charge" on the final payment of the construction loan; and which charges the borrower 6 per cent interest on the whole amount of his loan through the dozen years he may be paying on principal and interest, while crediting him with 4 per cent interest on his mounting balance of the principal of the note, is not dealing honestly when it assures the prospective borrower he will pay only 6 per cent interest. There are many similar financial tricks and concealed charges which the borrower is not supposed to see—and if he does see, what can he do about it?

For their own safety, our big investment houses, banks, insurance companies which specialize on first mortgage loans, have got to do something about it. They have got to reform the home financing system.

THE MACHINE

(By H. H. Siegele)

IN that idealized history of the Bible, which is found in the very beginning of the book, we find this phrase:

"In the sweat of thy face shalt thou eat bread."

These words were addressed to man; and man being a sort of a rebellious creature, immediately started to rebel. "In the sweat of thy face," that meant work; and man didn't like to work, nor did he want to work. But there was no way out of it; he was beginning to become civilized, and civilization cannot exist without work. So by sheer necessity, man worked, but always in connection with his work he schemed and planned on ways and means whereby he could get out of working. Little by little he managed to improve the implements with which he worked, and with which he soon learned that he could eliminate more or less of his work. Then he discovered that if he could induce or force other men to use the implements for him, he could almost get out of doing work altogether. This scheme worked so well that men were divided into two classes; namely, masters and slaves. The masters had succeeded in getting out of working, as it were, but the slaves who were doing the work, that is some of them, continued to scheme and plan and wonder how they could lighten their daily burden. Generation after generation passed; century after century slipped away, but the progress of necessity was slow. Sometimes it seemed as if there were no progress at all. Nations rose and fell—great battles were fought, but when the smoke had cleared away, there were still just two classes: Those who managed to have others do their work for them, and those who found themselves in the class that had to work . . . But in the course of time a child was born, a male child, and his parents called him Jimmie. Jimmie, while still a child; maybe before he could talk, discovered the steam engine by observing the workings of steam in his mother's tea kettle. That is the story of Jimmie, idealized by popular mythology, but it is not true according to facts. The discovery of the steam engine was not a product of child labor. The facts are, that Jimmie was James Watt, and he, at the age of twenty-eight, didn't invent, but improved the steam engine, after having been called upon to repair a model of a Newcomen engine.

He took out his first patent in 1769, but not until 1776 had he succeeded in perfecting his engine to the extent that it would make fourteen strokes per minute. This event marked the beginning of the industrial revolution. Slowly, but surely, steam-power was taking the place of man power. For about a hundred years, England was the chief benefactor. It was in England, too, where working men first discovered that the steam engine coupled with other machines was taking away their jobs. Working men became extremely bitter against machinery; however, the machine could not be wiped out. The workers still remained essentially craftsmen; instead of hand tools they used power tools, and with them they were able to turn out more work, and in many instances, work of better quality. Discovering this, the workers who had jobs, soon became reconciled to the machine. Those who were thrown out of work, remained bitter, and perforce, became reconciled, in a way, to their fates.

By and by came the beginning of mass production, which changed the working man's status altogether. He was no longer a craftsmen, although he may have thought himself one. Mass production made him a flesh-and-blood part of a machine. He, like any other part of a machine, did only one thing, and he did that repeatedly. Day in and day out, year in and year out, if his job lasted, he did his part and nothing else. If he were working in a packing plant, his part could have been that of taking an empty tin can from one place, and placing it in just a certain way in another place; and repeat, and repeat . . . . Each time, though, the machine would do its part, and the tin can would pass on to the next man. If, perchance, he were working in an automobile factory, his part would probably be feeding pieces of steel into a machine, and he would do it continuously. Perhaps each piece of steel had been in the hands of several men before it reached him, each doing his part on it; and after it left him, it would probably go through the hands of several men. In the same way every part of an automobile would go from a piece of material to a completed part of an automobile. Then it would be conveyed to the assembling line, where automobile after automobile passes along and man after man does his little part on each, until at the end, it goes out a completely assembled machine. All these men need to know, is how to do their respective parts; they don't even need to know why they do them; and should you ask one why, he no doubt would answer, "Because I get paid for it." This process of assembling, in mass production, is known as continuous flow production.

The advent of mass production increased the average efficiency of the workers, to such an extent that fewer men were needed in order to accomplish as great or even greater results than before. Again the working men were bitter against the machine, but as time passed on, those who had jobs became reconciled to the new order, and those who were thrown out of work, remained bitter against the machine, and, because there wasn't anything else to do, became reconciled to their fates. . . .From the very beginning of mass production up to the present time, the machine has been steadily improved and perfected, and with every improvement came the elimination of more workers, and consequently we have experienced, and are still experiencing, the greatest unemployment situation in the history of the world. Welfare workers, statesman and expert economists, have been and still are trying to work out a solution to the unemployment problem; but the problem will not be solved until employment will be stabilized,—not by creating more work, but by shortening the hours of the workers, to such an extent that every able-bodied man who is willing to earn a decent living for himself and his dependents, can do so without throwing some other worker out of employment. There is no other solution to the problem. With the increased efficiency that the machine has made possible, it is foolish to attempt to create work for all at even an eight-hour day and a six-day week. Any solution with the competitive element in it, is bound to fail. Each man must have a fair and equal chance with every other man, to earn a decent living, so that if he starves, he must starve deliberately and of his own free will and accord.

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Give your officers, Local and International, your support and confidence. Help win this most stubborn battle to protect and insure the benefits of your organization. It's time to take the offensive. Bring in a new member.

PRESIDENT OF U. S. CHAMBER OF COMMERCE ADVOCATES HIGHER WAGES

H. L. HARRIMAN, President United States Chamber of Commerce, a large Massachusetts banker and chairman of the New England Power Association, spoke his mind rather plainly in an address to the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce.

He suggested ways to end the depression as well as to prevent future breakdowns. He asserted that one explanation of depressions is that "wages lag behind profits in prosperous periods," and that the only way to lift the present panic is to increase the ability of the masses to buy and consume industry's products.

Mr. Harriman's address was one of the most sweeping endorsements of organized labor's theory of high wages as a maker of prosperity ever heard in St. Louis from a big business leader.

He said the easy philosophy to follow is "to treat the business cycle as the ancients treated plague and famine and flood, as inevitable catastrophies that cannot be avoided and from which the country will always emerge more triumphant than before.'"

"But we have learned in the last hundred years," he added, "that smallpox and the black death and yellow fever are not unavoidable disasters. We have learned to dike our rivers and to irrigate our lands, and I believe that the same research and study applied to economic disasters may avert or assuage them as we have the plagues of old."

Harriman frankly stated his view that inequitable distribution of the products of labor was an important cause in the abnormal swings up and down in employment and in business activity.

"Many of our most thoughtful economists," he said, "are coming to the conclusion that the basic reason for successive periods of active and depressed business is the fact that during prosperous periods wages lag behind profits, and those who receive profits spend too little of them on consumable goods and too much in the development of new factories and other instruments of production. The result is an insufficient market to use the increased supply of new goods which the new factories are able to produce.

"Through the lifting of mists of the depression this fact is appearing as of paramount importance, namely, that we erred, not on the side of making too much, but on the side of distributing too little of the products of labor to the ultimate consumer. We have preached too insistently the gospel of production and heeded too little the gospel of consumption.

"We have diverted too much of the vitalizing stream of national income to the development of ever-increasing plant capacity and momentarily let our purchasing capacity languish. Power to increase the production of goods must be accompanied by an actual increase in consumers' ability to buy, else business stagnation and low prices prevail, and unemployment is inevitable.

"In fact we are discovering that if Dives is to remain rich, Lazarus must not remain poor."

He reviewed the divergent progress of productive capacity and real wages, resulting in unemployment and the lag of purchasing power. In the first 20 years of the twentieth century productivity in manufacturing industries had increased 26 per cent and real wages only 4 per cent; in the last decade productive capacity was up 54 per cent and real wages only 35 per cent; for the 30-year period the increase in productive capacity was 80 per cent and real wages rose only 40 per cent.

Speaking of the prosperous years from 1921 to 1929, he said: "Yet the shadow of want hung over the land even in those days of plenty because of a gradual increase in the number of men displaced by the machine and a failure of the consuming power of the world to keep up with the world's ability to produce goods.

"Even in the days of prosperity," he said, "the average family income in the United States was less than $2,500; today it is less than $2,000. Yet I doubt if anybody would say that a family with an income of $5,000 was unduly prosperous or in danger of becoming effete because of too great luxury."

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1933

Big Business Man Sees the Light

PHILIP K. WRIGLEY, chewing gum magnate and baseball club owner, has made public announcement that he believes that increased wages to workers will speed up business recovery.

"If we pay just enough for our workers to live on," said Mr. Wrigley, "we cannot halt the downward trend in general business conditions. The workers are the great consumers of products. They must have more than eonugh to cover the bare necessities of life if improvement is to be felt in a host of lines.

"It is the workers who put money into circulation," Mr. Wrigley went on. "Unfortunately they are the first to feel it when a price-cutting panic hits any industry. In some cases wages are slashed when there is no immediate pressing need for it.

"I believe there are a number of concerns, even in times such as these, which might be able to increase their workers' pay, and continue to run at a profit. We are going to try it."

Mr. Wrigley will need courage as well as understanding to carry through his program. But the great, encouraging fact is that here is a Big Business man who sees the light and points to it. High wages are the basis of any broad or stable prosperity. Workers are the great consumers. Slashing wages at the first breath of depression is a counsel of panic; and raising wages is the best known way to get more money into circulation.

Unions Needed

ON Labor Day the nation does honor to the dignity of Labor, artists and poets glorify Labor's service to mankind, great industries daily depend upon Labor's judgment, experience and responsibility, yet we permit society to be organized against wage-earners' efforts to promote their own best interests. The key to Labor's progress is organization under their own control on a broad enough basis to influence policies controling decisions in which workers are vitally concerned.

There is no other agency that can maintain Labor's interests as workers and consumers effectively enough to maintain that balance in distribution of income required for sustained economic progress. Balance is fundamental in this period of mass production in an interrelated business structure. Unless wage-earners get a large enough share of returns from production to enable them to buy their share of industry's production and services available for consumers, there will be obstacles to the even flow of production, accumulating into stoppages.

Up until 1921-1922, trade-unions were gaining numbers and were a sustained power in this country. Then came a coordinated effort on the part of the larger industrial interests of the nation to substitute their "employe representation plans" for unions of workers, for workers, and by workers. Effort and money were spent in setting up instrumentalities by which industries could deal with workers collectively without losing control over them. The power of government has been marshaled against unions, denying them the right to organize, strike, or even refuse to work. The result has been to curb and cripple the most essential stabilizing economic force.

Dr. Frederick C. Mills, in his study of "Economic Tendencies," presents the facts to show marked inequalities in distribution during this period. On its business surface the years 1922-29 seemed highly prosperous and stable. The rate of increase in volume of product was without parallel. Mr. Mills found that high productivity and rapidly expanding production brought insecurity of employment and uncertainty of income to many. While 49 out of 1,000 on the payrolls of manufacturing industries left manuafcturing industries only 45 were employed to every 1,000 on payrolls. Mr. Mills found that the total volume of production excluding construction was 61 per cent larger in 1929 than in 1914. Owners and managers increased their purchasing by from 100 to 150 per cent while wage-earners' buying power increased from 75 to 100 per cent. In other words, money going for investment purposes was increasing at a faster rate than the money to buy output.

It is obvious wage-earners need greater bargaining power to keep their stream of purchasing power increasing at a higher rate. By higher rates and shorter hours the flow of income to producing workers can be increased. Workers need a union. Industry needs workers' unions intelligent and strong enough to make them listen. Society needs unions as a safeguard against unequal distribution.

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California Commission Approves 30-Hour Week

The California State Unemployment Commission, in a report to the Governor and State legislature, recommended that the State should adopt the 6-hour day and 5-day week on all public works, and should, wherever possible, put the 5-day week into effect in all branches of the State service.

This commission was created in 1931 to study problems relating to unemployment and to formulate plans and recommend legislation to assist in the solution of these problems.

With regard to providing employment, the commission states that, since all industries are not affected to the same extent by labor-saving devices, uniform legal restrictions are not at the present time desirable.

It is their opinion that instead of such legislative uniformity, it would be better to make it a function of the State Department of Industrial Relations to promote and encourage the spreading of work in all industries which are confronted with a serious unemployment problem.

This function, it is held, should not be confined to the present emergency, but should be exercised whenever conditions in any industry warrant.

The State, as an employer of labor, the commission points out, should divide its own work among as many employes as is practicable and consistent with the budget. By adopting such a policy of work-spreading during the present emergency, the State can give added impetus to this practice in private industry.

In order to put these proposals into effect, the commission recommends the enactment of two measures. One of these would be an emergency law, effective until July 1, 1935, unless terminated sooner by the Government, which would establish a 6-hour day and a 5-day week on all State public works. It would also provide that in all branches of the State service the 5-day week should whenever practicable, be adopted.

The other measure would amend the law creating the Department of Industrial Relations to make it the duty of this department to recommend the hours to be worked in an industry, or to make other recommendations as to spreading employment.

It is specified that the department, in making its recommendations, should consider the suggestion of employers and employes within the industry; also that the department should keep a public record of employers who comply and of those who fail to comply with its recommendations.

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All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS

When a member changes his address and the General Office is not notified, the postoffice department sends us a form giving change of address at a cost of Two Cents. This might seem insignificant; however, it has cost the General Office as high as $10.00 some days and in the course of a year is quite a large amount of money, which could be avoided if the member would notify the Secretary of his Local, or the General Office of his change of address so that the journal would not go forward to his old address.

Therefore, any member who has changed his place of residence or contemplates doing so should notify the General Secretary immediately or the Financial Secretary of his Local his new address, giving at the same time his former address. Then "The Carpenter" will be sent to his new address without any delay or additional expense to the General Office.

Auto Court Owners Employ Non-Union Carpenters

According to information received from George M. Johnson, Recording Secretary of Local Union 1258, the proprietors of the Gate City Auto Court, the Bidwell Auto Court and the Dolbeer Rainbow Auto Camp, all located on the Fifth Avenue Highway in Pocatello, Idaho, insist on doing their carpenter work with non-union help. The Local Union desires the membership to be advised of the unfriendly attitude of the proprietors of the above-named establishments toward its members.

Carpenters Advised to Stay Away from Los Angeles and Vicinity

The following communication was received from the secretary of the Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters.

"The Los Angeles County District Council of Carpenters has received many communications from members of Local Unions throughout the country, making inquiries as to work caused by the recent earthquake in Long Beach, Compton, Huntington Park and Los Angeles areas, due to the misrepresentation of newspapers and over the radio.

Please be advised that one hundred thousand people are idle in this district at this time, including all classes of building tradesmen, therefore, mechanics coming into this district with a view of finding work, will be greatly disappointed because of two basic facts:

First, there is no vast amount of work to be done at this time, contrary to the reports received over the radio and through the newspapers.

Second, only people who have lived in the districts above mentioned for one year or more, and who can show registration slips, will be allowed to work on the Metropolitan aqueduct work, on Los Angeles County work and on all public work done by the suburban districts, as well as on all schools and State work.

Registration Boards have been set up throughout the quake zones, and only citizens living in those districts will be permitted to register for work.

We feel that it is our duty to acquaint our Union members throughout the country with these facts so that our people may know the true conditions, and not come to Los Angeles with the hope of finding work in this district.

Trusting you will make this known throughout your territory, and that you will inform your members to stay away from Los Angeles, we are

Fraternally yours,
Los Angeles County District
Council Carpenters,
Per A. M. Hart, Sec'y."

CARPENTERS

Stay Away from Chicago

The Chicago World's Fair is scheduled to open June 1.

All work on buildings is to be finished by May 15th, so that by the time this reaches the readers, World's Fair construction is out of the picture which means just that much less work.

There is no indication at present of any work coming up. The bankers were helped by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation but they still remain as tight-fisted on loans as before they received aid, and unless they change their attitude with respect to loans the building industry will remain stagnant.

We must therefore again urge carpenters to stay away from Chicago.

We wish to thank all the District Councils and Local Unions for the splendid co-operation they have given us in response to our request that they post our stay-away notices and assist us in keeping their members informed of the unemployment situation in Chicago. This co-operation has meant much to us and certainly has saved the members throughout the country, both the expense and disappointment which they would have experienced had they come to Chicago.

Before the World's Fair construction was started, the Committee in charge asked organized labor to assist in raising money by selling World's Fair certificates and before this was agreed to a pledge was exacted from the World's Fair Committee that only resident union labor be employed. Some time ago a rumor gained wide circulation to the effect that most of the carpenters employed on the fair were out of town men. We then made a complete checkup. There were at that time one hundred eighty carpenters employed on the fair, holding membership in eighteen different Local Unions. We sent questionnaires to the financial secretaries of every Local that had members employed on the World's Fair requesting that they give detailed information on their membership records. The answers received showed that every one of the one hundred eighty members employed on the Fair held membership in our district for periods ranging from three to thirty-two years.

False rumors spread readily in times like these, and naturally so when thousands of men have tramped the streets in search for a job, for months and years repeating that search, day in and day out without success.

When the World's Fair opens it will naturally be an attraction and many members would undoubtedly wish to see the exhibit. To those who may come here we give timely warning,—Do not come expecting to make your expenses while here. Provide yourself with enough money to pay your way without counting on earning anything here.

By taking our advice you will save yourself disappointment.

Chas. H. Sand, Secretary
Carpenters District Council of Chicago.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted relative to W. L. Kness, who held membership in Local Union 943 of Tulsa, Okla., in the years 1920 and 1921. He also held membership in Local Union 266 of Stockton, Calif., in 1924.

Anyone knowing his present whereabouts will please communicate with Brother M. C. Walker, 146 Hart Avenue, Ocean Park, Calif., who claims this man can be of material assistance to him in establishing his claim with the government for compensation.

* * *

Information is wanted as to the whereabouts of George H. Hanlon who several years ago held membership in our organization in New Haven, Conn., and was last heard from in that city three years ago. The present location of Hanlon is desired due to the recent death of a brother and the serious illness of a sister. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please communciate with Miss R. M. Hanlon, 7641 South Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill.

Faithful Member of L. U. 1089 Passes On

Roland W. Smith, a member of the United Brotherhood for more than two decades, the greater part of which time he was a member of Local Union 1089, Phoenix, Arizona, passed away February, 17, 1933.

Brother Smith was born in Massachusetts and came to Phoenix over twenty years ago and immediately on his arrival joined Local Union 1089. During his period of membership in our organization in addition to working at the trade in Arizona, he also worked in California and Texas and had a large acquaintance with the membership in those states.

His booming voice, smiling face, honesty of purpose and faithful devotion to the cause of justice and right will be missed by his many friends and members of Local Union 1089.

DEATH ROLL

ALEXANDER ANDERSON—Local Union 1912, Prescott, Ont., Canada.

Organized Labor in Three Nations Mourns Death of Sir Henry Thornton

Sir Henry Thornton, former head of the Canadian National and the only railroad president ever to address an American Federation of Labor convention, died in a New York hospital Tuesday, March 14.

Internationally known both for his ability as a railroad executive and for his far-sighted labor policies, Sir Henry's death was a profound shock to his host of friends in organized labor.

"He was the greatest railroad leader of the age," said A. F. Whitney, of the Railway Labor Executive Association. "Not only was he a remarkable industrial executive, but he had a real understanding of and sympathy with the workers. They all mourn his passing".

In a recent letter to A. F. Whitney, among other things he said:

" 'Of all the groups representing society, the hands of union labor are the cleanest. And, as a result, organized labor stands in a more powerful position than any other group to go before Congress and make suggestions regarding legislation for the benefit of all mankind.' "

If Sir Henry had lived ten days more he would have received formal honors from organized labor throughout the United States and Canada. Plans had been completed for a large delegation of trade unionists to present him with an engrossed testimonial from the organized workers of the two nations.

He was a great believer in trade unions and went to great lengths to carry out that doctrine. He insisted that the Union-Management Cooperative Plan in effect on the Canadian National should be all that its name implied.

He visioned the day when labor would be admitted to actual partnership in all industries.

"Labor has won its right to partnership and sagacious capital will welcome such a partnership," he said in his address to the A. F. of L. convention at Toronto in 1929.

In that same speech he paid this remarkable tribute to organized labor:

"I have dealt with labor in the United States, in England and in Canada, and I can say with truth that I have never had either a labor leader or a labor organization break his or their word or let me down.

"I believe it is given to labor to make a momentous contribution to the advancement of civilization, a contribution which will rank equally with the great discoveries of the ages."

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Frame Buildings Safest

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The following article which appeared in the "Pasadena Post," gives expert opinion on the safest type of building for earthquake resistance. After viewing the damage done in the Long Beach area, I think Professor Martel is right and his statement no doubt will be of interest to our members.

E. W. Knowles,
L. U. No. 769. Pasadena, Calif.

* * *

Earthquake-proof buildings would cost Southern California no more than the "architectural jimcracks now so prevalent," Dr. R. R. Martel of the California Institute of Technology told a coroner's jury investigating quake deaths.

Dr. Martel, professor of structural engineering at Caltech for fifteen years and one of the nation's foremost authorities in his field, testified that the difference in the cost of earthquake-proof buildings in Class A construction would not exceed 5 to 7 per cent.

Other engineers having blamed the deaths upon weak construction, Dr. Martel was called to tell how buildings could be built to withstand tremblors.

For school buildings, which suffered especially in the recent quake, Dr. Martel recommended the following construction:

1. One-story frame stucco buildings containing no brick or other heavy structural features. He termed this type "ideal."
2. Removal of all ornamental "jimcracks"—towers and domes— over entrances and other sections of schools.
3. Wide French-type doors all the way around to give easy exist.
4. Use of metal lath, to hold plaster more tightly.
5. Ample diagonal bracing.

"In my opinion, one-story stucco and frame school buildings would eliminate eathquake hazard," Dr. Martel said, adding that he had seen such buildings withstand actual tremblors in Japan and Italy.

In general, reinforced concrete buildings two or three stories high are as safe as one-story stucco structures, however, he said.

After the last major Japanese earthquake, he found some reinforced concrete buildings had collapsed while no structural steel buildings fell, but structural steel buildings proved most dangerous to passersby because bricks and other filling materials dropped into the street, Dr. Martel related.

Buildings should be designed to meet horizontal as well as lateral stress, the engineer said.

" I favor rigid rather than flexible construction, but that is a matter of opinion," he concluded.

Dr. Harry O. Wood, chief seismologist at the California Institute of Technology and Carnegie Institution Laboratory gave similar advice. Asked what he considered the safest earthquake construction, he replied:

"Either flexible steel construction or the light frame type used in small homes."

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Favors Moratorium on Inventions

Editor, "The Carpenter":

"It would be a jolly good thing to declare a mortatorium on inventions for at least a decade and treat all inventors as dangerous lunatics with proper care and supervision—One of the best hopes for obtaining some real progress in the future is to bottle up technical progress and feed it out with a measuring cup." (Stuart Chase, New Republic.)

The writer has received a letter enclosing sketches, plans and data from Paul E. Kendall of the Long Bell Corporation in reply to one he had in the February issue of "The Carpenter."

Let me thank the gentleman for being so considerate in sending the communication and matter direct to my home, for the friendly tone of his letter and the diction in which it was couched, also for the care taken to enlighten me on the Alpha and the Omega of the wares he has for sale. All of which is appreciated and the writer only regrets that the correspondence should not have been carried on in "The Carpenter," as it is of vital interest to every mechanic and the writer is persuaded that our editor—Frank Duffy—who is a judge of good letters, would cordially welcome a matter of vital interest to the Building Trades and print it.

Let us look over his wares. He says; "Enterlocking lumber deserves your consideration. It is machined, delivered in bundles, ready to be assembled, the best quality and labor saving." Like the wheels of a clock which have all been stamped out by a machine, the watch maker ? has only to assemble the parts, wind the spring and you have a "Big Ben."

My friend's notion is that his labor saving device is (and when one comes to think of it, most inventions have as their raison d' etre, labor saving or greater speed) a boon to the building trades.

He says it "Should command greater loan confidence. It reduces cost in putting in place in building. No waste lumber, endless number of pitches and spans obtained with only nine rafter lengths. A sturdier building, a better building."

There may be a modicum of logic in Mr. Kendall's contentions, but to me the social utility of an invention seems to be best determined by the degree to which it mixes with human nature, rather than by its intrinsic merit. It is difficult to change human nature; it is easier to change our gadgets.

It is our human misfortune to disregard the economic consequences of our technical improvements. For example, men who smoke carry in their vest pocket that gadget, the cigaret lighter, a return to the flint and steel of our ancestors, with oil as an improvement over tinder. Meanwhile, whilst inventing a gadget to replace the useful match, we were working up an economic tragedy in the match field. The tragedy of Ivar Kreuger. So likewise the corporation to which Mr. Kendall belongs has placed on the market enterlocking material for house construction oblivious of the fact that they have (or will) brought down a tragedy on the head of the Carpenter, like the cigaret lighter.

By a curious paradox machines are at once marvelous instruments for producing wealth and equally marvelous in producing poverty. Men have discovered to their alarm, that as a result of their efforts to abolish work they cannot now find work when they want it.

The bulk of labor expended on Enterlocking Material is done by machine.

The machine has played havoc with the purchasing power of workmen, made them waifs and strays. They and their families have become public charges. The profit of the machine goes to the man who bought it and owns it, and so judged from the human angle, we must doubt the value of our gadgets. That does not apply to all our inventions—there is a class that have been benefactors to humanity; it includes men like Pasteur, Rontgen and Sir James Simpson. These men's inventions have been constructive not detructive.

The writer has no quarrel with the Enterlocking Lumber Corporation, nor its products. Judged from the economic angle they furnish dividend to the promoters; from the humanistic viewpoint, tragedy. And inventors, technocrats and research men will be wise to ponder over Stuart Chase's advice at the head of this letter and not allow themselves to be labelled "Dangerous Lunatics."

The banner unfurled to the breeze by the American Federation of Labor has on it the word progress. We began in mud, we aim to finish in marble. Every man sitting under his own fig tree, building into his life those eternal verities that make manhood and need for citizenship.

Surely a lofty aspiration.

William Jamieson,
L. U. No. 18. Hamilton, Ont., Can.

The Eager Crave For Power

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The most powerful militarism in history began in 1914, and the United States of America entered the war near the end when it was made manifest that all forms of maintenance and supplies to carry on the war had been rendered ineffective, and consequently the war came to a close.

The increasing interdependence of industry and nation on nation, as the result of infinite division of labor, has rendered the whole of our economy more ready to admit weaknesses in its parts than it was before, and the present situation, where there is not one of us who is untouched in some measure by the depression, has made a demand for an explanation from the economists as to why the system is working badly and what has been done to set it right.

Co-operative action is essential in order to restore equitable conditions, and thereby recognize the rights of all wherever located. The unity of employed and unemployed must be jointly presented in a practical form and the strife for the six-hour day and a five-day week is therefore an element of strength which would mean a substantial increase in employment.

The United States of America produces more than half the world's total cotton supply, nearly half the world's coal, and nearly three-quarters of the world's oil. In the production of wheat and oats, tobacco and iron ore, and a long list of other commodities the U. S. is the first country in the world.

That a nation so rich should really be unable to recover is incredible.

John Gray,
L. U. No. 2163. New York N. Y.

Hope!

"Hope springs eternal in the human breast." That old truism has been humanity's greatest blessing. Out of this old truth has been born every great solution for the many misfortunes that have beset the human race. There have always been dark hours in the lives of all men, nations and all efforts for the uplift and happiness of society; opposites ever clash. The more the people strive to be free, happy and independent, the more bitter becomes the opposition. One never realizes how great the enemy is or how numerous, until we turn our face toward the goal of accomplishing something really worthwhile, then the forces are gathered to kill the effort. Yet there has ever been the brave spirit with the torch of hope to lead on and upward.

We are passing through a crisis, that is true; it has hurt many of us; there have been losses too; at times it looks dark. These conditions are a stern reality, yet there is a solution. We have men devoting their time and talents studying these ever-changing conditions, trying to solve our problems, men who are soul-white, sincerely honest and game. An official of years' service in labor union effort who still carries his hopeful smile surely deserves all the love and respect we can give him.

None of the problems are impossible, yet none are soft either. It is a real he-man proposition and no weaklings are capable of holding up, as the going is rough at times.

The tendency to scrap the older men, the inhuman cruelty that ranks as a parallel to that hideous crime of child labor, is a challenge that must be met and fought out and won. There is no middle ground, it simply must be cast out. This concerns all trades and all phases of society, it will never cure itself. It is a cancerous condition. This organization has a glorious background, a grand galaxy of great spirits, many gone, many yet living, who built up and passed on to us a union with iron in its blood and hope in its heart. The old chap of fifty or sixty who is capable of a day's work is entitled to it. Our duty is plain and clear, he must be protected if he can work. God knows there is no sane reason to deprive him of it.

Don't lose hope. If you do not see the vision of a happier day, if you are gloomy, change your pals, get next to yourself and keep away from the gloom peddlers. There are bright days coming, but you have to help bring them.

There is one way to help that is easy. Try to smile, don't curl your lip and discourage the fellow with the light of hope in his eyes. This union game is a lofty and noble work. Be proud of it. Be a worthwhile chap. If you do, you will inspire hope and, remember, hope grows and out of it comes all that is good and worthwhile, says an exchange.

◆

Wear the poppy on Memorial Day and help perpetuate a beautiful symbolic custom of expressing appreciation to those who made the world we inherit.

◆

Demand the Union Label

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LVII

Spacing for joists, rafters or studding should be accurately done. To become careless and allow the square to slip, so as to make the spaces either shorter or longer than the requirements, is a practice that should not be tolerated. It is just as easy to do this work with accuracy, as it is to do it carelessly, if the habit for accuracy is once established. Of course, there are other things that must be remembered as the work proceeds, but through them all accuracy should play an important part.

The spacing for the studding should govern the spacing for the joists. For instance, the joists should come directly under the studding, wherever possible, and the studding should be spaced so the lather, when he starts to put on the laths, will not have to cut the laths. In other words, a lath is 4 feet long, and when it is butted against the corner, the other end should come about to the center of the fourth studding. To accomplish this, the first space will have to be one-half the thickness of a studding shorter than 16 inches, or 15 3/16 inches. Another thing,, assuming the lather is right-handed, the spacing should be done in the direction that the lather will work. That is, a right-handed lather will stand facing the wall with his left hand toward the corner where he will start, and he will proceed with the lathing toward the right. Inside partitions can be spaced so that one side will work out all right for lathing, as a rule, but the other side will not. Usually all but one of the outside walls can be spaced so the laths will work out right where the lather starts. These things, though, are secondary matters, and should only be carried out, when doing so will be in harmony with more important rules of construction.

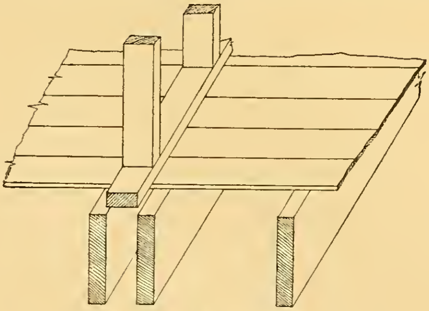


Fig. 318

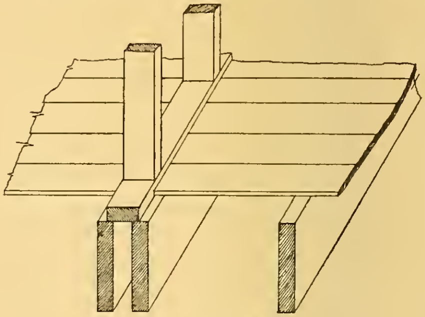


Fig. 319

When sills are laid off for the joists, the partitions must be located, in order to reinforce the joists where the partitions set, and that brings us to our craft problems.

Fig. 318 shows, in part, how the joists should be reinforced with an extra joist, for partitions through which hot-air ducts from a furnace are to pass. The joists are set apart the width of the studding, so the hot-air ducts can be run through without cutting the joists. Fig. 319, shows another method of joining a partition to the floor. Here the plate rests directly on the joists, and the rough flooring butts against the plate. The joists are not spread as much as shown in the previous illustration, for this reason: This partition does not have hot-air ducts running through it, but it has pipes, and the joists are spread just enough to admit the pipes without having to cut the joists.

Fig. 320 shows how the supporting joists for partitions are blocked out. The blocks are shown shaded, and fastened to one of the joists. The other joist is shown by dotted lines. This is true of both drawings. The one to the left pertains to the method which is shown in Fig. 318; and the one to the right shows the blocking for the second method, or that which is shown in Fig. 319. The spacing of the blocks, or spreaders, depends on circumstances and the judgment of the builder. If the joists are straight, and there is to be a rough floor, few spreaders will be necessary; but if the rough floor is omitted, then there should be a spreader for every studding of the partition to be supported.

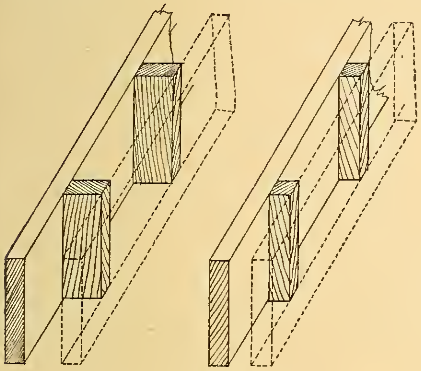


Fig. 320

Where neither pipes nor hot-air ducts pass through the partitions, and there is a rough floor, the reinforcing can be done in the manner shown by Fig. 321. But in the absence of the rough floor, the joists should be spread enough to give support for the flooring, on the order shown by Fig. 319. Moreover, changes are often made in the arrangements and in the plans, making it necessary in many instances, to bring up pipes or hot-air ducts through partitions where they are not shown on the plan. In such cases, it would be the part of wisdom to spread all partition-supporting joists, rather than to run chances of having to cut out joists for pipes or hot-air ducts.

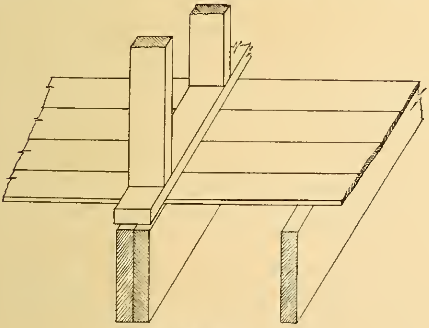


Fig. 321

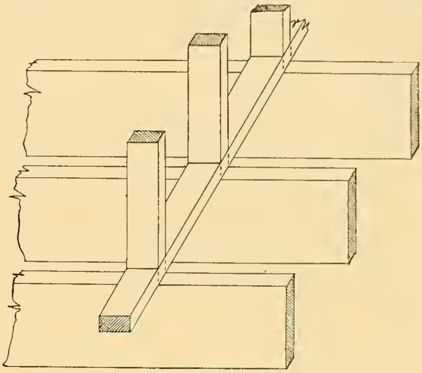


Fig. 322

Fig. 322 shows, in part, a partition running at a right angle with the joists. Here the plate rests directly on the joists. It should be noticed that the studding set on the plate right over the joists. The purpose of this is to make the construction more substantial, and to keep the spaces between studding free from obstructions, in case hot-air ducts or pipes are to pass up through the partition. Fig. 323, shows the same layout, excepting that the partition rests on the rough flooring. The rule for the studding is the same; they should come directly over the joists.

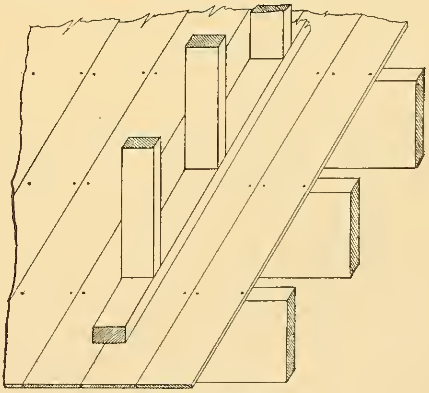


Fig. 323

A construction that is often used on cheap work, is shown by Fig. 324. Here the studding are set onto the rough flooring without a foot-plate. The dotted line represents a chalk-line, from which the laying-off is done, and up to which the studding are set. This construction makes a saving of the bottom plate, but the saving in labor is very little, if any.

Because it makes our illustrations a little more clear, we have shown the rough flooring running at a right-angle with the joists, which is the simplest way of laying rough flooring. It is also the most economical, speaking from a standpoint of labor and rough material. However, if the finish floor is to be laid parallel with the rough flooring, the results are anything but satisfactory. In case the rough flooring warps, the finished floor will be wavy, and as it seasons it will bring about an unevenness in the finished floor joints. For example, two or three joints will be perfectly tight, and the third or fourth joint will be open; then there will be about three more tight joints, with another open joint, and so on throughout the floor. These results will depend much on the width of the rough flooring boards, and also on the width of the finish flooring boards. If the rough boards are wide, the open joints will occur at wider intervals, and will be a little more open than where the rough boards are narrow. If the finish flooring boards are narrow, the open joints will be more easily observed. When the finish flooring is laid at a right angle with the rough flooring, these things will be prevented entirely.

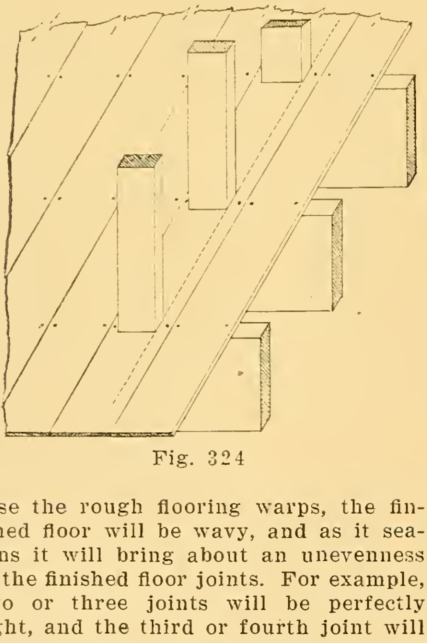


Fig. 324

The best way of laying rough flooring, though, is to lay it diagonally, which is usually on a 45-degree angle with the joists. But this is not absolutely necessary; a 75-degree angle with the joists, gives just as good results, and an 80 or 83-degree angle with the joists, is very satisfactory, both for laying the rough floor and for laying the finish floor; besides, there is a saving in material and in labor, inasmuch as the cutting of the rough boards will be almost square across.

The Framing Square

(By L. Perth)

PART THIRTEEN

Essex Board Measure

Lumber is measured by the "Board foot." A board foot is one foot long, one foot wide, and one inch thick; or a piece of lumber 12 inches square and one inch thick. A board foot, therefore, represents one twelfth part of a cubic foot. Fig. 1.

Lumber is sold on the basis of 1,000 ft. Board measure. The customary abbreviation for Board measure is "B.M." and the abbreviation for 1,000 is "M." Thus 500 feet Board measure costing $19.00 per thousand would be expressed 500 BM. @ $19.00 per M.

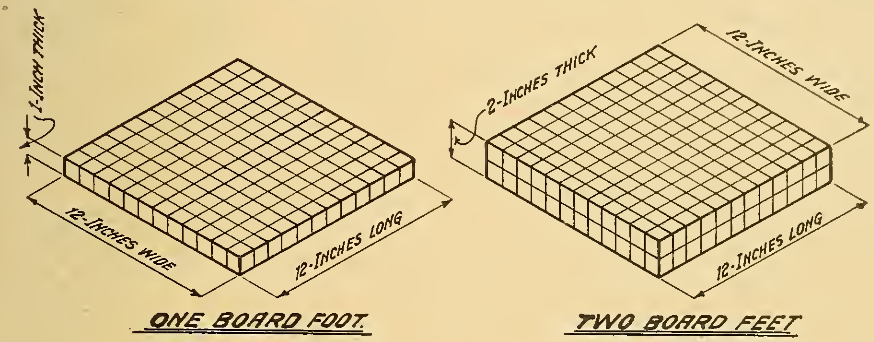
There are many different ways of figuring board footage in a given piece of lumber. Most of these methods are involved and require a great deal of figuring.

One of the most common methods of obtaining the number of board feet in any piece of a square timber is to multiply together the length in feet, the width and thickness in inches, and divide the product by 12.

Carpenters are frequently called upon to estimate the amount of lumber required for a given job, and it is of inestimable value to one who knows how to do it right.

Assuming that the carpenter is familiar with the method of figuring lumber shown above or any other method—the surrounding conditions are not favorable to warrant satisfactory results. The construction job is no place for any one to do any calculations. If your figures are not verified by someone else, costly errors may result, and besides it is a slow process anyway if figures should be required in a hurry.

Here again the Steel Square comes to the rescue of the worker and does the work for him quickly, efficiently and what is most important absolutely correct and without any unnecessary strain on his mental works.


1-INCH THICK
12-INCHES WIDE
12-INCHES LONG
2-INCHES THICK
12-INCHES WIDE
12-INCHES LONG

ONE BOARD FOOT

TWO BOARD FEET

FIG. 1.

A comprehensive table has been placed on the back of the body of the instrument which is known as the "Essex Board Measure." The use of this table is very simple. This is how it works. Fig. 2.

The inch graduations along the outer edge of the Square are used in connection with the values given along the seven parallel lines.

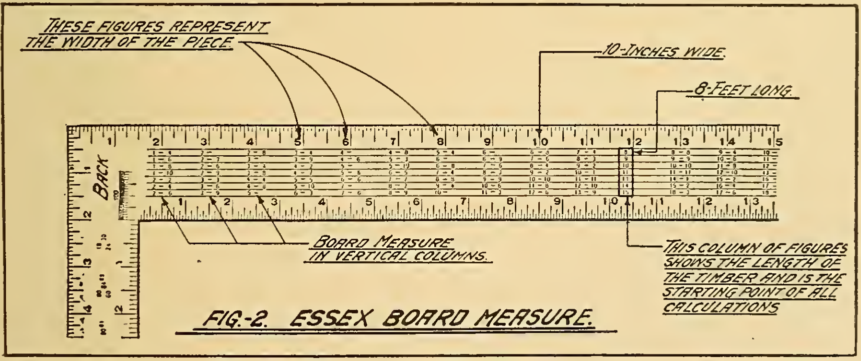

THESE FIGURES REPRESENT THE WIDTH OF THE PIECE
10-INCHES WIDE
8-FEET LONG
BACK
BOARD MEASURE IN VERTICAL COLUMNS
THIS COLUMN OF FIGURES SHOWS THE LENGTH OF THE TIMBER AND IS THE STARTING POINT OF ALL CALCULATIONS

FIG.-2. ESSEX BOARD MEASURE.

The figure 12 on the outer edge represents a "one inch board 12 inches wide" and is the starting point of all calculations. All the inch graduations on both sides of "12" represent the width and the smaller figures in the column under 12 indicate the length of the piece.

The figures in the vertical columns under the inch graduations denote the board measure.

Now, in order to determine the contents of a piece of lumber we first locate in the column under 12 the length of the piece. Along the same scale of inch graduations we find the width of the timber. Then we follow the line on which the length is indicated toward the column of figures under the given width. The figure given at the point of intersection indicates the board measure of the piece.

EXAMPLE. Find the board measure of a board 8 feet long and 10 in. wide.

Find 8 feet in the column under 12 for the length in feet, then find 10 inches on the top edge of the square for the width in inches; follow the lines to where they come together and find 6-8 which means 6 and 8/12 feet board measure.

If the contents of a board 8 feet long and 6 inches wide should be required find the figure 8 in the vertical column of figures designating the length and pass the pencil along the left on the same line to a point below the graduation mark 6 which represents the width of the board and you stop on the scale of 4 which means 4-feet, the board measure required.

If you have a board 13 feet long and 7 inches wide, find 13 in the column under 12 inch graduation and on the same line under the figure 7 will be found 7 and 7/12 feet board measure. If the board is half the length take half of this result; if double this length then double the result.

It should be remembered that the figures in the tables are given for boards "one inch" thick. To obtain the contents of any other thickness multiply the figures given in the table by the thickness of the timber.

Home Made Hickey

(By H. H. Siegele)

A kitchen is not complete without a sink and a drainboard attached to it. Of course, where it can be afforded, the one-piece sink and drainboard is the best. But so long as these hard times last, and even after that, we will find plain kitchen sinks, and quite frequently carpenters will be called upon to fix and fasten drainboards onto some of them.

Fig. 1 shows a drainboard in part, fastened to a sink. To the left we are showing how a groove is cut at the bottom of the board, making a drip, which prevents the water from running back under the board and dropping on the outside. The waves on the top of the board, and the drops at the end, and on the inside of the sink, show how this construction runs the water into the sink.

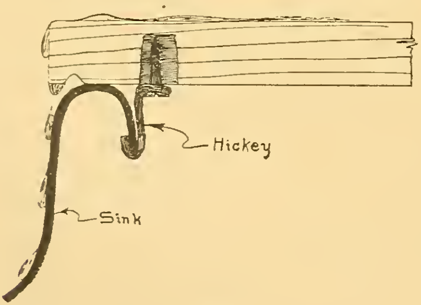


Fig. 1

The hickey we are showing with an indicator, on Fig. 1, is made of stiff wire, bent in such a way, so as to clamp the sink to the board, as shown, when the screw is inserted. Fig. 2 shows three views of the hickey. The view to the left shows the hickey looking at it from the bottom. The view at the center shows the face, and the view to the right is a side view. A little study of these illustrations will make clear the construction of this little device.

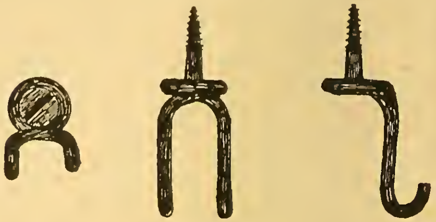
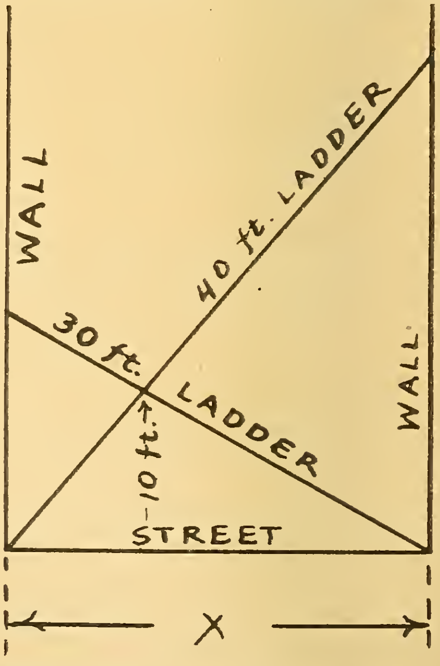


Fig. 2

Help a Brother in Distress!

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Never having submitted a problem for the "Carpenter" I am enclosing a sketch of a problem which was given me to solve.



I am appealing to the other Brothers who are better mathematicians than I to try themselves at the problem.

Two ladders 30 ft. and 40 ft. respectively are leaning against the walls of two buildings on opposite sides of a street. Where the ladders cross each other it is 10 ft. above the street. How wide is the street assuming the street to be level and the walls plumb?

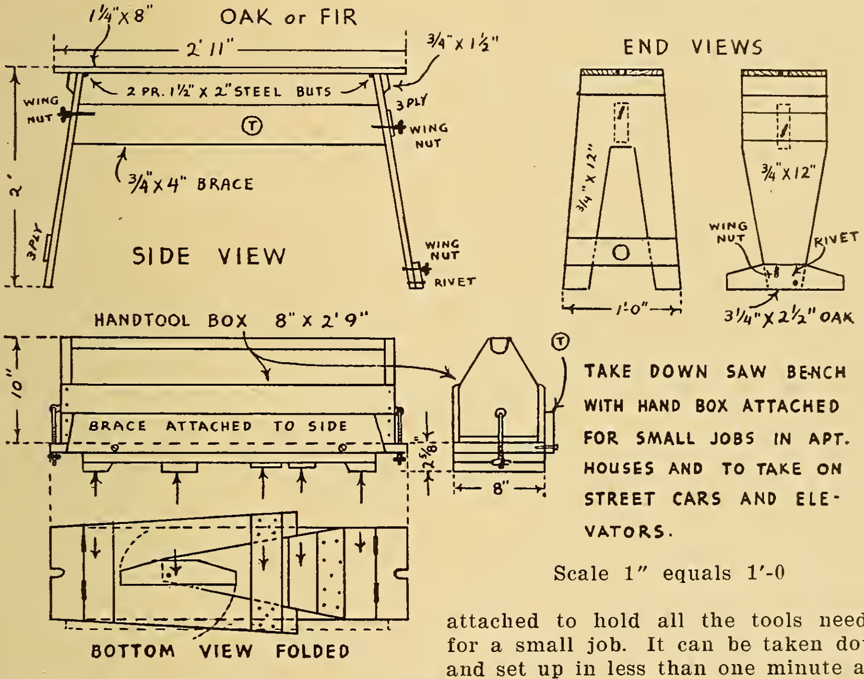
John F. Johnson,
L. U. No. 1817. Nokomis, Ill.

Handy Tool Box

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Due to the fact that there is very little building going on here, I have been obliged to go out hunting small jobs, and as it is very cumbersome to bring a sawbench and tools all over town in street cars and other public conveyances, I sat down and gave the matter some thought in order to get away from this annoyance, and the following is the result.

A take down sawbench with tool box attached to hold all the tools needed for a small job. It can be taken down and set up in less than one minute and is very convenient.


1¼"x8"
OAK or FIR
2' 11"
¾"x1½"
2 PR. 1½" x 2" STEEL BUTS
WING NUT
3 PLY
WING NUT
T
¾"x4" BRACE
2'
3 PLY
SIDE VIEW
WING NUT
RIVET
END VIEWS
¾"x12"
O
1'-0"
¾"x12"
WING NUT
RIVET
3¼"x2½" OAK
HANDTOOL BOX 8" x 2'9"
10"
BRACE ATTACHED TO SIDE
2⅝"
T
8"
BOTTOM VIEW FOLDED
TAKE DOWN SAW BENCH WITH HAND BOX ATTACHED FOR SMALL JOBS IN APT. HOUSES AND TO TAKE ON STREET CARS AND ELEVATORS.

Scale 1" equals 1'-0

Victor Young,
L. U. No. 907. Great Neck, L. I., N. Y.

Employers Must Change Tactics, Warning Sounded by Churchmen

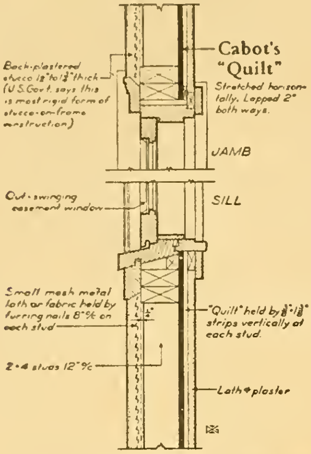
"The assumption that the profit motive must be dominant in business is contrary to Christian teaching," declares a volume published recently under the auspices of the Federal Council of Churches.

The book—"Our Economic Life in the Light of Christian Ideals"—was prepared by a group of writers, including economists, religious leaders and specialists in industrial relations.

"If our individualistic system of ownership and control of prosperity is to continue, those who hold economic privilege must adopt a new attitude.

The writers point out that first steps toward planning a "better order" are "taking the children out of industry where they compete for an already inadequate supply of jobs; retiring the aged workers on pensions; insuring against unemployment; shortening work periods; distributing income more equitably; and subjecting credit to social control."

This Free Book
Will Make Friends for You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2·4 studs 12" o/c
Lath + plaster

Fig. 7. Stucco on Frame Wall. Insulated with Cabot's Quilt

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B. A. Badges (Emblem)	3.00
Cuff Links (Emblem)	1.50
Match Box Holders (Label)	.15
Belt Loop and Chain (Label)	.75
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Auto Radiator Emblems	1.25

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PULL-PUSH" RULE
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Blade ½" wide
Case—2" in diam.
Satin Chromium
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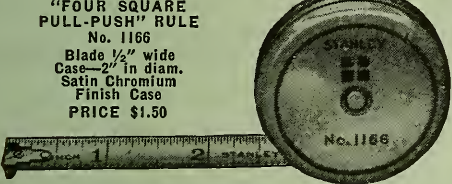
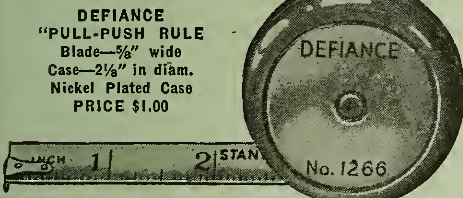
PRICE $1.50


STANLEY
No. 1166
INCH 1
2 STANLEY

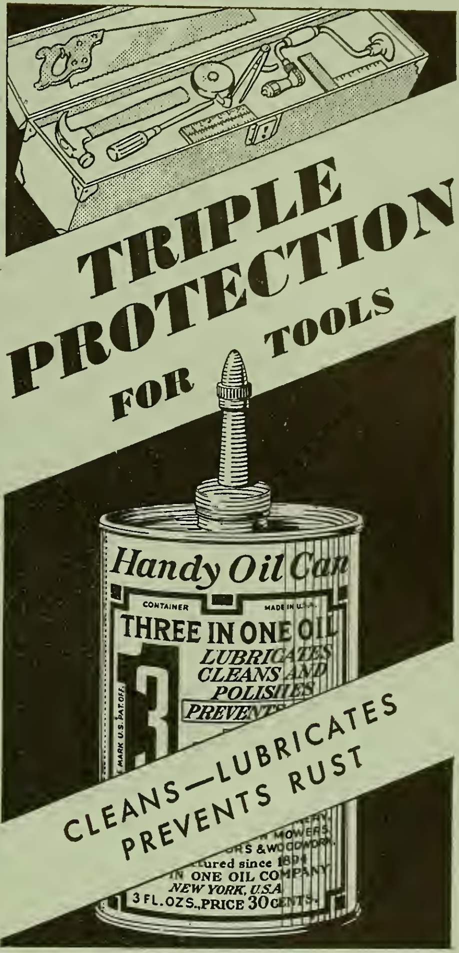
DEFIANCE
"PULL-PUSH RULE
Blade—⅝" wide
Case—2⅛" in diam.
Nickel Plated Case
PRICE $1.00


DEFIANCE
No. 1266
INCH 1
2 STAN

FOR AN ECONOMICAL, LONG-WEARING, ALL 'ROUND RULE, ASK FOR A

STANLEY "PULL-PUSH" RULE

STANLEY—New Britain, Conn.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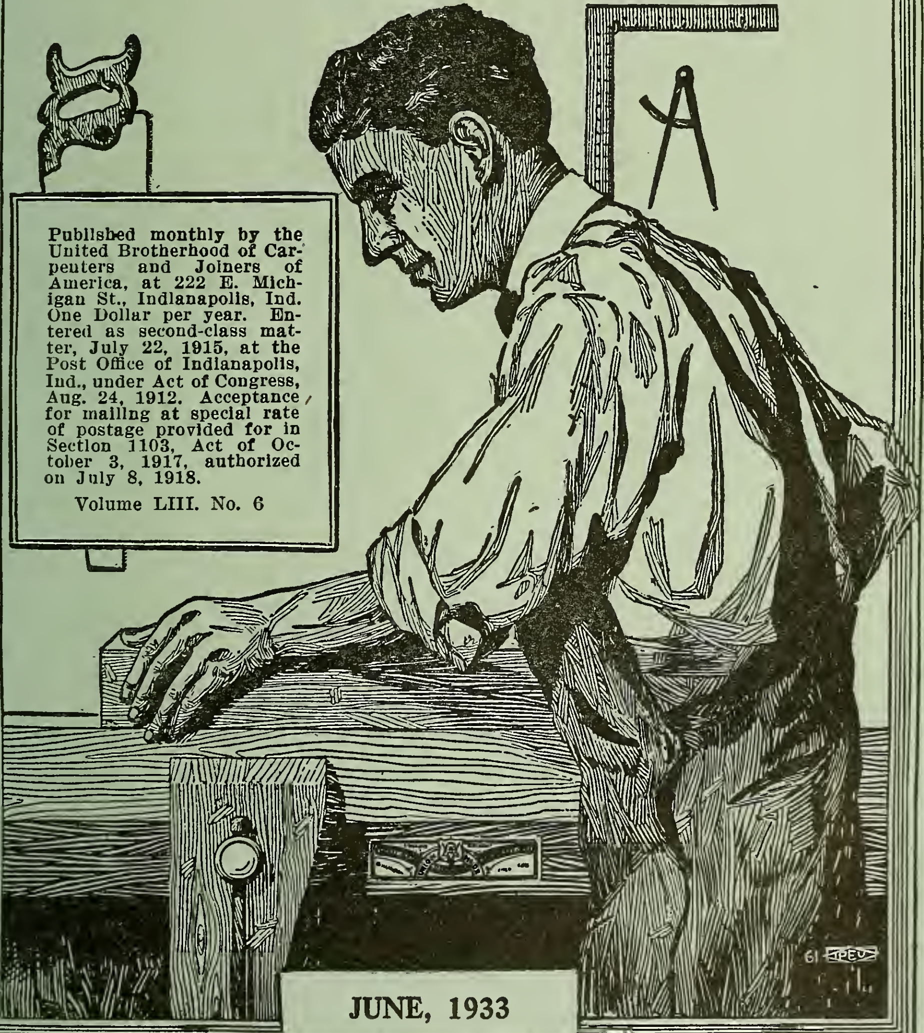
FOR EVERY JOB

The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LIII. No. 6

JUNE, 1933

Down To "Brass Tacks"!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

We're down to the ol' "brass tacks," my friend—
There isn't a doubt about it!
We've hoped "tough luck" would presently end,
And done our darndest to rout it!
We've taken an optimistic view;
"Gloom-demons," we've tried to slay them,
But the bills fall due, and the taxes, too,
And we haven't the price to pay them.

In the "good ol' days," we were riding-high;
"Prosperity"—naught could end it!
We soared on high in the rainbow sky;
"Quick money" we made—to spend it!
Then something slipped, and to earth we zipped
So fast that it made us dizzy!
And our "rosy dreams" in the bud were nipped,
And we landed "knocked out"—and "wizzy"!

Alas, we are "down to earth" again,
With most of our idols shattered;
The sun shines down on the sons of men—
All bloody and "broke" and battered!
We're down to "tacks," but we won't say "quit"—
Our "ideals," we must not fail them;
With hammers . . . "BRASS TACKS" . . . we'll make a HIT—
As CHANCES flit by—we'll NAIL them!

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LIII.—No. 6.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1933

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Moving Money Makes Men Merry

The farmer sells a load of wheat,
And all the world grows fair and sweet;
He starts off humming cheerful tunes
And pays the grocer for his prunes.
The grocer, who has had the blues,
Now buys his wife and kids new shoes.
That ten the shoeman thinks is Godsent,
And runs and pays it on his rent.
Next day the landlord hands the bill
To Dr. Bolus for his pill;
The happy doctor tells his frau
That business is improving now,
And adds: "My dear, you need a rest,
You'd better take a trip out west."
So in a week or so the wife
Is on the farm enjoying life.
She pays her board to Farmer Howe,
Who takes the ten and says, "I swow!
Here's something that just can't be beat:
This bill's the one I got for wheat."
With it he buys more prunes, and then
It starts a-going round again.

—Ex.

HOLDING COMPANIES

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

HOLDING companies have shown distinct weakness in this business depression. This weakness is inherent in the type of organization. A holding company is a corporation not for operation but for owning and dealing in stocks of operating companies. It is the legalistic method of evading the anti-trust laws and administrative regulation.

These holding companies issue stocks upon securities held, creating a pool of financial power and thus pyramiding control and putting a speculative element into the whole structure. Holding companies exist in the industrial, banking, utility and railroad fields. Many are financial spiderwebs whose threads reach out over international area. Less than ten holding companies control the light and power industry of the country. The possibilities of this legal device for injury to investors in the banking field was demonstrated by the Bank of the United States. The crash of the Ivar Kreuger's international holding company disturbed financial conditions throughout the world.

The Middle West Utilities Corporation is the biggest receivership in American history. The Middle West is a holding company operating in 30 states—a system of 85 companies representing diversified interests. December 31, 1930, there were 302 steam-electric generating stations; 196 hydro-electric stations; 81 gas-manufacturing plants; 328 ice-making plants; 18 heating plants; steam turbines of 1,484,000 h. p. capacity; water turbines at 507,000 h. p. capacity; 230 gas holders at 25,011,960 cubic feet capacity; gas mains totaling 4,897 miles; electric transmission lines totaling 39,969 miles.

This system had widespread financial ramifications. It represented $1,249,546,552 in outstanding securities. It was unable to meet $10,000,000 in notes maturing June 1, $22,000,000 in secured bank loans and $700,000 in partially secured loans. As these and other securities declined in value the pyramided investment and holding companies faced difficulties.

The Middle West was one of the great power units in the super-power projects that have made power control a national issue of first order importance. Authorities express the opinion that utilities have avoided combining interstate and intrastate electrical commerce in the same companies. In order to prevent themselves being brought within the provisions of any law which was aimed at the regulation of security issues of a corporation which owned title to the stock of an operating utility, one will find that in many instances a corporation has been interposed between the operating company and the ultimate holding company, so that if the first layer of corporations was reached, at any rate, the ultimate holding company probably would not be. Such a purpose seems to explain some of the features of the farflung Insull holdings. Railroad holding companies have been the means for effecting practical consolidation without the approval of the Interstate Commerce Commission and outside of its supervision.

Some commercial banks make use of affiliates or subsidiaries to operate savings banks, trust companies, security business and investment banking. Though their activities are so interrelated that the soundness of the parent bank depends upon the soundness of the affiliates, banking authorities examining the originating bank may have no authority to examine the affiliates.

In their efforts to evade accountability to administrative agents and to get around national banking law, legitimate organizations have been weakened by efforts to get profits from as many sources as possible. Profits were syphoned off by the holding company in periods of prosperity, but the system fails in depression.

The initial step toward getting facts in the open so that the investment public may know whether the securities of specific corporations are safe investments, is federal incorporation with regular uniform reports and examination for the purposes of verification. This would be an honest basis upon which corporations, holding concerns or operating businesses could solicit investment.

CONGRESS SHOULD CRIMP CHILD LABOR EXPLOITERS

THE supreme duty of the Nation is to see to it that the children of America, our future citizens, have the advantages of our schools.

To deprive them of the right to an education is little less than treason to the social policy of our Republic.

Yet in every section of our country thousands and thousands of children are denied this right by reactionary employers who do not hesitate to coin the tender bodies and minds of children into profits, legislatures which give legislative sanction to indecently low child labor standards, and administrative boards which enforce child labor and school attendance laws with scant regard for the welfare of the children.

The Federal Census of 1930 revealed that over two million boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 were gainfully employed. During the decade covered by the Census it was shown that in some States there was an actual increase in the employment of children between the ages of 10 and 15 years in manufacturing, trade and other non-agricultural occupations.

The United States Office of Education declares there is no evidence of any material diminution in the number of employed children since the Census.

The employment of children at any time is a social crime. It becomes doubly monstrous during a period like the present when over eleven million adults are unemployed and consequently without the means to buy a living.

The United States Office of Education points out that while compulsory school attendance laws are quite general they are littered with exceptions that largely nullify their protective features and make them of little worth in restraining the greed of child labor employers. This is equally true of the few States which have compulsory education laws until the children are 18 years of age and other States where in certain instances employers are permitted to take children 15 years of age from school and put them to work in manufacturing and other establishments.

In some States the authorities have so little regard for either the rights of children or their parents as to exempt from school attendance children who have no means of support or whose parents are in destitute circumstances.

Senator Robert F. Wagner of New York recently drew attention to this continuing evil of child labor in a speech in the United States Senate on the relation of child labor to the unemployment of adults.

"These children ought to be in school, receiving their training for citizenship and life," he said. "Instead, they are denied the opportunities which should be theirs. Under modern conditions of productivity we simply do not need the services of these children, and the greater contribution to our own and the Nation's prosperity is to equip them to participate effectively in the economic struggle when they grow up."

Congress has the power to materially decrease the number of employed children, stimulate the enforcement of child labor and school attendance laws, and thus effectively crimp the antisocial activities of child labor exploiters. It should use its power to the limit.

This power rests on the authority which Congress has to apply limitations to the expenditure of all Federal funds.

The present law carrying an appropriation of $120,000,000 for Federal aid in the construction of highways contains two drastic limitations.

The first limitation declares that none of the money appropriated shall be expended in the construction of highways on which convict labor is directly employed.

The second limitation prescribes that none of the money shall be expended on highway projects where the work week is longer than thirty hours.

Congress is now considering the various appropriation bills for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1933.

Congress has the power to add to every appropriation bill the proviso that not a dollar of the funds allotted shall be paid to contractors or others who employ children in violation of either

State child labor or compulsory school attendance laws.

In view of the notorious standards of many of these laws and their lax enforcement, Congress should even go further and use the immense buying power of the Federal Government to establish definitely higher standards of child labor than now prevail.

As a measure to reduce the number of children employed and assist in enforcing school attendance laws, Congress should add to every appropriation bill the limitation that none of the funds shall be expended either directly or indirectly, by contract or otherwise, for the employment of any minor under the age fixed in the State child labor laws which have the highest standards of any minor under the age established by the compulsory school attendance laws of States with the highest standards in this field.

This child labor protection restriction on the expenditure of Federal funds is not a new theory or a new application of a theory. Both the theory and the application were adopted by the War Labor Policies Board of the United States Government shortly after we declared war against Germany in 1917.

The Board, which included representatives of all the production and purchasing departments of the Government, wrote a similar restriction in all Government contracts effective during the period of the war.

In the light of the present emergency, both for children who should be in school and the millions of adult unemployed, Congress should by legislative limitation prohibit the employment of children in either the direct or indirect expenditure of the billions of dollars of Federal appropriations.

ECONOMICS OF OVERTIME

WHEN our trade-union movement began to shorten the hours of labor the policy of additional payment for overtime was adopted to penalize overtime. Higher wages were provided for through the establishing of minimum wage rates.

Higher rates for overtime were intended as a penalty, an additional price the employer must pay if he desired his employes to work beyond the regular hours of labor which had been established.

Experience in the early years indicated that this penalty industry paid for overtime, largely accomplished the purpose intended by the trade-union movement. It served to prevent unnecessary overtime and it also assisted to stabilize employment.

The experience of more recent years make it evident that further consideration must be given to the economic policy underlying the wage rate for overtime.

Today there are great manufacturing plants well equipped with machinery, which, if operated at their full capacity, would produce more goods than could be sold, unless the wages paid in this and other countries were more nearly approaching a sound economic basis.

With existing industrial equipment the tendency between 1923 and 1929 was to produce more rapidly than the consuming capacity of the people justified. Through high pressure salesmanship and the expectation of a market for their goods, manufacturers in many instances were willing to pay overtime in expectation of still greater profits. One result was a glutting of the home and the export market.

It seems evident that the policy of payment for overtime as a necessary economic check on too rapid expansion of speculative production requires consideration and action. The past policy relative to overtime must be altered to meet the changed conditions. To prevent over-stimulation of production, payment for overtime should be progressively increased.

A healthy and sane growth of industrial production must be assisted and stabilized by a rapidly increasing labor cost for overtime, which will serve as a necessary economic brake against too rapid expansion and the unwise expectation of inordinate profits.

CONTRACTOR EULOGIZES ORGANIZED LABOR

ADDRESS of Mr. James C. Stewart, president of the James Stewart and Company, Inc., at the laying of the corner stone of the new Department of Labor Building, Washington, D. C.

I am grateful for the privilege of participating in this ceremony because this building, of all those included in this vast program is of the greatest personal interest to me; all my life I have been in immediate and continuous contact with labor, with the men to whose welfare this building is dedicated. And I am very glad to say that during these many years of activity which have taken us into nearly every State in the Union, there has always existed between our Company and organized labor a friendly understanding and mutual confidence which has made it possible for us to adjust amicably any differences which have risen, and I am thankful to say these have been very few and of minor importance.

We are indeed happy to be the builders of this project, which is the largest individual contract in the Government program now under way, and we are well up to and ahead of the prearranged schedule. We have forced this work by building the three units simultaneously in order to increase the number of mechanics that could be put to work in these times. Incidentally, we are advised that this project is using the largest quantity of limestone ever contracted for in this country.

At the moment, we are endeavoring under the leadership of that splendid citizen, Walter C. Teagle, appointed by the President as Chairman of the "Share-the-Work" movement, (which has been adopted by a great many industries and is being supported by the press of the country and is now being shown on the screen throughout the country thereby reaching thousands of people each day and becoming greatly effective), to apply this movement to the building industry.

Thanks to the vigorous co-operation we are receiving from the Secretary of Labor, the leaders in organized industry and all of the important government contractors in Washington, I feel confident that as a result of the conferences which have been held and the discussions now going on we will have the support of the local unions in initiating here in Washington a method of staggering the work.

Once instituted here, it is our hope and expectation, based on reports already received from contractors in leading cities throughout the country, that this program, designed to alleviate the distress of unemployment, will be generally adopted.

Few people realize that, excepting only agriculture, the building and construction business with its ramifications, is probably the greatest of all fundamental industries in the United States, and employs a correspondingly large number of workmen. It takes a very large proportion of these men in the manufacture of steel, of which an enormous proportion is used in the erection of buildings, first in mining the ore, and after the ore leaves the mines in its fabrication, and later in the erection in construction projects. It is true also of lumber after it leaves the forests and the same is true in the quarrying of stone that goes into the manufacture of cement, and into buildings and general construction. Even the common clay taken from fields and hills provides the basic material for the manufacture of brick, terra cotta, all classes of tile, pottery and the like.

In the development of the science of building construction, the cornerstone has lost its importance as an essential element in the structure, and remains now only as a ceremonial symbol. Above all else, it is a reminder of the readiness and capacity of men to work together harmoniously and effectively. The broad intelligence and fertile imagination which conceived this structure and created it on paper, the organization which today is translating these plans and specifications into steel and stone, the skill and artistry of thousands of mechanics, and the humble toil of the lowliest laborer throughout this land, are all merged smoothly for one great purpose—the production of this building.

Great improvements have been made in building practice and in the manufacture of building and construction materials, including the interior finish and the furnishings, since the advent of the machines, and in reducing the amount of heavy work done by hand which has removed the heavy burdens from the back of man and correspondingly lightened his tasks, making him better able to enjoy his work and his leisure hours.

But of greater importance to mankind, are the improvements which have been made in the condition of life of the working man. To visualize these it is not necessary to go back to the days of Pharaoh's slaves. During the span of my own career there have been tremendous advances in the morale and spirit of the wage-earners, and their ambition to better their and their children's sphere of life. Within the last twenty-five years, we find that a large majority of mechanics now have at least a high school education, and in many instances the directing heads have a college education, and their home life and their home comforts have been vastly improved, and now we find a large number of them owning their own homes. The working man has acquired more leisure, and has demonstrated his ability to utilize this additional leisure to the best advantage, and no one will deny, I believe, that this country is a better place to live in because of the accomplishments of organized labor.

In closing, I express the hope that the vast activities to be directed from this structure, will continue to foster the happiness and well-being of all our people.

REHABILITATION OF BLIGHTED AREAS

(By John R. Stevenson, Business Agent, Chicago District Council)

IF business in general is to recover, steps must be taken to revive the building industry which is second only to agriculture in the United States. When a building is erected it affords employment not only to the laborer or mechanic actually employed on the site but also for those who are employed in the factories, mills, lumber yards, and the quarries engaged in the manufacturing and fabricating of the necessary materials to be used on the project as well as those engaged in the transportation of these materials. To say nothing of the vast army of small business men who receive a direct benefit of the spending power of those actually engaged in the building or kindred industries.

The problem that confronts us is the "Rehabilitation of Blighted Areas," and I might add blighted lives. How this can be done is easily said and not so easily accomplished. It is estimated that in Chicago approximately ten thousand buildings should be demolished; these buildings are obsolete and unfit for habitation, being alive with vermin and beyond repairs. If it were possible to demolish and rebuild these structures a great number of men would be put to work at wages that would afford them a sustenance, having in mind the necessity of working shorter hours per day and fewer days a week, thereby giving a greater number of men an opportunity to earn something to help sustain their families.

The average daily wage loss to the building laborers and mechanics in the City of Chicago is approximately a million dollars a day. While the "Rehabilitation of Blighted Areas" will not put all of the men to work it will at least reduce to some extent the hardships of the individual and take the load off the relief agencies. "Relief rolls cannot take the place of pay rolls."

Many workers are still struggling under installment debts of 1929 which must be paid out of reduced income, the wages in the Building Trades having been reduced on March 11, 1932; we want to pay our debts, but to enable us to do so we must have employment. The payment of these debts can only be accomplished by an increased earning capacity of the debtor.

An avenue to employment seems to be the demolition of obsolete buildings and their replacement by other buildings, such as has been done in New York City or those that have been erected by the Marshall Field Estate in Chicago and the Rosenwald Foundation in the same city. However, any building or buildings that may be erected to take the place of those considered obsolete or unfit for habitation should be of a high type with all the necessary sanitary equipment, including toilet and bath.

The Housing Law of the State of New York enables those interested to make application to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation for loans to carry out such improvements in their city; this they have taken advantage of, notwithstanding the fact that in New York City at the present rate of slum rebuilding it is estimated it will take 138 years to eradicate the slums.

On September 7, 1932, a bill was introduced in the Illinois Legislature to provide for the organization, management and regulation of Housing Corporations which would be a material benefit if passed, to the large number of unemployed building mechanics in Chicago and throughout the state. However, the Legislature for some reason or other has taken no action and we are still far away from the necessary legislation. And while we estimate it will take New York 138 years to reach their goal we of Illinois have not yet taken advantage of the opportunities offered by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

At the present time when the crying need for gainful employment is ever present we feel that every available avenue should be used to assist those in need of employment, and when there exists a need of such moral and social benefit to the community as the "Rehabilitation of Blighted Areas" which will offer this employment, and at the same time satisfy at least to a small measure the desire to remedy these conditions, and perhaps be the needed motivating force to establish a program or plan looking for the elimination of living conditions that do not come up to the standard of modern times, all public spirited citizens should take an interest in seeing that this legislation is enacted.

The building industry is in an ideal position to furnish the necessary technical skill, knowledge, labor and material at a cost which will insure a profitable venture, and in view of the many studies and reports made by responsible public and private agencies in various cities, there are sufficient surveys and reports available to warrant the organization of a group of responsible business, professional and civic-minded citizens to begin the assembling of funds and property and to start the actual building of low cost housing in blighted areas under a comprehensive plan, and make possible the immediate beneficial results and effects on unemployment, in that it would substitute wages for part of the money now paid out as relief from which there is no economic gain.

We fully realize the condition a man finds himself in, when day after day, month after month looking for the job he cannot find, the hopelessness he feels when he returns to his family at night, his vitality gone and his courage at a low ebb. We have lost something more valuable than the wealth of the world—the fortitude of our people.

Half of States Now Have an Old Age Pension Law

Twenty-four States, or half of the Union, with 42 per cent of its total population, now have old age pension laws as a result of the enactment of new laws in eight states since the opening of the legislative season in January, according to a survey of the national situation.

During April new laws were passed in Colorado, Arkansas and Maine, in addition to the legislation enacted since the opening of the year in Oregon, North Dakota, Arizona, Indiana, and Washington. Minnesota made its previous optional law mandatory on all counties in the State.

The list of the pension states follows:

Mandatory laws: Arizona, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Delaware, Idaho, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Washington, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Optional laws: Kentucky, Maryland, Montana, Nevada, Utah and West Virginia.

During April, measures were passed by the Senate of Nebraska and the lower house of the Rhode Island legislature. Similar progress was made in Oklahoma, Missouri and Nevada. An attempt to repeal the New Hampshire law met with decisive defeat.

A survey by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that the pensioners in New York State are real "veterans of industry," most of them having been gainfully employed in their younger years on a wage or salary basis. The majority of these pensioners had been semi-skilled or unskilled workers earning low wages, and had been engaged in industrial and commercial occupation.

PUERTO RICAN PROGRESS IS THE AIM OF IGLESIAS

SANTIAGO IGLESIAS, secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor, and a member of our organization elected last November by the citizens of Puerto Rico to the position of Resident Commissioner of the Island in the Congress of the United States, declared in a statement that he will exert all his influence to secure legislation to forward the interests of the Puerto Rican people, with especial emphasis on the welfare of the workers.

He will urge the United States Congress to relieve the debt burden by liberal refunding measures and loan the Insular Government $50,000,000 for economic rehabilitation work.

He hopes to find some way to end the evils connected with the control of all phases of the life of the people of Puerto Rico by absentee monopolists and bring relief to 400,000 laborers who are paid starvation wages.

Mr. Iglesias has been connected with the labor movement for forty-five years.

"The most vital problem requiring immediate attention on my part," Iglesias said, "will be the economic and social condition prevailing among the masses of producers in Puerto Rico, which is very critical, not only due to the world-wide economic depression, but especially to the recent hurricanes.

"To carry out such program it will be necessary for me to get the full cooperation and understanding of the President of the United States and the help of our National Congress.

"The President and Congress have been requested by the Insular Legislature of Puerto Rico to give their approval to a resolution which specifically asks the United States to refund the insular and municipal indebtedness of Puerto Rico amounting to approximately $50,000,000, the island repaying the United States, both principal and interest, over a long period of years.

"They have requested also that an equal sum of $50,000,000 on similar terms be advanced in ten years to carry to completion the program of economic rehabilitation of the island on a sound basis.

"From the standpoint of sound investment such action on the part of the Congress of the United States is not only warranted, but I am firmly convinced that in no other way will the 1,600,000 American citizens of Puerto Rico, the largest group of citizens anywhere outside of the United States, commence to realize the hopes and aspirations to which citizenship gave birth.

"The advantages of such a program are by no means for the benefit of Puerto Rico alone. The $100,000,000 needed by the island, in fact, represent no more than the total of our normal purchases from the United States annually, and only about one-half of our normal yearly external commerce, the profits of which come largely to the United States and create sources of revenue for both the States and Federal Treasury.

"Nothing, I believe, would stimulate more the building of a sounder, healthier community of American citizens in the Carribbean whose increasing welfare would insure a constanly growing market with every prospect of enlarged profit for American business and further revenues for both the Insular and Federal Governments.

"I propose to abolish the ills that the absent monopolies and financial combinations impose on Puerto Rico by their policies which regulate, contract and control social, political, financial and governmental conditions of life on the Island.

"I shall ask a compensation by Federal aid for the enormous wealth produced by the agricultural and industrial producing masses of Puerto Rico which emigrates from the Island in the form of incomes, interests, dividends and profits of every kind to the extent of over sixty per cent annually.

"I shall endeavor to relieve through legislation the condition that is imposed upon four hundred thousand men and women laborers of the agricultural and industrial fields of the Island who are kept at average wages of sixty-five cents a day of ten working hours.

"The most far-reaching measure of all that I shall present is one that has been prepared for introduction in Congress enabling the people of Puerto Rico to form their constitution, to become a State government, and to be admitted into the Union.

"Another measure undertakes to give the people of Puerto Rico the right to elect its Governor in case the Statehood is granted."

LABOR SHOWN TO RECEIVE 36.4 CENTS OF EACH DOLLAR SPENT FOR BUILDING

JUST what the vast new construction projects authorized or contemplated under Reconstruction Finance Corporation plans means to labor and just what the usual volume of construction means is revealed as the result of statistics gathered by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, showing that on the average labor gets 36.4 cents out of each dollar spent for construction work.

This showing of labor's share of the construction dollar supports most estimates heretofore made and shows that labor does not get anywhere near a disproportionate portion.

The figures were obtained by the Bureau in a survey of 15 representative cities throughout the country. Naturally, the remaining share of the dollar, 63.6 cents, goes for materials. The figures may not show today's division of the dollar with precision, since they were taken mainly from cost sheets of 1931 as well as 1932, but there can be no more than a fractional error from current figures.

The percentage recived by labor was slightly more on residential than on nonresidential structures, and the percentages of labor and material costs differed considerably in different cities. In Boston, for example, labor accounted for 41 per cent of the total cost of building operations, while in Dallas, only 27.2 per cent of the cost went into wages. In the North, in general, labor was found to receive a larger proportion of the total cost of building operations than in the South.

The cities covered in the survey, in addition to Dallas and Boston, were Atlanta, Chicago, Duluth, Indianapolis, Little Rock, New Orleans, New York, Roanoke, Saginaw, St. Louis, Salt Lake City, Seattle, and Trenton.

A previous survey, covering only three cities, Cincinnati, Decatur, and Washington, made by the Bureau in 1928, indicated that labor received 41.8 per cent of the expenditure on buildings and 58.1 per cent went to materials.

There was a very small decrease in the percentage of the total cost of building construction received by labor in nonresidential building, comparing data obtained in the 1928 and the new survey. In the cost of residential building, however, labor's proportion was much lower in 1932 than in 1928.

The respective percentages were 37.3 and 46 per cent. Whether this was caused by the difference in cities, lowering of wages, increased efficiency of labor, or the use of more expensive materials, or a combination of all four factors, it is impossible to state.

The later survey disclosed that the proportion of labor and material costs varied considerably on different buildings within each city. For instance, in New York the highest proportionate labor cost on any residential building was 42.8 per cent, and the lowest 32.2 per cent while the highest labor cost on any non-residential building was 47.1 per cent and the lowest 33.7.

Taking the 15 cities as a whole, material forms a larger percentage of the total cost of residential building than labor in all classes of work except excavation and grading, painting, papering, and plastering. The largest labor cost on any individual item was in excavating and grading, where 98.5 per cent of the total cost went for labor. Heating showed the lowest relative labor cost, 20.3 per cent.

As regards nonresidential structures, all cities combined show that the only items in which labor formed a higher cost than materials were excavating and grading, plastering, and painting. The highest labor percentage in any single item was 85.5 in the case of excavating and grading. In structural steel work, in contract, the precentage of total cost going to labor was only 18.8.

In the 15 cities, carpentry work accounted for a larger percentage of the building dollar than any other items in residential building—27.3 cents of each dollar spent. Papering accounted for the smallest portion, a half cent. In addition to carpentry work, three other items each accounted for more than 10 cents of each dollar spent. They were brickwork, concrete work, and plumbing. In each of the cities except Chicago, where concrete led, carpentry formed the largest single item of expense in residential construction.

For residential building the number of cents out of each dollar was found to be as follows for various classes of work:

Excavating and grading, 1.3; brickwork, 14.8; carpentry work, 27.3; tile work, 3.5; concrete work, 11.7; electric wiring and fixtures, 4.5; heating and ventilating, 6.6; plumbing, 10.1; plastering and lathing, 8.2; painting, 4.2; papering, 0.5; roofing, 1.9; and miscellaneous, 5.5.

The distribution of the dollar in nonresidential building was:

Excavating and grading, 2.5 cents; brickwork, 17.2; carpentry work, 6.4; tile work, 1.7; concrete work, 20.7; structural steel, 8.7; electric wiring and fixture, 6.6; heating and ventilating, 6.6; plumbing, 5.2; plastering and lathing, 4.3; painting, 1.6; roofing, 1.3; glass and glazing, 1.3; elevators, 7.6; and miscellaneous, 8.3.

WAR ON TRADE UNIONS OF GERMANY DENOUNCED

INFORMATION which the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor received from a direct and confidential source in Germany shows that the Hitler Government is suppressing the free trade unions throughout Germany in a most ruthless way.

The offices and the administration of the German trade unions have been taken over by the Hitler authorities.

Without warning their offices were raided; their property confiscated, the elected officers were arrested and representatives of the Hitler Government placed in full control.

All of this was done without warning and without due process of law, through the exercise of force. The last semblance of voluntary, free, independent trade unionism in Germany has been brutally wiped out.

The people of the United States can better understand what this action means when it is explained and understood that the free, independent trade unions of Germany, which were organized many years ago and which have functioned uninterruptedly both under the Imperial Government and the Republic, are similar in character, in activity and in their functioning processes to the American Federation of Labor and to the National and International Unions affiliated with it.

It would seem shocking to even contemplate that our free trade unions in America should be destroyed by some action of the Government.

It is equally shocking to learn of the destruction of the free trade unions in Germany.

Intense feeling has been aroused among the working people of the United States against the action of the Hitler Government toward the Trade Union Movement in Germany.

A very close bond of fraternity and of sympathy exists between the officers and members of the trade union organizations in Germany and the officers and members of the American Federation of Labor.

We deeply sympathize with the officers and members of the German trade unions in the terrific, destructive and humiliating experience which they are forced to undergo, and we protest vigorously and unitedly against the action of the Hitler Government in the exercise of its dictatorial power over trade unions and the officers of the trade unions.

The Hitler Government has aroused a feeling of antagonism among the masses of the people of the United States.

The American Federation of Labor

will register its protest with the American Government against the destructive dictatorial and indefensible acts of the Hitler Government toward the working men and women identified with the Trade Union Movement of Germany.

Regardless of methods employed, the destruction of the Trade Union Movement of Germany by sheer force of governmental power, and the repressive tactics resorted to by the Hitler Government, we are confident, that they cannot crush the spirit of trade-unionism among the German working people.

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor directed the Officers of the American Federation of Labor to secure full information regarding the destruction of the Trade Union Movement in Germany, and to extend to the German trade-unionists all support possible.

THE WORKER AND THE MACHINE

(By H. H. Siegele)

IN England, after industry was revolutionized by steam, many farmers left their land and moved to industrial centers, where they lived and worked, often under conditions that were worse than those of chattel slavery. Here they learned that the machine, driven by the steam engine, increased their efficiency, and they were able to produce more in the same length of time, and with less effort, than they could under the old system. But as time went on, they discovered that their products were piling up, so much so, that the supply exceeded the demand, and when that happened, they were thrown out of work. They also learned that little children and women were as efficient with the machine as men were, and that the employers could hire them for much smaller wages. Here again, the men had to step out to make room for their own children and for women. But they were helpless, and in their helplessness some of them smashed machines, vainly hoping to bring about a revival of the premachine days. But machinery could not be destroyed by smashing it. A few smashed machines could in a short time be replaced with new ones, and with hungry workers willing and ready to operate them, nothing was accomplished by the transaction. The machine was here, and here to stay. It has come down to our day, and it will be here so long as civilization lasts. The only thing that will put a machine out of use, is a better machine, and especially one that will eliminate the use of more man power. This is a self-evident fact. The invention and use of machinery is steadily increasing; and the improvements on modern machinery are constantly going on, so that every year finds us with machines that are a little more nearly perfect than the ones we had the year before. The employer will not give up the machine, because with it he can realize a greater profit; while the worker, notwithstanding the fact that it is taking away his job, wants the machine because it fulfills, to an extent, that inborn desire of wanting to get out of work; however, in many instances, it leaves him in rags. But even at this sacrifice, the worker, consciously or unconsciously, favors the use of the machine. Not long ago, when unemployment was becoming rather acute in a certain vicinity, a floor dressing job came up, and the carpenters asked that the job be done by hand in order to give those who were sorely in need of work, something to do. The proposition was accepted, and on the appointed day a dozen or more men appeared with hand scrapers, files and burnishers to do the work. The idea brought real smiles to the faces of the carpenters, for was it not going back to the old times when carpenters did a great many things by hand that are now being done almost exclusively with the machine? 8 o'clock came and all went to work. A half hour passed and still all were working. An hour passed and the men looked at one another, questioningly. In another half hour there were suggestions, that the work be turned over to the floor surfacers. After working two hours, all were willing to let the machine do the work, and when 12 o'clock came, it was unanimously voted to bring in the floor sanders with their machines . . . This incident proves that not even the workers themselves are willing, when put to a test, that the machine be eliminated. The machine is here, and workers as well as employers, who have had a taste of machine efficiency, will not go back to the old way. Then what is to be done? It is the same old story: The working hours and machine efficiency must be brought into such proportions, that every worker can support his family in decency with his earnings, and unemployment will be wiped out forever . . . Machine efficiency, for many years, has been increasing with leaps and bounds, but the shortening of the working hours has almost, if not altogether, been at a standstill, consequently the world has seen an unemployment situation, such as it has never seen before.

Here in America, especially since the World War, men and women left their farms and moved to industrial centers to work in factories. And during so-called prosperous times, they fared well; much better, we are inclined to believe, than those who went from the farms to the factories in England about a century ago. But even during good times, the conditions of the workers in America, were not always ideal. Long hours, low wages, inadequate protection, unsanitary conditions and child labor were some of the things they had to face. These evils were not all found in all industries, but almost all industries had some of them. Industries are like individuals, some are good, some are better, and more or less of them are worse. While these conditions usually go hand in hand with the machine, it is the abuse of the machine by men, and their greed for money, that brings them about. The primary purpose of machinery is to lessen the burden of toil for the workers and to supply commodities to the public. But thus far, the workers and the public have been regarded as means to that all-important end, making money. The profit motive, in this machine age, has left the workers far below the machine, so far as consideration is concerned. If a machine wears out, it will cost money to replace it, but if a man or a woman or a child fails, there are always plenty of hungry workers ready to take his place. For what shall it profit the lords of industry, if working hours and machine efficiency are equalized, and they lose the chance to exploit the workers?

To equalize the benefits of modern machinery, will not be an easy matter. Changes in our social order, no doubt, will have to be made. Our whole economic structure may have to be worked over, in order to bring working hours and machine efficiency into equal proportions. And once in equal proportions, they must be kept equal, otherwise efficiency will again run wild, and in due time bring about another parodox of overproduction and starvation. The problem must be permanently solved if our machine civilization is to survive, for involuntary unemployment will sooner or later destroy the civilization that causes it. Charity, the dole system, creating relief work, a forced prosperity and so forth, at best, can only be temporary and partial. Stabilized employment, brought about by equalizing the proportions between machine efficiency and working hours is the only permanent solution to the whole problem.

◆

Public Works In Wisconsin Placed On 30-Hour Week

The State Unemployment Commission announced that all public works under supervision of State departments in Wisconsin will be constructed on a five-day week basis and six-hour day. The announcement was made after a conference with department heads.

The rule will apply not only to highway work financed by Federal funds, but to all construction work paid for by State funds, whether under contract or by day labor, officials stated.

It was further provided that work will be given to bona fide residents of Wisconsin and emergency work will be staggered so as to provide jobs for as large a number as possible.

The commission stated that the broad application of the five-day week and six-hour day is in conformity with the general policy followed during the past 16 months in the conduct of public work under its direction.

It was determined at the outset, the commission said, that the best way to provide jobs for the jobless on public works construction is to perform the maximum amount of such labor by hand rather than by machines. In contracts awarded by the Commission this policy has been followed, including the unloading by hand of all stone, gravel and sand used in concrete construction.

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Demand the Union Label

Editorial

THE CARPENTER
Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1933

What's Radical

THERE is nothing radical in our insistence upon maintaining our present rate of wages and materially shortening hours of labor. What is radical and revolutionary are the results which have accompanied modern methods of production. Per capita production has been enormously increased while the total dollar and cent wage in the pay envelope has been decreased. There has been a steady and rapid reduction in the labor cost of production.

A few years ago the mechanic's most valuable years to industry were those between forty-five and sixty-five. Now, many industries refuse to give employment to men over forty or forty-five years of age. A generation ago a mechanic's craft skill was inseparable from production. Now the engineer and the chemist, through the application of science to production, have steadily decreased the value of craft skill.

Only a few years ago one of the most constant complaints directed towards trade unions was their limitation of apprentices. Today the problem is not the development of mechanics through apprenticeship. Instead the question is what will become of the mechanics who are continually being eliminated from industry because of modern methods of production.

Looking over the past ten years, with the industrial changes which have come, it is evident that labor in that time should have energetically launched a campaign for higher wages and materially reduced hours of labor per week.

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Economic Health Needed Also

THERE is a region in New York City which used to be called the "lung block," because so many of the dwellers in its dark and dingy tenements had tuberculosis. In another 18 months, that district will be the site of a group of model dwellings, erected with money loaned by the R. F. C. under the slum clearance laws of New York, and known by the attractive name of Knickerbocker Village.

Have we less control over economic ills than over physical ones? It should not be so. Man does not make the tubercle bacillus, he only makes the conditions in which it thrives; on the other hand, modern man is able to make his economics practically to suit himself. He can produce everything that everybody needs, and a lot of luxuries besides. Yet while healthful dwellings rise on the site of the old "lung block," the bread lines lengthen and millions who want to work are idle.

We can drive back poverty faster than we have driven back tuberculosis; we can abolish depressions as we have abolished yellow fever. The power of modern society is ample—all we need are leaders for the crusade.

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Asks Support for Promotion of our Label on Boxes

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Now that the modification of the Volstead Law is an accomplished fact, and many states have already adopted bills permitting the manufacture and sale of beer in their respective states, I desire to call your attention to the fact that some of the brewing companies are buying non-union made boxes. Members and friends of organized labor can be of assistance to the union Box makers by insisting when purchasing beer, soft drinks or spring water that the boxes bear the Carpenters' label.

If the Box makers will be given this support we feel certain that in the near future this sub-division of the trade will again have a one hundred per cent organization.

Frank Braski, Secretary,
Boxmakers and Sawyers
Local Union 2289, Chicago, Illinois.

◆

California Carpenters Hold Sixth Annual Convention

The California State Council of Carpenters held its sixth annual convention at San Jose Labor Temple, San Jose, Cal., April 29 and 30.

The convention was opened by Brother Frank Carlisle, president of the Santa Clara Carpenters' District Council, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the Council, and presented the Rev. C. B. Sylvester, D. D., who offered the invocation.

Brother Carlisle then introduced Mr. Clarence Goodwin, city manager of San Jose, who welcomed the delegates on behalf of the city of San Jose and complimented the carpenters for their assistance in putting into effect progressive legislation.

The gavel was then turned over to Brother Jos. Cambiano, president of the State Council who thanked those who had previously spoken and proceeded to appoint committees for the work of the convention.

Other speakers who addressed the convention were: John O'Connell, Secretary of the San Francisco Labor Council; Ernest Marsh, United States Federal Mediator; J. F. Clark, General Vice-President of the Brotherhood of Painters; General Representative Don Cameron and General Executive Board Member A. W. Muir.

The latter's address was lengthy and inspiring and covered such subjects as the proposed Federal 30-hour law, the Federal minimum wage law; the California State prevailing wage law; the efforts of the state carpenters to maintain existing wage standards, and concluded by explaining the dispensation granted by General President Hutcheson to members in arrears.

State Secretary Bert P. Ward then made his report covering the work of his office for the past year, which among other things included the financial standing of the State Council, and the course followed by many unscrupulous contractors in violating the prevailing wage scale.

Among the resolutions acted on favorably by the convention were: A resolution affirming the position of the State Carpenters' convention on the matter of the five-day week of six hours per day; one declaring against the attempt by state legislators to repeal the prevailing rate of wage law; one for the appointment of a committee to study the question of compulsory health and unemployment insurance; one condemning the practice of some Huntington Beach contractors who were repairing earthquake damage with flimsy work.

The convention unanimously re-elected Jos. Cambiano and Bert P. Ward president and secretary-treasurer respectively, and chose Merced as the city in which to hold the next convention.

At the close of the convention a lunch was served to the delegates and visitors by the Ladies Auxiliary of San Jose.

So ended a well-attended and constructive convention with a bright and cheery spirit carried through its entire sessions.

◆

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Gold Medal For Charter Member

Presentation Marks Anniversary Party of Local Union No. 207

Members of Local Union No. 207 gathered at their home, "Carpenters Building," 15th and Esrey Sts., Chester, Pa., on Friday evening April 7, 1933, and observed the forty-fourth anniversary of the founding of their Local Union. The evening began with a short business session at 7:30 o'clock, followed by a banquet served by the Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 134, of Chester.

The program opened with all members and guests standing and singing our national anthem "America" after which they remained standing with bowed heads for two minutes in memory of departed brothers. Frank Hill was introduced at this time and led the assemblage in several songs during the course of the dinner. A splendid spirit of cheer and good fellowship prevailed throughout the entire evening.

After the repast was served, smokes were distributed and the chairman of the committee, Brother E. J. Reinhart, gave a short history of Local Union No. 207, which held its first meeting under "charter" on April 5, 1889, with 34 men taking the obligation. Since that first meeting Local Union No. 207 has steadily forged on, gaining membership and prestige and always taking a leading part in any movement for the betterment of labor in general and the carpenter in particular throughout Chester and vicinity. Local Union No. 207, since its inception has been interested in the community in which we live and is respected and honored by all that come in contact with it. Since that first meeting night 44 years ago, there have been 2,749 members initiated in Local Union No. 207. It owns its own home of which its members are justly proud, its property consisting of a tract of land of six building lots in one of the beautiful apartment and residential sections of Chester and convenient to the central part of the city. On this land they have erected a beautiful two-story building, having their meeting room, two ante rooms, a kitchen and an office room on the first floor and on the second floor two five-room apartments. There is also a garage attached. Beautiful lawns surround the building which are well kept and much favorable comment is made by residents of Chester about the wonderful shrubbery planted on the lawn.

Of the charter members attending that first meeting 44 years ago, but one remains today, Victor Montgomery, who was presented with a gold medal, an award of Honor, for meritorious services. Brother Montgomery has always been an active member of the Local Union throughout his 44 years of membership. He has faithfully performed his duties, has served in practically every office of the Local Union, also as a representative delegate to other bodies to which the Local was affiliated. In all his 44 years he has never been in arrears, and the members were proud to bestow this medal of honor on Brother Montgomery, and we want to thank General President Wm. L. Hutcheson, for sending us the medal for this purpose.

Brother Montgomery responded with timely remarks and was tendered a splendid ovation. Chairs were pushed back at this time and the program continued with the presentation of more than 100 valuable prizes, all of which were donated for the occasion by manufacturers, distributors, merchants and other friends of the "Carpenters." These prizes consisted of articles of food, clothing, furniture, tools, and plenty of cigars and cigarettes.

After the prizes were awarded several visiting members from Media and Clifton Heights Locals were called on and responded with brief remarks. Several vocal numbers were given and the Chairman thanked the Ladies Auxiliary and all who were concerned in making the celebration a success.

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Death Takes Wife Of General Officer

On Monday, May 8, 1933, the General Office was shocked and grieved to learn of the sudden passing of Julia A. Lakey, beloved wife of First General Vice-President George H. Lakey, in her home in Indianapolis. Her death was attributed to heart disease. In the immediate family, besides her husband, Mrs Lakey is survived by one daughter, Mrs. C. J. Clark, wife of an Indianapolis physician.

Mrs. Lakey's many friends throughout the Brotherhood, who held her in high esteem, will regret exceedingly her sudden death.

Funeral services, attended by many of our members from various sections of the country, were held on Thursday, May 11, and the remains were interred in Crown Hill Cemetery, Indianapolis.

The pall-bearers, all members of our organization, were J. W. Williams of St. Louis, H. Schwarzer and H. McLaughlin of Cleveland, Thomas Flynn and Charles Sand of Chicago and Wm. J. Kelly of Pittsburgh.

Beautiful floral tributes in great profusion were received from labor organizations and personal friends, including the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, the American Federation of Labor, the Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs and our own Local organizations in the cities of New York, Chicago, Cleveland, St. Louis, Kansas City, Pittsburgh and Louisville.

Mrs. Lakey's pleasing personality, frankness of expression and ready wit, which enlivened many an impromptu gathering, will be sadly missed and her many friends grieve with Vice-President Lakey in her sudden and untimely passing.

While receiving condolences on the loss of his wife, Brother Lakey was receiving congratulations on becoming a grandfather as his only daughter gave birth to a son a few hours following the death of Mrs. Lakey.

◆

Wm. J. Spencer, A. F. of L. Department Official Dies of Heart Disease

Wm. J. Spencer, secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor for almost 25 years, died at his home at Wheaton, Md., on April 24, after several months illness.

He was a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor prior to his election to the position of secretary-treasurer of the Building Trades Department.

In addition, he was one of the organizers, and later general secretary of the United Association of Plumbers and Steam Fitters of the United States and Canada.

The funeral services in Washington were attended by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor then in session and a large number of the representatives of national, international and local labor organizations.

The interment was at Lyndonville, N. Y.

DEATH ROLL

EDWIN M. CATRON—Local Union No. 1465, Frankfort, Indiana.

PETER FISCHER—Local Union No. 2100, Amityville, N. Y.

C. A. KRESS—Local Union No. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio.

SILAS LONG—Local Union No. 1355, Crawfordsville, Indiana.

ELLIS D. MINER—Local Union No. 1465, Frankfort, Indiana.

RAY PETERSON—Local Union No. 2164, San Francisco, Calif.

WM. T. POLLARD—Local Union No. 1078, Fredericksburg, Va.

Union Organization Imperative

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, in its report to the annual convention of the Federation at Cincinnati, emphasized the fact that trade union organization is the only sure way to protect the workers and advance their welfare both in times of prosperity and depression.

The Council said:

"Despite depression handicaps the Federation has continued to aid organizing work during the past year. The unusual amount of fundamental thinking and questioning of existing practices provide an exceptional opportunity for organizing work. On all sides we are confronted with the fallacy of expecting improvements from letting things alone.

"Many wage-earners have let alone the problems of increasing their wages and gaining more leisure, thinking they could get along without giving the time or making the investments necessary for directing their betterment through trade unions.

"Trade unionism requires initiative, responsibility, understanding of industrial and social relationships.

"This breakdown of industry shows up the barrenness of material progress without the spiritual understanding and ethical standards to assure equitable distribution of the returns from joint production. The situation brings us again to those motives of human justice that are the power of the labor movement.

"We extended union organization to its highest levels in wartime peak production. But that was a growth based upon desire for the material benefits of unionism.

"Expansion of unionism in the period of greatest depression brings members who face adversity and who want the social and economic justice that unionism can provide. Additions to unions in depression will bring members who believe in the ideals for which our movement stands.

"Adversity is a character-building experience. Let us seize the opportunity to get into our trade union movement those who turn to constructive methods.

"In the coming year we must depend upon personal appeal as our chief reliance in spreading the cause of unionism. This personal method emphasizes the responsibility upon each union member for helping his fellow-workers to understand their own responsibility. The union needs the unorganized just as much as the unorganized need the union.

"In this extension of unionism by personal appeal our volunteer organizers have for years done good service. We need them this year as never before and we need the co-operation of every individual wage-earner and small salaried worker.

"We urge unions in all localities to begin continuous efforts for organizing workers during this coming year."

These fundamental truths expressed by the Executive Council should result in intensive organization campaigns which will bring the oppressed masses by hundreds of thousands into the ranks of the Organized Labor movement. There and there alone the strength of unity and high purpose will bring outstanding improvements in the wages and conditions under which they toil for a living.

◆

Dr. Hermann von Schrenk of St. Louis, Mo., consulting timber engineer, says the oldest living thing is a cypress tree in Mexico near Oaxaca city, called the Tree of Tule. The tree is 140 feet high and 117 feet in circumference forty inches above the ground. According to the expert, it is 4,000 years old. California's giant trees may be older.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

General Officers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The disposition on the part of many members to criticise our General Officers about the salaries drawn by them, and to charge the present condition of unemployment to the failure of the administration, is without foundation, is unjust, to say nothing about it causing unrest and the tendency it has to break the morale of the younger men. You hear members in many localities constantly carping about it, who should and could be devoting their time to much better advantage trying to solve local conditions, instead of waiting for the Representatives of the General Office to do it for them, thus wasting the time of the Representative, and putting unnecessary expense upon the membership at large.

The General Officers are exactly what you make them. Disagreeing with everything they do, hindering them in every endeavor and saying unjust things against them to your brother member, should create in them an incentive to knock your block off; but strange as it seems most of them don't seem to take much offense, and continue to work for the best interests of the organization, while you indulge in a daily attack of cramps about the way they are letting the organization go to the bow wows. It's an old adage that "An army can travel no faster than the rear can march." And a labor organization can not progress faster than the membership is willing to allow it to, is a truth that can not be denied. The majority of the Brotherhood have said by their vote that the present General Officers are the choice of the majority. If you happen to be one of the carping minority who wants to eat your cake and have it too, you should not try to scuttle the ship because you can not accomplish that impossible feat.

The inconsistency of such members are best proved by the fact that but a few years ago the majority of the Brotherhood were declaring that our General Officers were the poorest paid of any labor organization in the United States in comparison to membership. And now that they have voluntarily made a reduction of over twenty-five per cent in their salaries, have reduced the force, and increased their work, still the mal-content continues to howl. Our Executive Officers were never needed more than at present, and their duties have never been more perplexing and nerve-racking than at present, so why shoot your arrow of discontent at the General Officers when there is bigger game right in your locality that is more beneficial to you as an individual, and will greatly assist your local brother member.

The present depression is a world-wide economic disaster contributed to by all nations and their citizens. Statesmen, Scientists, College Professors, Political Parties, Technologists, Isms and Cisms have all attempted to solve the problem, but have had little success. And if our General Officers should have been able to solve it and had done so they would have been taken over by big business and allowed to write their own salary checks almost without limit as to the amount. In the battle to overcome this gigantic depression every trade unionist should stand forth a militant advocate for the return of prosperity that is real, a fair wage, steady employment, and a return of the purchasing power of the masses. No army ever won a battle whose soldiers sulked in their tents, and refused to follow their leaders, and no labor organization that pursues such a plan will ever make progress.

Ours is a battle that demands the best there is in every member, and we can not excuse ourselves as individuals and say "Let George do it." If we do we are duty bound to let George do it the best he can, and refrain from any adverse criticism. Our endeavor at this time should be a return to normalcy, and the holding of the banner of the

Brotherhood aloft. If we do not like the present General Officers we can attend to that matter when we reach the bridge, but always remember at this time they are guiding the ship.

If the Editor of the Journal complies with my request to publish this article, no doubt the howl will go up that the writer is an administration man, which I freely confess. I was likewise an administration man under Huber, Kirby, and will also be under any other administration, as I am an earnest believer that "a house divided against itself must fall."

G. E. Warren,
L. U. No. 943. Tulsa, Okla.

Praises Article on Scraper Blades

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am sending you a letter I received from an appreciative reader. If published in "The Carpenter" I feel it will call attention to the article Brother Bedell is commenting on. The method of sharpening scraper blades, illustrated in the article, was developed by myself, and is probably unknown to any of our readers, either because they failed to read the article or because they did not try the method after reading it.

H. H. Siegele.

* * *

Mr. H. H. Siegele:

I must write you a letter regarding your article on "How to sharpen scrapers" in "The Carpenter" journal of April, 1933. I am a believer in the old saying, "We are never too old to learn," and I have been shown how to sharpen a scraper by some of the best floor men in the country, but have never been at all satisfied with my ability to do this. I have about Ten Dollars worth of all type whet stones, oil stones, water stones—yes, and even a razor hone out in the shops now.

I read your article last night and sort of laughed to myself thinking what an unsatisfactory blade a man would get by just using a file and no stone. I had tried it before when I couldn't locate a stone but with little or no success. I tried your way today and Mr. Siegele I am one happy man tonight. You certainly taught me something. I can sharpen a blade your style much better than before and two or three times quicker, and they stand up better and re-sharpen more easily. Boy, I am surely glad I read that. It makes an awful lot of difference to one, who scrapes edges of old floors as I do, especially an old tough oak like I was working on today, that was full of hard paste filler, varnish, grit, etc. We use a narrow inch and a half blade for the first time over so as to be able to put it into clean wood under the finish and keep it there. I had no trouble to do that with blades sharpened your style. I have four sanding machines and have had several really good floor men working for me during the past 12 years, but their way of putting up blades did not equal yours. It was nice of you to write that article. It would be a nicer world if we were all as thoughtful of others as you have shown yourself to be.

Yours with a smile of appreciation.

B. A. Bedell.

Valuable Lessons Will Come from the Depression

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The depression has many valuable lessons for everyone. While we seem to be losing ground the reverse is actually taking place.

The real meaning of Brotherhood is far better understood today than ever before. We have a much more intelligent outlook on the whole economic structure.

As it has alway cleared after the rain, so with this present depression the clouds will break and the sun will dispel the gloom. The same storm that drives the ship on the rocks is so manipulated by another to hasten the mariner to his desired harbor. I hope we shall all be in the latter class. Our haven security and the banishing of the gaunt spectre of unemployment. A guaranteed minimum salary per annum for every member of our great family.

The placing of every aged brother who has played his part in the great battle of life on a retired pay. No more pauper's pay after bearing the burden and heat of the day.

The spirit of manhood and equality of opportunity.

No more skim milk for the weaker members and cream for the stronger but if we have to separate the milk it will be the cream to the weaker or most needy.

No more slave-driving foremen. Hiring and firing at will, relegated to the dark ages of the great depression. Palm-itching racketeers, graft hunters, and human buzzards will be consigned to the Great Lake of Fire.

Manhood, God's greatest creation, shall be restored to his long lost heritage and brotherhood and union will shine with an ever increasing lustre.

Willard A. Maxwell,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

◆

The Introduction of Steam Power

Editor, "The Carpenter":

An engine was in use in Great Britain for a short period by Thomas Newcomen in 1705, but the engine was costly, wasteful and often ineffective. The real development of the steam engine was due to James Watt 1736-1819.

Progress was very slow, and Watt was often discouraged, for his engine refused to work satisfactorily. Finally he found workmen who were able to make the various parts of the engine with accuracy, and Watt was gratified in overcoming his difficulties in 1776. Steam became the giant in Great Britain that not only kept mines clear of water, but operated countless machines in the factories. In factory after factory Watt's engines were introduced, water-power was discarded and many a deserted mill on the banks of a stream bore witness as it fell into ruin to the superior power of steam. The establishment of the factory system brought together in groups large numbers of persons working for a single employer. Hence when the work people felt they had grievances they began to form "trade unions." These associations of workmen acting together to obtain their desires, increased considerably, but manufacturies were opposed to such combinations and in 1799 an Act of Parliament prohibited them. The law forbidding the existence of trade unions in Great Britain was repealed in 1824. The great development of the cotton and woolen industries was accompanied by a similar advance in the hardware manufacture. Henry Cort showed in 1784 that charcoal was not necessary in the manufacture of pig iron, and the industry went up by leaps and bounds. The output increased from about 90,000 tons in 1784 to 400,000 tons in 1820, and when it is remembered that the output in the middle of the eighteenth century had been only about 18,000 tons, the remarkable advance is evident. All these inventions were linked together and aided each other. The spinning and weaving machines largely increased production with steam power, and coal mining advanced because the improved steam engine gave sufficient power to pump water out of the mines, and to haul up the coal. The population increased from six millions in 1750 to nearly fourteen millions in 1830.

John Gray,
L. U. No. 2163. New York, N. Y.

◆

Ladies Auxiliary No. 149

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union 149, Olympia, Washington, celebrated its seventh anniversary March 23, 1933, with approximately seventy-five plates set for the members and families.

During the period of our existence we have had to overcome many obstacles due largely to the unemployment of our brother carpenters. However, at our banquet we pledged ourselves to each bring in one new member for the next year.

The history of our organization was related by the secretary after which the president expressed the thanks of the members to Carpenters Local Union 1148 for the assistance so kindly given them in times past. Several members of the Local Union had words of encouragement for those present.

The anniversary cake was donated by two of the members of our auxiliary and was sufficiently large to give all present a generous helping.

We are wishing all auxiliaries success and express the hope that the coming years will bring to us a large degree of prosperity.

Rosa Writer, R. S.,
L. A. No. 149. Olympia, Wash.

◆

Ladies Auxiliary No. 169

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 169, Edmonton, Alta., Canada, is pleased to report that it has been able to carry on as usual through the past year. Attendance at the business meetings has been nearly 100 per cent of the membership. These meetings are held on the first Monday in each month at the homes of the members. The third Monday of each month is set aside for our social night, and many enjoyable evenings have been spent.

During the past year we have been spending an hour sewing after the close of our business meeting and in this way have been able to donate several layettes to charitable institutions. At the present time we are working on an afghan which we expect to dispose of later on and so increase our funds.

At Christmas our social committee arranged an entertainment to which the members and families of Carpenters' Union 1325 were invited. At the conclusion of the program refreshments and ice cream were served, after which each child was presented with a gift from the tree. Later, the older members enjoyed a little dance.

B. M. Pollard, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 169. Edmonton, Alta., Can.

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Labor Law

Edwin E. Witte, an acknowledged authority on labor law, has this to say in regard to the relationship of unions to their individual members. "Despite such governmental favors, labor unions are not in any sense public or quasi-public organizations. They possess no governmental powers, and membership is entirely voluntary. In short, the legal status of unions is practically identical with that of fraternal organizations. They cannot be compelled to admit anyone to membership; and the expulsion of members is not reviewable in the courts as long as the procedure is fair and conforms to the union constitution and by-laws. Similarly, the courts will not interfere in the relations between local and international unions, except to enforce the union constitution. Unions may 'settle disputes between the members on questions of policy, discipline, or internal government, so long as the government of the society is fairly and honestly administered in conformity with its laws and the laws of the land, and no property or civil rights are involved.' "

This from his recent book, "The Government in Labor Disputes,' may be taken as the view of an authority.

State Legislatures Urged to Protect Their Free Labor

A matter of vital concern to organized labor, in fact, to all free labor, is the enactment of legislation by the several states to make the Haws-Cooper Federal Convict Labor Act, which becomes effective January 19, 1934, operative in the respective states.

The act enables each state to forbid the sale, within its borders, of convict-made goods from other states, provided that it has enacted legislation preventing the sale of its own convict-made products on the open market in competition with free labor products. If a state fails to enact such legislation it cannot forbid the sale of convict-made products from other states within its borders.

Only four of our forty-eight states have enacted such legislation thus far —Illinois, Maine, New York and New Jersey. No time should be lost by members of organized labor in the remaining forty-four states, which have not yet taken advantage of the Haws-Cooper Act, to have the legislatures of these states enact a law forbidding the sale of convict-made products in competition with the products made by their free labor.

Such legislation will be opposed only by those who are exploiting convict labor for their own personal gain and possibly by some mistaken social welfare organizations which at times appear to be more solicitous for the welfare of law-breakers than for the law-abiding toiling worker who is struggling to earn a decent living for himself and family. It is nothing short of a disgrace to compel free labor to compete with convict labor. The pittance paid to the states by the prison labor contractor is of such small value that it cuts little figure in relieving the tax burden of the people in any state.

Our Local Unions, District and State Councils can assist materially in procuring this much needed legislation by cooperating with the State Federation of Labor and the City Central Bodies. At the proper time they should write a strong letter to the state Senators and Representatives from their district making known their wishes in this matter and urging the support of such legislation.

◆

Let's Start A Membership Drive!

Printers Fight Communist Activities

A non-political committee of veteran members of Typographical Union No. 6 of New York City, has been formed to fight Communistic activities within its ranks.

The committee has issued a circular which states that the Union has permitted "the widest and most tolerant attitude toward the expression of opinion of its members."

"But during the last year, "it continues, "an organized group of workers has appeared boasting little in the way of union service but attending every meeting and so conducting themselves as to drive regular members to stay away, leaving control to the minority.

"This group, small in number but organized, are Communists acting under orders of the Communist party, which in turn takes its orders from Moscow. In other words, an outside political organization is trying to demoralize and wreck No. 6 through the instrumentality of its agents who hold membership in the union."

◆

Indisputable Facts

In the midst of some confusion, much diversity of opinion and endless talk concerning mass production, mass distribution and what to do about it, there is one indisputable outstanding basic fact that should never be overlooked, and that is—labor under any form of industrial production must organize or it will be lost in the shuffle. That is not a theory, it is a fact and has been so demonstrated by actual experience.

There is no means whereby labor can obtain recognition and maintain its just rights in the matter of wages, hours, and shop conditions except by organization in our unions. Success is at our door if we will stop wasting time and energy over theories and devote all our time and energy to organizing in our constructive, tried and true, and successful trade unions.

Big interests know the value of organization and keep right on organizing in their own way, gathering in the juicy fruits of industry, while the workers, or some of them, are just talking it over. From now on all should resolve to organize for protection: Try it and success will follow.

Legion Commander Assails U. S. Communism

Louis A. Johnson, national commander of the American Legion, in two addresses in Detroit, Mich., April 3, delivered a vigorous attack against communistic activity throughout the United States.

"Communism is a real menace at the present time," Commander Johnson said. "It is growing insidiously and we may as well face the issue squarely and discover and weed out the agitator.

"I honestly believe that this legion of ours is the cradle of the future of the United States. Let me tell you that the American Legion is the most independent organization in America. It is the string to no man's kite and, God permitting, it never will be."

He further said the American Legion and the American Federation of Labor "constitute that best insurance any industry can have against the attacks of Communist agitators."

◆

Governor Signs Minimum Wage Law For Women and Minors in New York State

Governor Herbert H. Lehman of New York, signed the Wald minimum wage bill fixing mandatory pay standards for women and children in industry, and vetoed the Desmond bill, which applied to men as well as women, with publication of the names of the offenders the only penalty.

The Wald bill, introduced by Senator Albert Wald of New York City, sets up permanent legislation. The Desmond bill, introduced by Senator Thomas C. Desmond of Orange, was an emergency measure.

"The principle of fair wage legislation for women and minors should not be restricted to any emergency," Gov. Lehman said in announcing his approval of the Wald bill. "It is obviously of extreme social importance that at all times women and minors in industry be given State protection in the fixing of wage levels, so that the return for their labor shall be commensurate with the fair value of the services rendered and sufficient to meet the minimum cost of living necessary for health."

The Wald bill, the Governor added, "writes this policy into the statute law of the State. It has been drawn by experts with a view to meeting the objections which caused the Supreme Court of the United States to declare minimum wage legislation unconstitutional several years ago.

"It has been prepared with a scientific view toward administrative regulation and effective enforcement.

"Its mandatory features are necessary in order to prevent the wholesale violations which the present trend of employment conditions would indicate to be probable.

" Mandatory enforcement of fair wages for women and minors is of primary importance, to which the State should direct its first attention."

Anti-Trust Legislation

Big business combinations came when the technical tools were available which made it possible to administer business on a large scale. To meet the social and economic changes arising from concentration in the hands of a few of so great power over business and the lives of citizens, the Congress of the United States enacted the Sherman Anti-Trust law in 1890. Although the measure apparently aroused little public attention, the President of the American Federation of Labor, aware of the possibility of its application to trade unions, urged specific exemption of trade unions from its purview.

The measure which was intended as an anti-trust law was interpreted by the courts as an anti-combination law. Business organizations changed their legal form and escaped the intent of the law which in the popular mind was to restore competition. Thus, for a number of years, practically the chief use to which the statute was put was to restrain non-industrial organizations, union wage-earners, from carrying out the legitimate purposes of unions.

The movement for economic consolidation continued. It was inevitable, because it represented conformity to changed industrial conditions. About 1903, the federal government inaugurated suits againsts outstanding trusts. The significant development resulting was the decision of the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case (1911), formulating a rule of reason which read flexibility into the law. "Unreasonable restraint" of trade became the prohibtion.

Concentration of control over industries and industrial life has continued steadily. We face again the need for reconsidering our policy with regard to such concentration. Our problem is how to regulate so as best to promote the interests of the greatest number.

One proposal is to repeal anti-trust law and permit a trade association to assume responsibility for an industry as a licensed corporation with specific requirements as to accounting and participation by all groups affected.

Another proposal is for the development of national economic planning so that all groups and interests—producer and consumer—may form a basis for determination of national policies.

The repeal of anti-trust legislation, without the substitution of a constructive policy for the participation of organized industries with other organized groups, representing the whole range of economic well-being, would open the way for ruthless exploitation. We can clarify and improve law regulating business combinations only by taking into consideration the whole business order and the functions which such combinations should perform.

Industrial Deaths Drop 14% In 1932

American industry played an important part in the general decline in accidents throughout the United States last year. There were about 15,000 industrial deaths in 1932, a reduction of 14 per cent from the 1931 toll of 17,500. Accidental deaths from all causes and in all fields were reduced slightly more than 9 per cent last year.

The industrial showing is based on reports to Industrial Commission of 16 States, but as agricultural accidents are seldom reported to the commissions it was necessary to estimate them separately..

Much of the decrease in accidents during the past two years is due, of course, to the great decrease in employment. However, reports from members of the National Safety Council show that accidents have dropped more than exposure. The number of lost-time injuries per million man hours worked dropped more than 50 per cent from 1926 to 1931, and days lost per thousand hours worked went down over 30 per cent during the same period.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LVIII

Should we ask the question, "Is a built-up beam stronger than a solid, one-piece beam?" we would, no doubt, get various answers. The reason for this is, that no hard-and-fast rule can be applied. A solid, one-piece beam, not too long, well seasoned, straight-grained and free from defects, such as large seasoning cracks, twists, knots, pockets and so forth, in all probabilities, would be as strong, or even stronger than a built-up beam of the same dimensions. But the question arises, when can one be sure that a solid beam is free from defects. Such a beam might appear perfectly sound, and yet have bad spots in it. The possibility of hidden defects is the great danger in using long solid beams. This danger is lessened, if not entirely eliminated, by sawing the beams into halves and bolting them together, with the heart-side outward. But when this is done, the beam no longer is a one-piece beam. The advantages gained by doing this are: first, the beam can be examined through its center for possible defects; and second, the danger of checking and twisting, during seasoning, is reduced to a great extent.

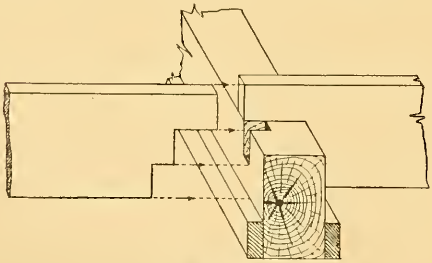


Fig. 325

Solid beams, sawed from large logs in such a way that the heart comes to one side of the beam, or where the heart is not in the beam at all, are more subject to twisting and warping than those with the heart in the center. Should such a beam be sawed from a log with a winding grain, it would be cross-grained and consequently unsafe for carrying a load.

A built-up beam has many advantages over a solid beam. In the first place, a solid beam must be handled and put into place as one piece, whereas, a built-up beam can either be handled as one piece, or if it should be too heavy to handle in this way, it can be built up in its place. Again, there is a limit to the length of solid beams, while built-up beams can be made as long as the needs might require. Of course, extremely long beams would have to be supported at various intervals. Every piece of timber that goes into a built-up beam, can and should be thoroughly inspected; and if any are found defective, they should be discarded. If a built-up beam is made of well-seasoned material, warping and twisting will be kept at a minimum.

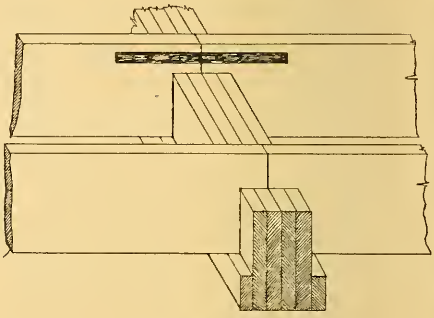


Fig. 326

A few words about building beams, would be in order here. A beam should be started straight, and kept straight until it is completed. Allowing a beam to lie in an uneven position while it is built, will invariably produce a crooked beam. A crooked beam, even though it might be straightened, in a way, afterward, is never as strong as a beam that was built up straight in the first place. The timbers should be spiked together as the work proceeds, but at regular intervals, where the holes for the bolts are to be bored, the beam should be entirely free from nails. A bolt every 2 feet staggered, is, as a rule, sufficient to hold a beam together. The size of the bolts must be governed by the size of the beam.

With these remarks, we leave our reader to decide for himself which is the stronger, a solid, one-piece beam, or a built-up beam, while we pass on to the illustrations.

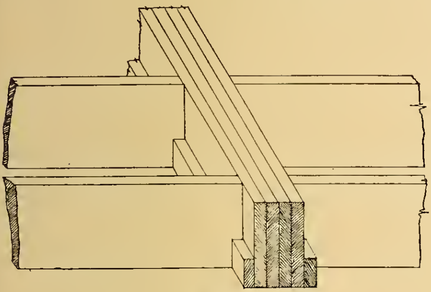


Fig. 327

Fig. 325 is a perspective view of a solid beam, onto which, on either side, a cleat is fastened, for the purpose of giving extra support to the joists. The joists, in this case, are housed into the beam, as shown to the upper left. The dotted lines and spears, show how the joist is to fit into the housing and onto the beam. The joist to the right is shown in place, but when both joists are in place the lugs lap above the beam and are firmly spiked together. This style of framing joists onto beams is rarely used in these days. It is a form of construction that belongs to the period in which heavy timber played a more important part in carpentry than it does today. The construction shown in Fig. 326, is probably the present-day form which has taken the place of the one just explained. Here we have a 4-ply built-up beam, with cleats. The joists are framed onto the beam, as shown, without housing. At a, we are showing a strap anchor, which holds the joists together. Such an anchor should be put on every fifth joist, assuming the joists are spaced 16 inches from center to center. The anchor, though, is not needed if the joists are framed onto the beam in such a manner that the upper lugs will lap so they can be spiked together.

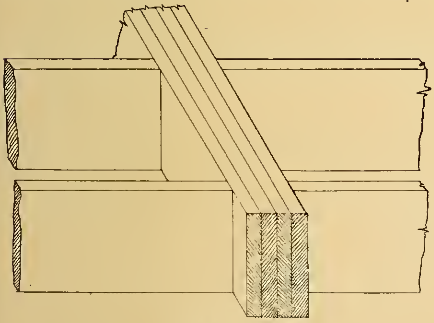


Fig. 328

The same stlye of beam is shown in Fig. 327, but the joists are framed onto it differently. Here the joists are notched over the cleats, and the upper edges of the joists come flush with the top of the beam, eliminating the lugs entirely. This method of framing joists onto beams, is widely used today, and for most purposes is a good construction.

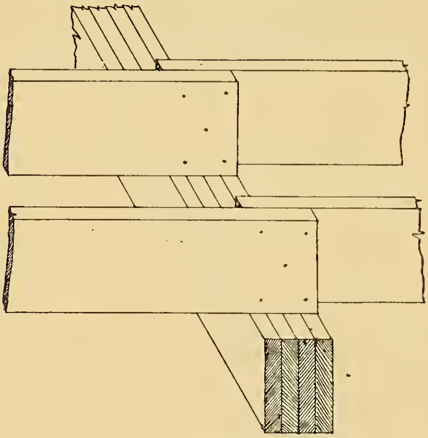


Fig. 329

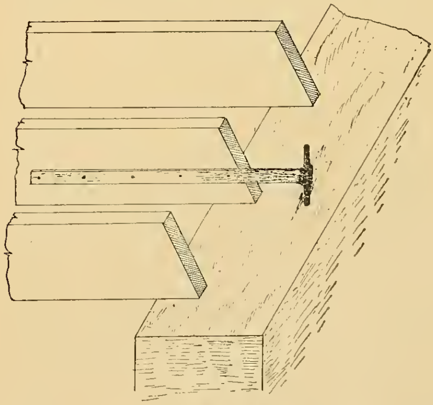


Fig. 330

Fig. 328 shows a simple 4-ply beam without cleats, onto which the joists are butted and toe-nailed. This construction is not to be recommended in cases where the joists are to support heavy loads; for the joists, here, depend entirely for their support on toe-nailing. However, if the joints are tight, and the joists are firmly nailed to a sound, well-built beam, there is no reason why this construction should not be sufficient to support floors over which only light traffic is to pass. Another simple construction, but altogether substantial, is shown in Fig. 329. In this the joists rest on top of the beam, and are lapped and spiked together. The objection, though, to this construction is that the beam is not concealed, and for this reason is seldom used, excepting in basements or for other rough work. But even then, if the ceilings are low, such beams would become inconveniences, if not nuisances.

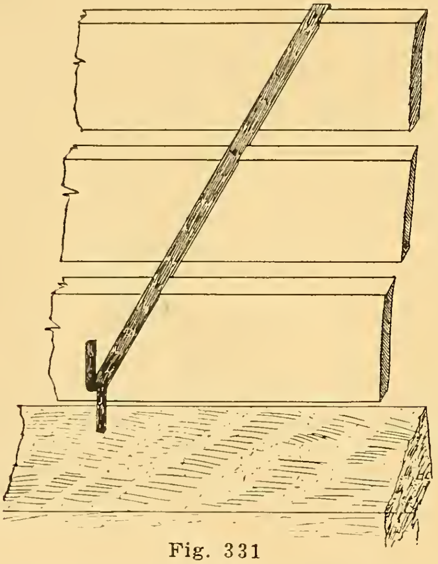


Fig. 331

Fig. 330 is a perspective view of the ends of three joists, showing how they are framed when they are to be built into a wall. The ends are cut on a batter, and for ordinary purposes, have about a 4-inch bearing on the wall. Every fifth joist spaced 16 inches on center, should be provided with an anchor, somewhat on the order of the one we are showing by the illustration. If a strap anchor is used at the center, as shown in Fig. 326, at a, the wall-anchor should come on the same joist.

How the anchors are fastened to the joists, where they run parallel with the wall, is shown by Fig. 331. These anchors should reach over at least three joists, and should be placed at intervals of not over 5 feet.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART FOURTEEN

The preceding chapters of this study were completely devoted to the subject of the application of the Steel Square to roof framing. House framing and especially the laying out of a roof frame always held more perplexities for the carpenter than any other phase of his work.

The reason for this is that this branch of the work is primarily dealing with the solution of mathematical problems and, if it was not for the Steel Square many a carpenter would have fallen short of his capabilities if he were not proficient enough in the working out of the many trigonometrical propositions that confront the workman on every roof framing job.

Therefore roof framing is the only province where the carpenter finds himself absolutely helpless if he is not conversant with the use of this instrument. But it should be borne in mind that the application of the Steel Square is not limited to roof framing only. Its capabilities are so numerous that volumes could be written to do the subject justice.

We, therefore will endeavor to describe in the following chapters the most practical, everyday problems that may be easily solved by means of this instrument which do not pertain to the subject of roof framing.

Laying Out An Octagon

Quite often the carpenter finds himself face to face with the proposition of shaping a square timber into one having eight sides or an octagon. Fig. 1.

If he knows how to use drawing instruments and has the necessary facilities he may lay it out on his drawing board and then use his findings on the job.

This, however, becomes unnecessary if you have a good, up-to-date Steel Square. Along the center portion of the face of the tongue there is a scale known as "The Octagon Scale" or "Eight-Square Scale." By means of this table the problem is reduced to simplicity itself.

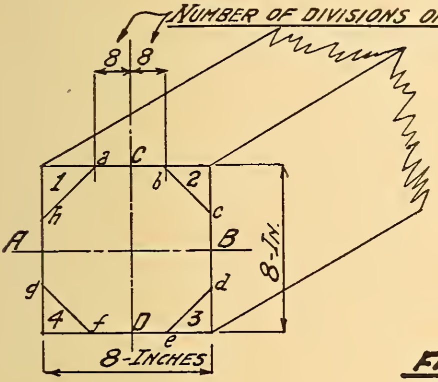
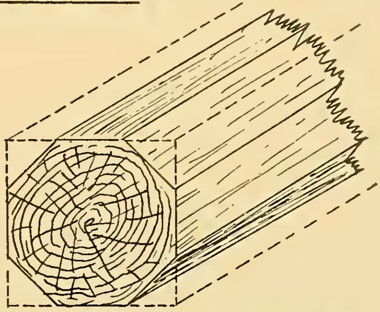


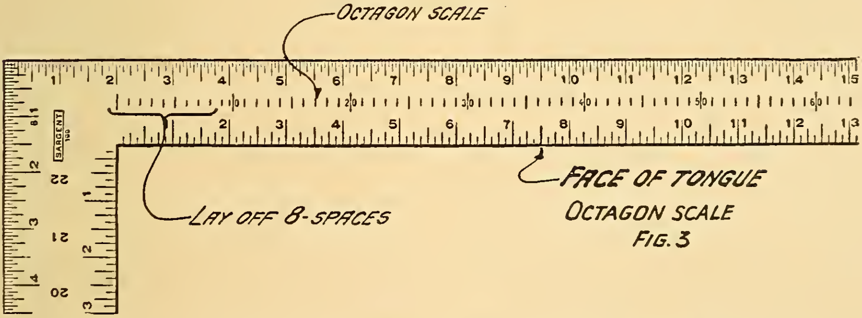
FIG. 1



FINISHED OCTAGON TIMBER.

FIG.-2.

By examining the scale you will find it consisting of divisions marked: 10, 20, 30, 40 and so on. These divisions in turn are subdivided into ten parts each. Thus, between 10 and 20 there are ten equal spaces. There are also ten equal divisions between 20 and 30, etc. These spaces are used in laying out the sides of an octagon as it will be seen below.



OCTAGON SCALE
FIG. 3

Example. Required to shape an octagon out of a square timber ABCD. The sides of the timber are eight inches or the timber is eight inch. square. Fig. 1.

Proceed in the following manner. Through the center of the timber draw lines AB and CD. These lines should be parallel to the sides of the timber and should intersect each other at right angles. They also establish points A, B, C and D, which are the working points to begin with.

With a pair of dividers take as many spaces from the scale as there are inches in the width of the timber which is eight in this case. Lay off this space on both sides of points A, B, C and D as Ah, Ag, Bc, Bd, Ca, Cb, Df and Da. Draw lines ah, bc, de and fg and cut off solid triangles 1, 2, 3 and 4. This will make an octagon or an "Eight-Square" Fig. 2.

The octagon scale and its application is illustrated in Fig. 3. Study your instrument in connection with the drawings and your work will be greatly facilitated.

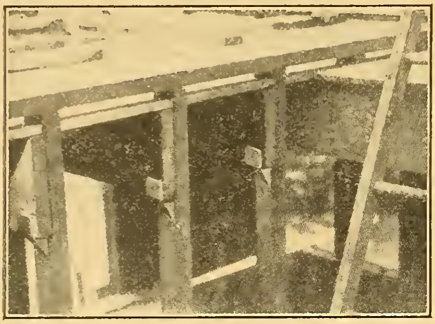
New Shrink-Proof Framing to Avoid Sagging Floors and Plaster Cracks

(By E. H. Karp, L. U. No. 1527, Wheaton, Ill.)

Having been a carpenter, superintendent of construction, general contractor and builder for twenty-four years, I know at first hand the many defects and unsound practices of our present methods of lumber frame construction.

It is certain that lumber, with its minimum cost, inherent insulation and tremendous flexibility is an ideal type of construction material, providing it can be so used and framed as to eliminate or control its outstanding defect, shrinkage.

The more I studied this problem, the more convinced I became of the possibilities of its solution. Although knowing the method of procedure necessary to accomplish the results desired, it took several years of study and of practical tests finally to perfect a practical shrinkage eliminator.

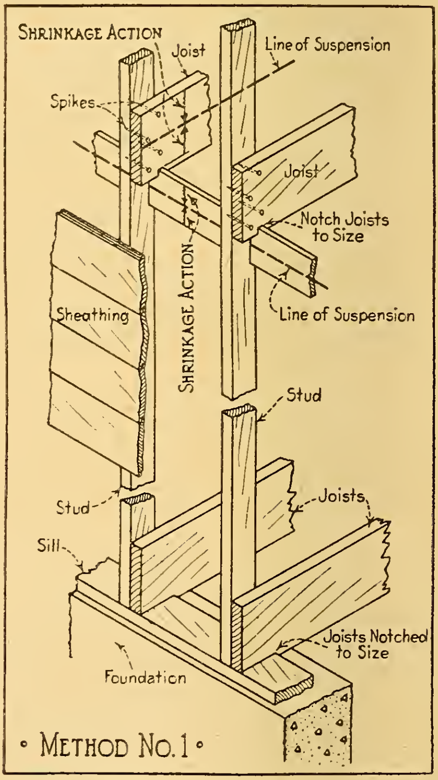


To understand thoroughly the merits of the new system which prevents sagging floors and plaster cracks due to shrinkage I will describe and illustrate the former methods of framing and point out their defects.

Method No. 1, with 2-story through-studs, uses the ribbon type of joist support; it has one decided advantage over methods No. 2, in that it possesses a wind resistance ability and stiffening factor not present in either of the other methods. The only other advantage is that of economy in both labor and material. Its defects are as follows: by cutting and notching the stud to receive the ribbon joist support, we weaken its wind resistance with no means of reinforcing. By nailing the ribbon into the studs, we automatically create suspension along its center line, causing shrinkage to take a two-fold action, namely from top to center and from bottom to center. This identical action takes place by nailing the joist into stud, with the result that our ribbon, instead of being a joist support as originally intended, has simply become a piece of wasted material and labor.

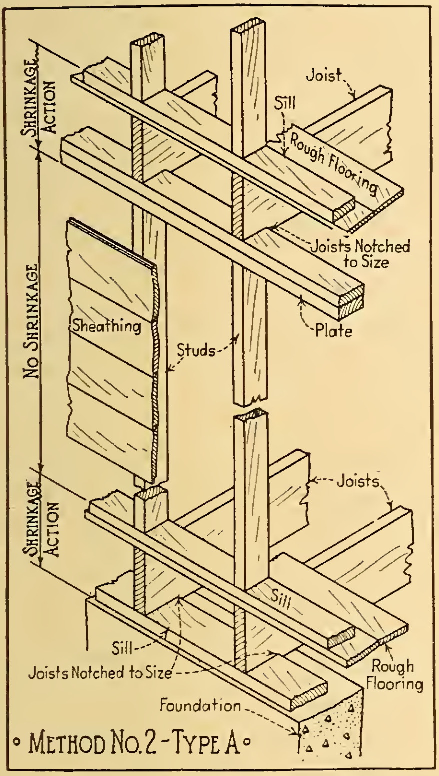
In the case of a cross partition, the tremendous weight placed over and resting upon a single or doubled joist is great enough to overcome the suspension of both joist and ribbon, forcing them to their lowest possible level, and including in its downward movement all the combined shrinkage of both joist and ribbon. Actual observations have shown two joists spaced 16 inches apart with a variation in elevation of more than ¾ inch after a period of two years of shrinkage action and load bearing, one with partition load, the other none. The result of such variation in the short span of 16 inches, upon the plastered and decorated surfaces, trim etc., can be readily seen and appreciated.

Methods No. 2, platform framing with 1-story studs, have one redeeming feature. Although they permit a tremendous amount of shrinkage action, if used throughout the entire structure, it is at least uniform. However, it is a poorer type of framing from the standpoint of wind resistance, in addition to being the most costly in both material and labor.



Common 2-story through-stud framing

Method No. 2, Type A, shows a shrinkage action of horizontal lumber of not less than 15 inches in depth supporting a floor of one or more stories above. This is by far the poorest type of framing used. Imagine the effects upon plaster, decorations, doors, windows and trim with the tremendous movement twice yearly due to shrinkage and expansion of all this horizontal lumber, since it is the sole means of supporting all the loads above, including the roof in many cases.

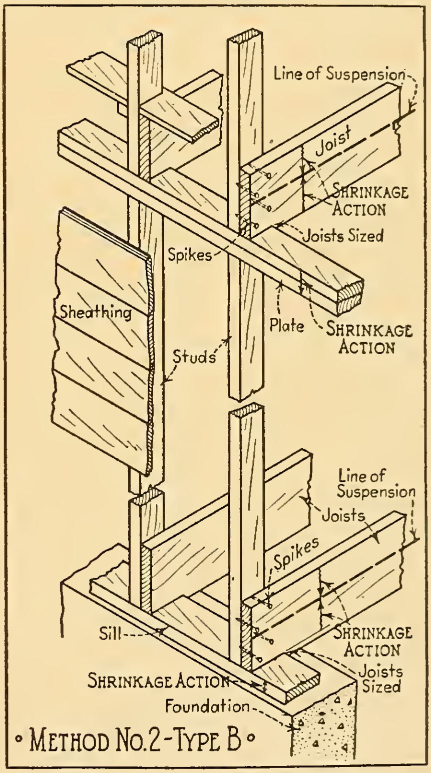

SHRINKAGE ACTION
Joist
Sill
Rough Flooring
Joists Notched to Size
No SHRINKAGE
Sheathing
Studs
Plate
Joists
SHRINKAGE ACTION
Sill
Sill
Joists Notched to Size
Rough Flooring
Foundation
• METHOD No. 2 - TYPE A •

Platform framing, 1-story studs.

Method No. 2, Type B, is the best but least used of present methods of construction framing due to its cost factor; but it still has one major defect in its lack of wind resistance at the ceiling line of each and every story. In most cases of this type of framing, the joists are spiked to the side of each stud, thereby creating the old defect of joist suspension and voiding the structural purpose of the plate support in every case of non-load bearing joist.

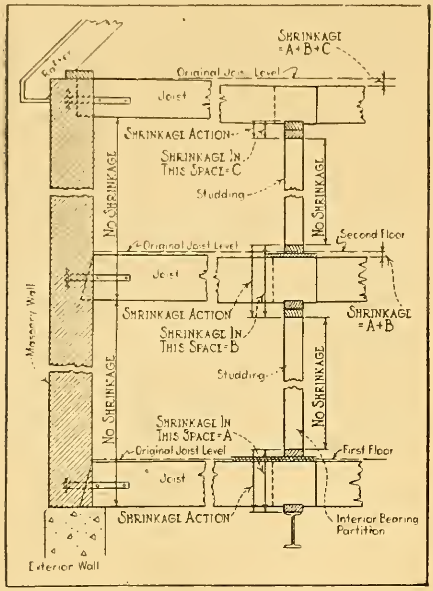
The jerry contractor or builder of the past omitted and most probably would not concede the positive necessity of uniformly sizing all joists used in any of these methods of lumber framing; but every contractor, builder, architect, engineer or mechanic familiar with and accustomed to good construction will positively agree to its necessity.

A widely used method of lumber framing, because of economy in both labor and material, is a combination of Method No. 1 at exterior walls and Method No. 2, Type A, at interior bearing walls. Another such combination widely used is a masonry exterior wall and Method No. 2, Type A, at the interior bearing walls. Picture the results of such combinations with a suspended joist at one end and the other end of that same joist subject to the downward movement of horizontal load bearing lumber 15 inches deep!


Line of Suspension
Joist
SHRINKAGE ACTION
Joists Sized
Spikes
Sheathing
Plate
SHRINKAGE ACTION
Studs
Line of Suspension
Joists
Spikes
Sill
SHRINKAGE ACTION
Joists Sized
SHRINKAGE ACTION
Foundation
• METHOD No. 2 - TYPE B •

Better Type of Platform framing

The average home owner is invariably convinced that the breaking of plaster, ruined decorations, sticking doors and windows and the opening of wood work joints, etc., were due to a faulty foundation, when in reality 90 per cent or more of such destructive action is due to lumber shrinkage and unbalanced load bearing abilities at all points of floor and wall contact. It is absolutely impossible to combine any of these former methods and produce equalized bearing and shrinkage action.

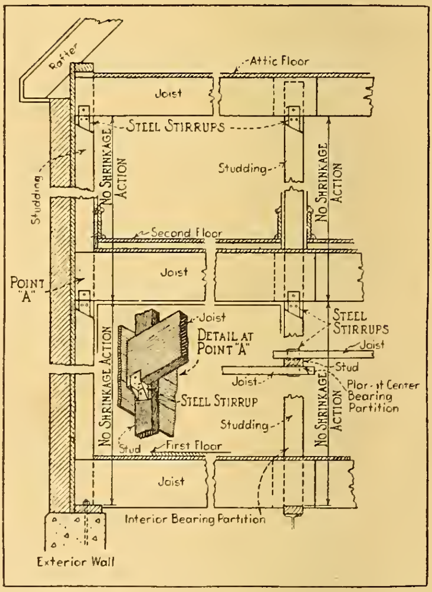

Shrinkage = A+B+C
Original Joist Level
Joist
Shrinkage Action
Shrinkage In This Space = C
Studding
No Shrinkage
No Shrinkage
Second Floor
Original Joist Level
Joist
Shrinkage Action
Shrinkage In This Space = B
Shrinkage = A+B
Studding
No Shrinkage
No Shrinkage
Masonry Wall
Shrinkage In This Space = A
Original Joist Level
First Floor
Joist
Shrinkage Action
Interior Bearing Partition
Exterior Wall

Sagging floors result when joist ends rest on masonry while inside bearings are of side-grain wood.

A new method of framing has been worked out by a Chicago builder, which avoids all unequal shrinkage action. No side-grain load bearing timbers are used; all members are arranged and connected so as to rest on end-grain. Wood does not change in length although it does shrink and swell in thickness. In this system of framing he utilizes this well known property of wood by carrying all loads on through-studs to which the floor joists are hung by means of simple pressed steel stirrups of a novel pattern. This stirrup is designed to support and connect all floor and ceiling joists to wall and bearing partition studs in the following manner:

After establishing a top joist line upon every wall or bearing partition stud, using a template or measuring stick and considering the greatest depth of joist to be used plus 3 inches, make a saw cut upon the side of studs ⅜ inches deep at an angle of 22½ degrees to receive inclined bearing leg of the stirrup. This inclined saw cut permits the shifting of the stirrup to any desired height necessary to conform with the various depths of commercial wood joists without the necessity of uniformly sizing them to minimum depth. This simple method of automatically sizing the joists also eliminates all but one handling. After establishing the proper height, the stirrup is secured to the stud by driving in two No. 12 drive screws. Joists are then placed in position and secured by means of three rivet headed and burred nails, two through the joist seat and one through upper flange. None of these nails is driven through the joist into the stud; the absence of any nailing of joist to stud positively eliminates any possibility of joist suspension, thus assuring at all times the bearing of joist upon the joist seat and bearing shoulder.

Elimination or control of lumber shrinkage, so far as structural effect is concerned, has thus been accomplished because all wall and bearing partition studs rest upon a base of masonry, concrete or steel and have a shrinkage of zero from end to end. The complete elimination of all ribbon and plate type of joist supports, with their resultant shrinkage, establishes at the joist bearing points a positive zero shrinkage action.


Rafter
Attic Floor
Joist
Steel Stirrups
Studding
Studding
No Shrinkage Action
No Shrinkage Action
Second Floor
Point "A"
Joist
Joist
Detail at Point "A"
Steel Stirrups
Joist
Stud
Joist
Plan at Center Bearing Partition
Steel Stirrup
No Shrinkage Action
No Shrinkage Action
Studding
Stud
First Floor
Joist
Interior Bearing Partition
Exterior Wall

In this system of framing, the floor and ceiling joist are the only members subject to shrinkage action, and this is controlled as follows:

The absence of nailing of joist to stud eliminates joist suspension and assures a complete absence of movement at the point of contact between walls and ceilings. Any shrinkage action of floor and ceiling joists takes effect at the top. This shrinkage action being present only at the top of joist has no further effect than merely raising or lowering the base shoe along the surface of the base member if the base is nailed to the wall or partition studs and the base shoe is nailed to the floor surface only.

This steel stirrup system of framing has proved its merit in actual use, showing a saving in labor and material sufficiently large to cover the cost of the stirrups and pay a premium besides, to say nothing of the constant savings year after year in cost of repairs, redecorations, adjustments of doors and windows, etc., which have been an unwelcome but ever present associate of lumber framing. Depreciation, a most costly companion of customary lumber framing, has been reduced to a minimum.

◆

The Invisible Circle

(By H. H. Siegele)

The circle is invisibly present in almost every operation that is made with a steel square. All of the polygons are directly related to the circle. Many of the problems that come up in the career of a carpenter can be solved by some application of the circle. Speaking from a geometrical standpoint, there are more circles present in the operations of a journeyman carpenter than most of us are ready to admit. This is especially true when it comes to framing. However, the circles rarely come to the surface.

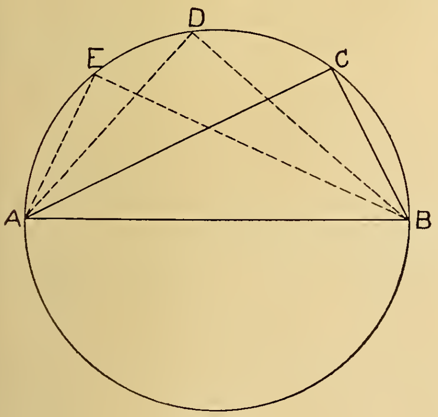


Fig. 1

In this article we are showing how the circle is the father of the square, which, no doubt, back in prehistoric ages, by chance or otherwise, lead to the discovery of the square. Fig. 1 is a very simple illustration, showing how by means of a circle, a perfect right-angle can be obtained. The line A-B represents the diameter of the circle. Now, start at A, and draw a line to any convenient point, say to C; then draw another line from C to B, and the angle at C is a perfect right-angle. It doesn't matter what point is taken, just so you start at A and draw a line to some point of the circle, and from that point draw another line to B. A-D-B and A-E-B, are examples of this.

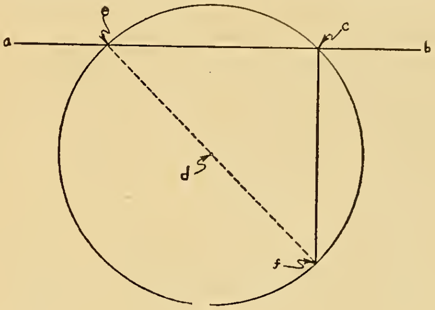


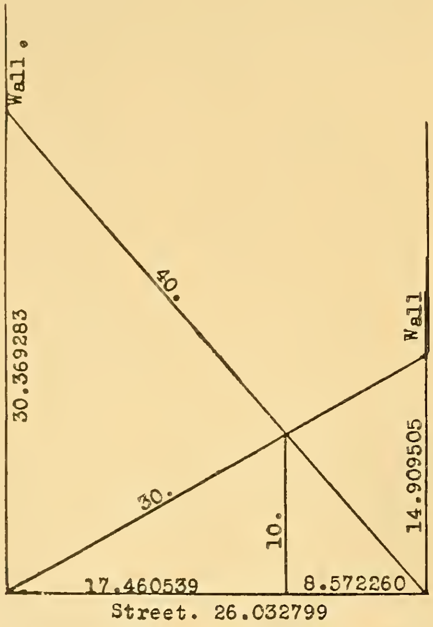
Fig. 2

Fig. 2 shows how practical this method of squaring is. Draw a line from a to b. Then establish the corner, which in this case is at point c. Establish d, the center of the circle, at any convenient distance from c, and at about a 45-degree angle to line a-b. Strike the circle from d, which will cross a-b at e. Find the point f, by the dotted line, from e, crossing d to f. With the point f located, draw line c-f, and the angle at c will be a perfect angle. It will be noticed, that the line e-crossing-d to f, is the diameter of the circle, or the same as A-B of Fig. 1. Again, e-c of Fig. 2, is the same as lines A-C or A-D or A-E of Fig. 1. It might be necessary for some of our readers to give this problem a little study before it will be clear. But once it is understood, it becomes very simple.

Answers Brother's Question

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In response to Brother John F. Johnson's appeal for a solution of problem given in the May issue of "The Carpenter" I would like to state that for all practical purposes, 26 feet would be considered O. K. as the width of street. But, as solutions to these kinds of problems are not considered correct unless the answers are given in at least four decimal places, I submit the accompanying sketch, with data to prove that the width of street is 26.032799 feet.



Frank De Guerre,
L. U. No. 22. Villa Grande, Cal.

Book on "Length of Rafters"

Brother Herman W. Scott, a veteran member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has compiled, published and copyrighted a booklet containing a complete table on the "Length of Rafters."

The purpose of the booklet is to make the work more simplified for the carpenter who has had no previous knowledge of construction also to give him the measurements of rafters more fully than has been done, and for all who desire to become more proficient in Roof Framing.

The booklet is of pocket size making it convenient to carry about at all times.

Members interested can secure additional information, or procure a copy of the booklet at a nominal price by addressing H. W. Scott, R. D. No. 3, Gardiner, Maine.

Wooden Nest Eggs

An Oregon manufacturer has outdone the old-time Connecticut Yankee who first turned out wooden nutmegs. This westerner makes nest eggs of red cedar, and is doing a prosperous business. Reports to the United States Forest service say that the hens approve of them because they warm more easily than glass or porcelain eggs and their odor is distasteful to vermin.

California Leads in Use of Wood

California used more softwoods (pine, fir, redwood, cedar, etc.) than any other State in the Union, the estimate by the Bureau of Census, based on the 1930 lumber cut, being 2,372,828,000 feet. New York is second with nearly two billion feet, followed by Washington, Illinois and Pennsylvania with more than a billion feet each.

"What party does your husband belong to, madam?"

"Take a good look at me. I'm the party."

* * *

"Did you fool with the stock market too?"

"Not me, I was serious, the market did the fooling."

Conquer these "After 40" AILMENTS!

Are you "all in"? Suffer night rising, constipation, pains in back, legs, feet, nervousness, mental depression? Science has discovered that these "after 40" ailments are often not merely the symptoms of approaching old age, but prostate gland failure. If neglected it may mean grave surgery. Now a drugless home treatment is perfected that has brought amazing relief to thousands. Endorsed and used by many doctors. Over 100,000 men have tested it. Many feel 10 years younger in 7 days. Write for Free Trial Offer and daring free book of startling facts about men past 40.

W. J. KIRK, President
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A BETTER RULE
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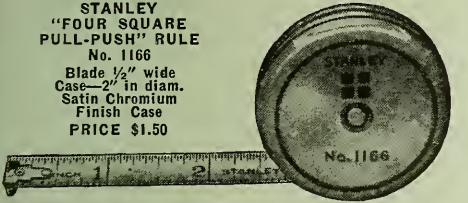
"The Rule with a Thousand Uses" —a yardstick . . . a folding rule . . . a tape measure, all in one.

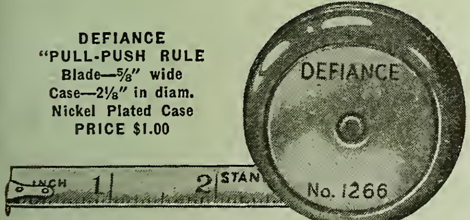
Stanley saw an opportunity to make a better rule at a price that everyone can afford to pay.

Stanley "Pull-Push" Rules are flexible-rigid, six foot rules. With them you can measure straight surfaces, curves, angles and cylinders. The attractive, durable case fits easily in your vest pocket.

STANLEY
"FOUR SQUARE
PULL-PUSH" RULE
No. 1166
Blade ½" wide
Case—2" in diam.
Satin Chromium
Finish Case
PRICE $1.50


STANLEY
No. 1166
INCH 1 2 STANLEY

DEFIANCE
"PULL-PUSH RULE
Blade—⅝" wide
Case—2⅛" in diam.
Nickel Plated Case
PRICE $1.00


DEFIANCE
No. 1266
INCH 1 2 STAN

FOR AN ECONOMICAL, LONG-WEARING, ALL 'ROUND RULE, ASK FOR A

STANLEY
"PULL-PUSH" RULE

STANLEY—New Britain, Conn.

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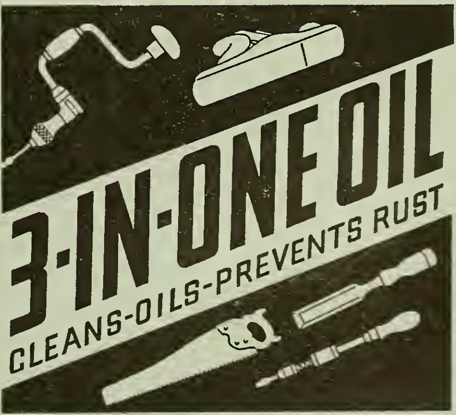
PROTECTION
for TOOLS
Handy Oil Can
THREE IN ONE OIL
3 IN
LUBRICATES
CLEANS AND
POLISHES
PREVENTS RUST
BICYCLES
SEWING MACHINES
TYPEWRITERS
FIRE-ARMS
VACUUM CLEA
RAZORS &
AUTO SE
CASH REGIS
ALL
FURNI

You always use oil on your tools, so why not use the oil that affords the most protection at the least cost?

Three-in-One — specially-blended from three fine oils — protects three ways at once. *Cleans* working parts and *prevents rust* as it *lubricates.* No ordinary oil does this triple job as well. Used regularly, 3-in-One will add months of extra service to every tool in your kit. It's sold by all good stores. Handy cans and bottles.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CLEANS-OILS-PREVENTS RUST

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BIG JOB
Every job

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- With Weyerhaeuser 4-SQUARE now a complete line of improved, guaranteed, trademarked lumber sold at no extra cost, 4-SQUARE qualifies for *every job.*

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- Show him how you are giving this extra value at no extra cost. Do this and you sell him not only the present little job but the big job he's going to have to do one of these days.

- That's why it pays to get in touch with your 4-SQUARE Lumber Dealer and figure 4-SQUARE for every job.

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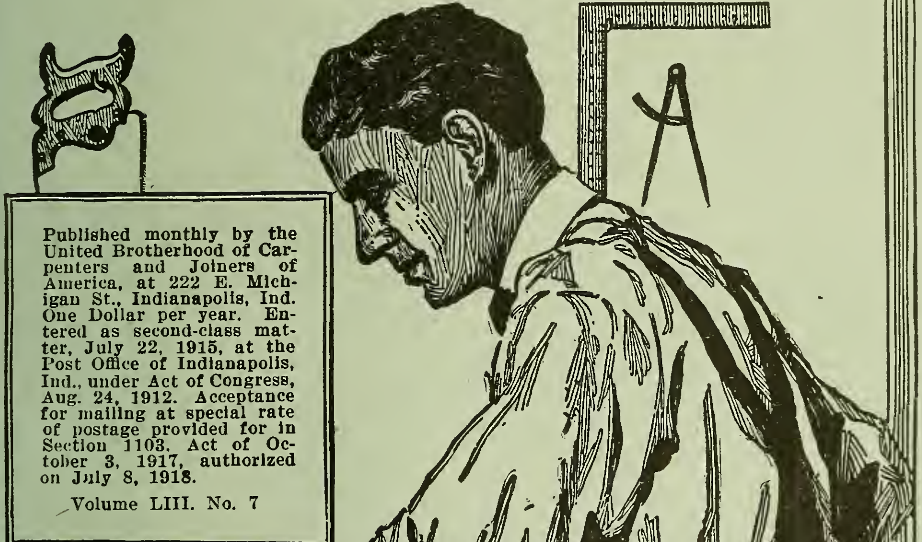
FOR EVERY
JOB

A COMPLETE LINE OF TRADEMARKED, GUARANTEED, IMPROVED LUMBER SOLD AT NO EXTRA COST

The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LIII. No. 7

JULY, 1933

The "Forgotten Man"

(By James Edward Hungerford)

The "Forgotten Man" is the man, they say,
Whom the world has shoved aside;
Who stumbles along his lonely way
With shuffling, aimless stride;
The man who has done his level-best—
Been cast adrift in the fray,
With aching heart, and soul distressed—
A hungry and homeless "stray."

"The powers that be" have forgotten him,
In the rush and crush and strife;
His name is "Joe," or perhaps it's "Jim"—
Just an "atom" of human life.
His years at the toughest toil were spent;
He has no "place in the sun";
His pockets are empty—not a cent
To show for the WORK he's done.

But it's not the man in the shabby clothes
That alone has been "forgot";
There are legions of these, the good Lord knows,
And theirs is a sorry lot!
The "Forgotten Man" is not you or me ....
The one that they OVERLOOK
Is the Man and martyr of Gallilee—
That His own disciples forsook.

His "love thy brother as thyself"
Is the only workable plan,
And the seekers of "pelf," intent on "self,"
Have FORGOTTEN His words—and the Man.

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THE CARPENTER

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LIII.—No. 7.

INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1933

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

BUILDERS AND WRECKERS

I watched them tearing a building down—
A gang of men in a busy town;
With a "Ho Heave Ho" and a lusty yell
They swung a beam and the side wall fell;
I asked the foreman, "Are these men skilled?
And the kind you would hire if you were to build?"
He laughed and said: "Why, no indeed,
Just common laborers is all I need;
They can easily wreck in a day or two
That which has taken builders years to do."

So I said to myself, as I went on my way,
What part in the game of life do I play,
Am I a builder, who builds with care,
Carefully measuring with a rule and square,
Am I shaping my deeds to a well made plan,
Patiently doing the very best that I can,
Or am I a wrecker — who walks the town —
Content with the labor of tearing down?

Ex—

GOING IT ALONE

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

IN times of prosperity the wage-earner of average ability can secure a job and earn a fair income. If he does not plan to advance his own interests, he benefits by what others do and his wage rates follow a general rise in wage rates and his hours will conform more or less to established standards. When depression comes these individual workers must also follow trends. This time the direction is downward. Unless his fellow workers are organized to exert some measure of control, the interests of the workers are subordinated to provisions for interest and dividends. Workers are laid off and wages cut.

The inability to protect themselves is unfortunate for all groups in the industry. Unemployment and wage cuts reduce the consumer buying power upon which all industry and income-producing services depend. Reduction in operating activity reduces the opportunity of business to make profits. Loss of job and income mean lower living standards for the workers. This means retrogression for the community. If on the other hand the workers were organized and compelling consideration for their interests as workers and as citizens, better balanced decisions would help to conserve industrial and social progress.

It is in the interest of individual workers, business and society that workers shall be organized so as to manage their business relations effectively and wisely. Organization is necessary for intelligent planning and the way to avoid difficulties is to concentrate energies on constructive objectives.

In this country we have placed a higher value on the individual and have jealously guarded the principles of voluntarism. Changing economic and social conditions now preclude the possibility of individual rights and initiative except through collective action. The individual worker has an opportunity for justice and progress in proportion to the strength, the foresight and the effectiveness of the union with which the individual worker is affiliated.

The worker who "goes it alone" has no counsel in prosperity or adversity and no refuge in time of trouble. The union provides an organized channel for help for unemployment, sickness and death. It is a channel for making progress in good times and for providing a medium for participation in the determination of economic and social policies.

PAN-AMERICAN LABOR RELATIONS

(By Executive Council, A. F. of L.)

OUR relations with the various labor movements of Latin American nations through the Pan-American Federation of Labor have continued to be mutually satisfactory. We have been able to be helpful on numerous occasions, more than justifying our participation in the Pan-American Federation of Labor and offering conclusive reasons for its continuance and enlargement.

It has not been possible to hold a convention of the Pan-American Federation of Labor during recent years owing to existing economic condition, continued political revolutions, and military uprisings that have taken place.

Through the Pan-American Federation of Labor we have consistently sought to develop understanding between the masses of the people of our own country and the countries to the south. We are convinced that our efforts have been fruitful.

Notwithstanding the special and economic conditions in which the Pan-American Federation of Labor is developing its activities, we are doing everything possible to help our brothers below the Rio Grande and to interest and induce the workingmen of the various Pan-American countries to organize, to federate nationally, and to combine and affiliate internationally.

It is also true that the lack of strength of the labor organizations and the recent reactionary and military revolutions and political disturbances in various countries have completely absorbed in many cases the sentiments and moral authority of the labor movements to defend themselves against new reactions and new military powers.

For years the American Federation of Labor has advocated a closer relationship between the peoples of the western hemisphere. The Panama Canal opened new trade routes, new markets, and, therefore new industrial and commercial opportunities, and with them the necessity for closer ideals of solidarity and cooperation.

If as a nation we have a true conception of the value of human life, we ought to make human relations of chief concern in all our plans. The Pan-American Federation of Labor was created to stand for human welfare and human rights among the various countries of the western hemisphere. It always has helped in the battles of the weak and cleared the path for progress so that all the toilers of Pan-America may join in the forward movement towards freedom.

We deem it wise to urge at the present time the continuation of special efforts and policies to draw together more closely in fraternal relationship the workers of the North and South American continents.

Through the Pan-American Federation of Labor efforts have been put forth to assist and to help the labor movements in Colombia, Cuba, Mexico, Santa Domingo and other Latin-American countries. Assistance and advice have been given the representatives of organized labor in these Pan-American countries through correspondence which passed between their representatives and the president and secretary of the Pan-American Federation of Labor. Such assistance and help will be continued through personal contact and correspondence on the part of the representatives of the labor organizations affiliated with the Pan-American Federation of Labor and the officers of said organizations.

REPORT INDICATES STRUCTURAL DEFECTS REVEALED BY RECENT EARTHQUAKES

THE structural strength and weakness of various types of building construction in those localities in which occur earthquakes are of unusual interest to construction engineers, architects and building mechanics.

A personal inspection of the recent earthquake area in California was made by Chief Building Inspector Oscar G. Knecht, a member of Local Union No. 1296, San Diego, Calif., and while his observations and conclusions were made primarily for the purpose of amending the San Diego building code toward quake resisting qualities in all types of structures, his report, which follows, should prove of general interest to our members.

"At the request of the City Manager of San Diego, California, Oscar G. Knecht, the chief building inspector, was authorized to visit the cities of Los Angeles, Long Beach, Santa Ana, Compton and vicinity, for the purpose of making a careful study of the earthquake damage to buildings. Within 48 hours after the temblor's visit he was at work in the earthquake area, and the following briefly represents the sum and substance of his opinion and official report to the City Manager of San Diego, California.

"The exaggerated reports insofar as the earthquake damage is concerned would lead one to believe that half the stricken area lies in ruins. This is not a fact. Relative to the entire area as a whole, only a small percentage (about 10%), suffered severe damage. The severe damage was invariably confined to one, two and three story masonry buildings.

"All types of ordinary poorly constructed buildings experienced a partial failure at least, and practically all buildings which were properly designed and built, weathered the earthquake safely. A number of masonry buildings such as brick, stone, hollow tile, hollow concrete block, etc., suffered severe damage, and many frame buildings settled or dropped to the ground when the underpinning failed. Well built wooden frame buildings weathered the temblor nicely. Many masonry chimneys and fireplaces collapsed and numerous dwelling house chimneys broke off at the roof line. The following paragraphs give a more detailed description.

"Wooden Framed Buildings: All frame dwellings and apartment houses from one to three stories in height which were properly built and well braced suffered no damage, excepting that a number of chimneys broke off at the roof line.

"Underpinning: There are a few persons who would condemn wooden underpinning beneath wooden framed dwellings, apartment houses and similar buildings, on account of the fact that in numerous instances the underpinning collapsed or tipped over, thus allowing the building to drop to the ground.

"This is not primarily the fault of the underpinning. Lack of proper design and bracing is the real cause. I witnessed many buildings which were superimposed upon cripples, studs, posts and similar underpinning varying from one to several feet in height and where such wooden underpinning was properly designed and cross braced, no failure occurred whatsoever.

"Balloon and Other Framings: It is noted that a number of builders have advocated 'Balloon' framing only, for one, two and three-story wooden framed dwellings, apartment houses and similar structures. This is all very well and good, but not absolutely necessary by any means.

"All properly designed wooden dwellings, apartment houses, etc., witnessed no movement at top of underpinning nor at the plate lines where the upper story rested upon the lower. When studs extend down between the joists and rest directly on the plate, and when the studs, joists and plates are thoroughly spiked together, no failure will occur. The plates of course must be well spiked to the studs, the studs should be effectively braced with diagonal members let into the studs, and the underpinning also must be effectively braced and cross braced.

"The common or so-called 'Western' method of framing, when used for dwellings and apartment houses, and when properly designed, braced and assembled, will safely withstand a severe earthquake, even though the studs and underpinning are out at the plate lines. It should be understood, however, that diagonal sheathing is quite necessary, (using the equivalent of ¾" x 5½" sheathing spaced not more than 5½" apart), for all buildings exceeding 14 feet, and/or more than one story in height, regardless whether framed 'Balloon' or 'Western' method. The sheathing may be omitted when the exterior studs are properly secured, well braced and are metal lathed plastered and back plastered, using 4 pound rust resisting lath and portland cement plaster.

"Masonry Buildings: Poor mortar, insufficient bonding and the absence of necessary anchors, contributed largely toward the many failures. Even when the masonry walls were fairly well built, they were often battered down by the interior wooden frame, on account of the fact that the walls were not properly tied and anchored to the framing. Parapet wall failures were the most conspicuous. The parapet walls invariably fell away at the upper ceiling level. They were usually anchored at the ceiling joists and not at the roof joist level; consequently, the vibrating roof construction kicked out the parapet walls. There were many well built masonry buildings, good mortar was used, and the walls were well bonded, and anchored. These suffered very little damage. Many of the well built masonry buildings weathered the temblor without receiving a visible crack.

"Veneered Buildings: Under this heading is included face brick, facing with common brick backing, and wooden frame buildings veneered with brick. When the brick facing was secured to the backing with metal ties, the facing usually fell away from the backing, and in many instances the backing failed also. Ordinary brick veneer failures were quite common. We also witnessed properly constructed veneering which went through the quake without a dislodged brick, thus proving that when the brick veneering is well anchored to a strong, substantial wooden frame, no failure of consequence will occur.

"Reinforced Concrete Buildings: No serious reinforced concrete failures were found. Initial failures on account of improper earthquake design were quite apparent, but no real danger developed. Some reinforced concrete construction suffered complete collapse in the Santa Barbara earthquake. These Santa Barbara failures of course were the result of inadequate earthquake resisting provisions.

"Structural Steel Framed Buildings: No structural steel frame failure occurred. However, cracked filler walls, spalled facing and some falling ornamentation was called to our attention. Otherwise we discovered no serious damage.

"In General: Light hollow tile walls, hollow cement block walls, stone walls, and brick walls are quite dangerous as ordinarily built with poor mortar and insufficient anchorage. Many of the walls were too thin relative to height. Masonry walls were often balanced upon the steel lintels whose flanges were 2 to 4 inches less in width than the thickness of the walls, and many of these lintels were provided with insufficient bearing at ends.

"Tall reinforced concrete structures are also dangerous when not designed to resist horizontal earthquake forces. In fact, this same general provision applies to all types of buildings and building materials, the only exception being the average well built wooden frame building. This type of building will invariably resist a severe earthquake without being especially designed to resist horizontal forces.

"Conclusions:

"(A) I am firmly convinced that practically all standard building materials can safely be used in structures designed to resist earthquakes, provided that the limitations and possibilities of each material be thoroughly understood, and provided further that each material be used in its proper place and be stressed within its proper limits of strength.

"(B) So-called ordinary unit masonry as commonly constructed is not suitable in earthquake resisting construction. Also ordinary reinforced concrete skeleton structures designed to resist vertical forces only cannot always be relied upon to safely resist earthquake stresses.

"(C) All panel and filler walls must be effectively secured and anchored to the structural frame at the top, sides and bottom of each panel. This clause, written more in detail, should be made a part of all building codes.

"(D) Cement lime mortar and better should be the minimum permissible requirements in all mortar specifications. All masonry units should be laid on full mortar beds and all joints should be slushed full.

"(E) No laterally unsupported masonry pier should exceed a height greater than ten times its least dimension. This also applies to necessary and required pilasters which should be measured by measuring the combined thickness of wall and pilaster together.

"(F) No unsupported masonry wall should have a height exceeding 20 times its least dimension, excepting that no 8 inch unsupported masonry wall should have an unsupported height exceeding 18 times its least dimension.

"(G) No interior non-bearing masonry partition should have a height exceeding 30 times its least dimension, and should be not less than 3 inches in thickness. Masonry partitions should be effectively anchored at top, bottom and at each end. All important openings therein should have full height steel channel jambs or approved equivalent, effectively anchored to the masonry and at top and bottom. Masonry partitions should also have a continuous wire mesh reinforcing placed horizontally in the joints.

"(H) All exterior walls should be anchored at each floor, ceiling and roof joist levels. All steel anchors should be spaced not to exceed four feet on center and should extend at least 8 inches into the masonry.

"(I) Continuous reinforced concrete bonding belts should be built in the walls at or near all floor, ceiling and roof joist levels, and also at top of parapet walls. All wooden partitions should be diagonally braced and also bolted to the walls, with bolts spaced 2 feet on center.

"(J) All ordinary height parapet walls should be reinforced with ⅜ steel bars spaced 2 feet on center. The bars should hook into the reinforced concrete parapet coping and extend down two feet below ceiling line. No parapet should have a height exceeding four times its least thickness, unless reinforced, braced and tied in an approved manner.

"(K) All face brick should be full header bonded to the backing every sixth course, or flemish bond may be used every third course. All brick and similar veneering should be well anchored to a rigidly braced wooden frame, which has been sheathed, using either solid or 50% skeleton sheathing. The veneering must be effectively anchored with rust resisting, non-flexible steel anchors especially designed for the purpose, anchors to be spaced not to exceed 10 inches on center, measuring in any direction, or heavy galvanized steel wire mesh (hardware cloth), 8 inches wide, bent angle shape, with vertical leg effectively nailed to wall and the horizontal leg buried in the mortar between brick would serve as a continuous tie and anchor and should be placed in a horizontal continuous layer every four courses of brick, or in horizontal belts about 12 inches apart for hollow tile veneering."

PUSH UNCLE SAM'S BUILDING PROGRAM

THERE is only one way to relieve unemployment—jobs and more jobs! And the Federal government should take the lead in doing it.

The administration has the power to put tens of thousands of men at work practically at once, on needed public projects. There is no occasion for delay. There is no place for quibbling or evasion. The Wagner bill sets aside $322,000,000 for Federal construction on projects already authorized.

It provides $100,000,000 for public buildings to be selected by the Secretary of the Treasury and the Postmaster General from a list already approved by Congress.

It provides $136,000,000 for the Secretary of Agriculture to spend on highway construction.

It provides the Secretary of War with $60,664,000 to spend on river and harbor projects, flood control and military housing.

It provides other sums for other departments; and the total of $322,000,000 is available whenever wanted.

Senator Wagner is trying to get the administration to act. He has written to each member of the Cabinet who is charged with handling any portion of the fund, urging an immediate start and a vigorous prosecution of the work.

"You will agree with me, I am sure," writes Senator Wagner to each of the Secretaries in question, "that these projects should be prosecuted with all possible speed, so as to make employment promptly available, and utilize to the maximum the powers of the act for the stimulation of business recovery."

There is the heart of the matter in one paragraph; make employment available at once—and go the limit.

Official Washington has heretofore refused to use to the full the funds which Congress has put at its disposal. Congress has provided; but the Treasury, Post Office and other departments involved have not displayed the energy needed to meet an emergency "as menacing as war."

Labor firmly believes that a vigorous Federal construction program, launched in the spring of 1930 and pushed to the limit, would have averted the worst of our troubles; and almost every student whose interests are not directly involved in the matter seems to hold the same view.

The depression has reached its present depth largely because the Federal government was afraid to bridge the gap in employment with a span of public works.

There is no use in mourning for lost opportunities—especially when opportunity and need are both greater now than ever before. The administration should act at once. There is no occasion for delay. The plans are drawn, the projects authorized, the money appropriated. Let the work begin.

If depressions could be conquered with words, this one would have retreated long ago. But the only cure for unemployment is work. Here is a chance for the Federal government to provide work for tens of thousands of men—at once. There should be no further delay in seizing this opportunity.—Labor

There is no mystery about effective organization work. All that it requires is unity of purpose and every man doing his part to support the program agreed upon. Just to the degree that a member neglects to do this, is organized effort weakened and his own welfare injured.

* * *

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

WHEN IS A CONTRACT NOT A CONTRACT

(By John P. Frey)

LABOR has been well fed up on the sacredness of contracts. A contract is a contract, and therefore binding. Morally it is an obligation; legally it can be enforced.

We have been taught that the whole structure of business relations and of property rights under our form of civilization rests upon the sanctity of contracts. Only a few years ago the mantle of our courts was used to give legal sanctity to the "yellow dog" contract, even though the "yellow dog" was intended to destroy the wage-earners' constitutional rights and make them little less than industrial serfs.

Every business contract which the wage-earner enters into, is made definitely binding by the law and the courts. If he borrows money and gives a note which is a contract to pay, unless he carries out the terms of the contract his property will be taken from him. If there is a mortgage on his house and he fails to make payments as specified in the contract, the mortgage will be foreclosed and his home taken from him.

Within quite recent months a large number of wage-earners buying their own homes, who had paid within a few hundred dollars of the amount they had borrowed, had their homes sold over their heads and were forced to lose the thousands of dollars they had already paid on the loan they had secured. We are now discovering that there is a difference at times between the sanctity of a contract entered into between an individual and a great corporation, and the sanctity attached to the contract which the great corporation enters into with an individual.

When the wage-earner takes out life insurance, a contract is entered into for certain specified payments which the insured must make to keep his policy valid. The insurance company binds itself to pay a specified amount to the heirs; then the insurance company's contract with the individual goes farther and provides that the policy, after a certain number of years, will have a cash surrender value. The insured can return his policy to the insurance company and the company will then give to the insured the amount of money they have paid in premium plus a small interest.

As a further inducement to secure policies, the insurance contract with the individual provides that after he has paid premiums for a certain length of time, he may borrow money from the company, the amount being determined by the premium payments which have been made. Thousands are now discovering that while their contract with the insurance company compels them to pay their premiums on the dates specified or lose their policy, the insurance company's obligations to meet its part of the contract can be set aside; in fact, has been voided.

The insurance commissioners of 31 States declared a holiday for insurance companies, during which all cash surrender values and the making of loans to the insured were virtually suspended. The insurance commissioners of the 31 States did not take this action upon the request of the policyholders. They did it to protect the insurance companies because of a national emergency.

They have pointed out the insurance companies' "necessities" and emphasized the thought that necessity knows no law, and quite evidently this is true. The insurance companies' "necessities" saves them from carrying out their contract with the individual, but the individual's "necessities" do not save them from being forced to carry out their part of the contract, which is the legal payment of premiums.

Of course the insurance companies are in trouble. They have been largely run by the big bankers for the benefit of the banking magnates. They have been loaded up with securities, sold to them by these bankers, and because these securities are not worth their face value something must be done to prevent a financial collapse.

But why is it that when big business gets into deep water that the sanctity of contracts must be waived on the ground of "necessity," while the poor devil who works for wages has to meet the terms of all his contractural obligations or suffer the penalty? Perhaps it is because big business is better organized and more in control of public affairs.

If the wage-earners had been as well

organized as the insurance companies and the bankers; had they given the same intelligent and continuous attention to their interests, they would be in a position to get a fifty-fifty break when the time of "necessity" overtook them.

CONSTITUTIONALITY OF 30-HOUR WEEK CLEARLY AFFIRMED

THE constitutionality of the proposed law to prevent interstate commerce in articles manufactured by labor employed more than five days per week or six hours per day was ably defended by Senator Hugo L. Black of Alabama, author of the bill, in the report which he wrote for the Senate Judiciary Committee favoring the measure.

"This committee believes interstate commerce cannot be revived without increasing the purchasing power of the people," Senator Black said. "This makes necessary that the income of farmers and industrial workers be increased. It makes employment of the unemployed a major objective of any program to reopen the channels of interstate commerce upon which today hinges the economic soundness of the Nation.

"Congress is given the right to regulate interstate commerce by the Constitution. This power was given in order that Congress might prescribe the rules necessary to preserve the benefits of commerce to all the people.

"Surely since the foundation of the Government, the right of the people to receive the benefits of interstate commerce has never been more seriously imperiled than today. The right to regulate, under all the decisions, includes the right to protect the people from that kind of commerce that produces widespread human misery, destitution, sickness, and want.

"The power to regulate carries with it the right to prescribe rules that will save commerce from self-destruction and protect all the people from practices of some of the people engaged in interstate commerce that destroy commerce itself."

In comparing the proposed thirty-hour week law with the Federal child labor law which the United States Supreme Court declared unconstitutional by a five to four vote, Senator Black said:

"This measure, unlike the child labor bill, does not merely affect a small percentage of American workmen, in order to prevent working practices within their state, thought by Congress to be detrimental to those individual children working within the states.

"This bill has a broader base and a broader object. It is directed toward interstate commerce in its larger aspect. It affects not a small number of children, but millions of those engaged in interstate commerce. Interstate and foreign commerce have today reached such national proportions that the national economic soundness and prosperity depends upon its life and vitality.

"In our trading country if interstate and foreign commerce languish, the nation languishes, and there must necessarily result national problems of want, destitution, misery, illness, and undernourishment.

"This bill, therefore, it is believed comes within the constitutional interterpretation both of the majority and the minority of the Supreme Court in the child labor case.

"Attention is called to the fact, however, that the child labor case was decided by a divided court of 5 to 4.

"Conditions today are different from conditions that existed when the case was decided. Laws must be interpreted to meet conditions existing when the law is interpreted.

"Our Constitution has been interpreted from time to time to meet new situations and conditions that could not have been forseen by the writers of that great document.

"Its interpretation has made it possible to adjust laws written under its terms to fit alike the oxcart and the aeroplane; the hand loom and the swift spinning of modern factories."

"Today America faces a sad reality," Senator Black concluded. "Hungry and despairing men and women have a right to demand that their representatives look at the modern situation with modern eyes. If change is needed to cure evils growing out of old practices, changes must come."

HOUSES, LIKE CARS, SHOW SUBSTANTIAL TREND

"WHAT do you think will be the result of this mass-production, metal house agitation?" was asked of a New York residential contractor.

"Two or three years from now we will have much better designing of small homes in present day accepted materials, that is what I look for and hope for," he replied.

Under the spur of competition the substantially constructed, thoroughly modern house is now being redesigned to prune away the unnecessary features that add to the cost, and to bring it, still in its substantial, hand-constructed form, within the reach of the wage earner with $2,000 a year income.

Until wage earners are steadily employed and feeling reasonably secure of an adequate income, the metal house has not the ghost of a chance of being sold in such numbers as to make mass-production profitable.

And when wage earners do feel sure of an adequate, steady income, we do not believe they are going to invest their savings in portable tin novelties. The midget car was going to revolutionize the automobile industry two or three years ago. It made very few sales; what happened was that the trend for smaller, more economical cars was interpreted in terms of their own products by old established motor manufacturers.

A house, even more than an automobile, is a big investment; and we have become mighty wary about our investments. What American owners want is something very substantial; simple but handsome in style, large enough for future family needs, and as modern as they can possibly afford. Probably the truest expression of this ideal is the six-room colonial house, in brick or frame, with one or two baths, hot water heat, and many electrical conveniences. Although this investment is rarely within the reach of the wage earner, a metal box house is not an acceptable substitute.

How to bring the best features of the substantial type into the $4,000 to $5,000 house without sacrificing structural strength or construction quality, is a problem that is getting a good deal of attention from architects, builders, material dealers, trade associations, manufacturers, and union craftsmen. The construction industry is not going to see its business go into the factory without putting up a fight, particularly when it is in a strong competitive position and can offer better values than in many years—values which experts estimate are really superior to those cited by mass production promoters.

Paul E. Kendall, advertising manager of the Long Bell Lumber Sales Corporation, expresses the opinion of many when he says:

"Now you and I know that the steel house as yet has made no such progress as the public thinks it has made, but they are striving with all their wealth and engineering skill to get a house that will 'beat wood.' And it is reasonable to suppose that eventually they will achieve success, unless those interested in wood construction abandon Model T construction ideas and develop a new method to meet or stay this competition. It certainly will be too late to do anything of that kind that would be effective should the steel house once get some real hold on the home building market."

Just as the demand now is for a low-priced car with sturdy strength and quality features, so the demand will be, when the building business picks up, for a low-priced house with inherent quality. Architects, who have let the small house field slip away from them through neglect, must turn to economy designs if they are to win it back. "The architectural profession as a whole has not done its best by the small house," says the American Builder and Building Age.

Expensive practices must be put out of the picture. Novelty styles, gingerbread, wasted space, everything elaborate and wasteful must be abandoned. Simple, beautiful, staunch, compact, substantial— these are adjectives to describe the small house of tomorrow. John Public will not be interested in investing money in a home unless he is offered an investment that will endure.

In the September Journal of the Electrical Workers the searchlight was turned on a specific example of the prefabricated steel house. It declared that for the amount of interior living space offered it was higher priced than the same design if built in brick; much higher than if built in frame construction. The statement was based on cubage of the house. Now our contention has been substantiated by comparative figures.

Clay products manufacturers are urged by the Brick and Clay Record to work with their architects developing designs of small homes of brick and tile which can sell below the $5,000 mark. The trade journal cites homes which have been built in Chicago and Cleveland from the designs of C. A. Kirsten, Chicago architect:

"The first house is a French model with solid brick walls; the second is an English model with solid brick walls on the first floor and stucco, half timber and rough boards in the gables, while the third model is colonial with frame construction. The floor plan for each of these houses is the same and the cubage of each house is 18,000 cubic feet, and the overall dimensions are 24 by 28 feet."

That this is real competition for the prospective metal house is shown by comparing the $5,000 brick house cubage, 18,000 cubic feet, with the $3,500 metal house cubage of an estimated 7,440 cubic feet.

As a matter of fact, the metal house promoters themselves admit that they cannot compete. In an article in Nation's Business for December, Paul H. Hayward says that "of 60 systems of steel framed and all-steel construction thus far evolved, one or two claim to have hurdled this cost obstacle successfully."

In the November Journal was set down, with the help of a construction expert, the features which should be included in a thoroughly modern, well-constructed house, the kind of a house the wage-earner buyer deserves and should insist on because it will always be a good investment as well as a comfortable home. These specifications should not be cheapened. The kind of a house described can be built for a $4,000 to $5,000 price. The secret is in the designing.

Making the house fit the pocketbook is a matter for the designer. After the plan has been drawn and accepted by the customer there is not much the contractor can do to cut the cost without very greatly cheapening and weakening the house. Peddling bids, chiseling labor, and similar practices can save only a small percentage of the cost, and may result in serious damage to the structure if inferior craftsmen are employed.

To result in a really economical plan, eliminations must be made before the house even achieves the blue print form. Because most small house owners do not employ individual architects but use plans made by architects' associations and adapted by local men, it is most important that the designers who make up these associations, such as the Small House Service Bureau, should now be actively studying a new technique of planning for an economy market.

Even the $5,000 figure, though it represents a great value in the house described, should be cut down if possible. If a complete, modern, good quality house can be built for $4,000 it will lead the coming market.

The wage earner does not really want or need a full basement. The cost of excavating and building basement walls and floor is approximately 9 to 10 per cent of the cost of the low-priced house. It is possible to have a perfectly satisfactory heating system with a small boiler room placed only two feet lower than the main floor of the house. The basement can be eliminated, unless it is necessary to the plan of the house for laundry, work shop, amusement room, and other living and working quarters. And if the basement is to be used it must be designed for spacious headroom, concealed heating pipes, good lighting, and other conveniences, while the plan is being drawn. Once the house has been built it is hard and expensive to make changes — sometimes impossible. The basement should either be put to the fullest and most practical use, or stricken from the plan.

Economy in both labor and material may be achieved in plain simple exteriors—eliminating bay windows, unnecessary porches, wings, jogs, unnecessary gables and elaborate roof framing. The plain rectangular house with an A roof may be beautiful in its simplicity; it is certainly less expensive to build than the same house with complexities of wall and roof.

Attics are frequently, like full basements, wasted space. You cannot eliminate this space under the roof, but you can make it useful. In fact, by intelligent planning, you can use the attic for two bedrooms and bath, replacing the usual second story (or a large part of the first story, in bungalow types) resulting in a very large saving. Raising the ridge pole and plate to provide sufficient headroom, providing enough windows for good ventilation, installing blanket insulation under the roof, will make the half-story livable and useful. By making cupboards under the eaves a good deal of valuable storage space can be provided.

Increasing the length of rafters in the average house, with the accompanying structural changes, does not add more than 1 or 2 per cent to the total cost of the finished job, and can easily add $1,000 to the resale value—and also add two first class bedrooms. Such changes, of course, must be carefully considered by the designer before the plans are drawn. New insulating materials on the market have removed the fear of stifling nights in hot rooms. This same insulation will keep the attic cosy and warm in cold weather and will save on heating costs for the rest of the house.

Intelligence in small house planning lies not in making the rooms small or few in number, but in avoiding waste. Hallways can be practically eliminated or cut down to the small entrance hall with coat closet, which serves a double purpose.

Modern life has made the dining room a question of individual taste. It is one of the less important rooms. Whether it is to be a nook in the kitchen or a small room adjoining the kitchen is really a question of the taste and habits of the owners of the house. But to have both the nook and the dining room is wasting space, and should be avoided unless the owners are willing to pay an extra cost. Perhaps the solution which will please most people is the small dining room opening directly from the kitchen where all meals may be served.

The individual floor plan, like the individual house, must be adapted to the wishes and needs of the owners. What we have been trying to do in this article is to sketch in a few outlines of a house that will offer a maximum of useful space and the minimum of wasted space; that will include modern comforts in heating, plumbing and electricity at a low selling cost. To draw the plan of this house is the architect's business, not ours.

But we do want to draw the attention of the architect to the desires of the wage earner. He must study the needs of a class who cannot afford expensive upkeep, who must get the most space for their money, who employ no servants, who want room for children rather than for lavish entertaining. In short, wage-earners' houses must be planned for wage-earners, rather than being cheaper editions of the houses planned for business men, professional men, social lights, and members of the younger country club set.

—(Electrical Workers' Journal.)

Communists and Trade Unions

The hostility of the Communists towards bona fide trade unions was very clearly expressed by Losovsky, the secretary of the Red International of Labor Unions over a year ago. In the official magazine of the R. I. L. U. of February, 1932, he said:

> "In creating the Red Trade Union organization have you strengthened the trade unions? Do you want to strengthen them? Nothing of the kind. So long as we do not weaken and discredit them before the masses, so long as we do not disrupt their discipline, so long as the trade union apparatus is not destroyed, so long will they keep back a portion of the workers, just so long will they disrupt the struggle of the working classes—the economic and political struggle."

It is these destroyers of the trade unions, assisted by a shallow-brained group of intellectuals, who roam over the country talking about the necessity of a "united" labor front.

Labor unity will not be found flirting with Communist wreckers of the trade union movement or with other radical groups whose anti-union methods and objectives are equally as sinister although less outspoken. Unity can only be advanced by strengthening the loyalty of workers to the trade union movement and using every effort to build it up.

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No country can be considered prosperous unless its prosperity reaches to all parts and to all classes.

THE AKRON

THE wrecking of the Akron shocked the nation more than any previous accident in the Navy's history. The blowing up of the Maine in Havana Harbor, February 15, 1898, tragic event that this was, did not create more widespread questioning.

In addition to the destruction of the Navy's largest dirigible, seventy-three commissioned officers and enlisted men lost their lives, including Rear Admiral Moffett, who, more than any one else, had applied his energies in developing the use of the dirigible for offensive and defensive purposes.

Searching investigations will be made by the Navy Department and also by Congress. Until these have been completed, until the evidence— and all the evidence—relative to the Akron and its construction, have been submitted, it would be well to withhold judgment. In the meantime, however, certain facts should be kept in mind.

The Akron was constructed by the Goodyear-Zeppelin Company of Akron, Ohio. This company has been actively hostile to trade union organization. It was indifferent to the employment of American mechanics. So far as selecting workmen was concerned, it did not have an employment policy of Americans only. Its labor policy did not provide for the best workmanship.

Some of the construction work was on a piece work basis, and piece work never has called for the best, for the best under a piece work system is only work which will pass the inspector. There is a wide difference in workmanship between the best which skilled workmen can do, and work performed which will just pass the inspector. Every stroke of work which piece workers do can not be thoroughly inspected. That is a physical impossibility.

There were rumors long before the Akron was launched that all was not well with its construction. No serious questions were raised as to the design, but doubts had been expressed as to the quality of the fabrication.

Other zeppelins have met with disaster but nothing like the loss of the Akron has occurred. In time the facts will be brought out. The Navy will make its report. The committees will present their conclusions, and the public will form its own conclusion.

Had the Akron been built by the Navy under government officials, the mechanics employed by the government would have put the best work craftsmen are capable of into the fabrication of the hull. Speeding and piece work would not have led to skimping and the covering up of possible defects of workmanship so that larger wages could be received. The best workmanship possible would have gone into the ship, and those whose lives depended upon the ship's sturdiness of construction would have had the best which American mechanics can provide.

Those who go down to the sea in ships or launch themselves through the air, are entitled to the best construction which is humanly possible, and this can never be given where the element of profit plays a part in the workmanship which goes into the fabrication, whether this is an ocean going vessel, an airplane or a zeppelin. In the construction of naval vessels, and the manufacture of other Army and Navy munitions and equipment, the private employer should be eliminated to the largest extent possible.

100,000,000 Trees Planted in 1931

State forestry departments last year distributed more than one hundred million trees for planting in various parts of the country.

The Department of Agriculture said that of this total 25,510,052 were sent out for farm planting, 52,507,690 were planted on state lands and 24,839,109 were distributed for planting on private forest lands other than farms.

Total plantings gained nearly 30 per cent over 1930, when the total sent out was 79,319,000.

New York led all other states with a total of 41,211,500. Michigan was second with 23,871,248 and Pennsylvania was third with more than eight million. Wisconsin, Ohio and Massachusetts planted more than three million each.

The shorter work week is the key to adjustment of economic programs.

THE PROFIT MOTIVE RELIGION

(By H. H. Siegele)

"ALMOST simultaneously with the advent of highly improved machinery and super machine efficiency, we are discovering a new religion, cruel and heartless, which has but one God, Profits, and one altar, the machine. At this altar men sacrifice their fellowmen, women and children, either in person, or by a sort of absent treatment. The latter is, no doubt, the cruelest and most heartless. The creed of this machine religion is, mass production; and men, women and children, like sheep, as they are led to the slaughter, repeat this creed over and over and over. Those victims who are sacrificed by the absent treatment method, follow a ritual which operates automatically, somewhat on this order: Fear, Unemployment, Hunger, Charity. With these formalities, millions of human beings are ushered, every year, into a realm of plenty, from which they are separated by a conscious line of hopelessness. Those who venture to break over this line of hopelessness, meet instant doom; while those who do not venture have no choice but the alternative, Despair."

These philosophical remarks were uttered by the philosopher, who was keenly aware that the profit motive, as it was known in the pioneer days of the covered wagon, had been replaced by what he termed a profit motive religion, whose blessings are possible for only a few, whereas in the covered wagon days, all who were willing to venture and to work, could get their share of the blessings of life. Only those who were too lazy to work, in those days, were doomed. It would be folly to advocate going back to the pioneer days—those days are gone—but it is equally stupid to cling to a social order that does not keep step with the advancements of science and inventions. It should not be hard for even the man with but limited intelligence to see that our social system needs adjusting; when taking into consideration our machine producing ability, together with our transportation facilities, railroads, trucks, ships and airplanes. Not even those living in remote places should have to go without the necessities of life. But so idiotic has our profit motive social system become, that, as it were, men starve, while food all around them is going to waste; they go without clothing, yet there is too much clothing in existence; they and their little ones must go without shelter, while the number of vacant houses, everywhere, is increasing daily. These conditions, which are more or less present in every community today, should make it possible for even the simplest to discover that there must be something seriously wrong with our social order. But what has the philosopher to say?

"Those who have been sacrificed to the God of Profits, are helpless. It is up to those who are still free to come to the rescue. Instead of letting machine efficiency become a permanent religion, and giving profits the elements of sacredness, our social order should be so adjusted that, no matter how far science and inventions might go, the blessings that come with such advancements, will, so far as possible, be equally distributed to all. A jokerless unemployment insurance, together with a just old-age pension, at least for the present, will go far to relieve the situation. The necessary funds to carry on such an arrangement should be acquired through an inheritance tax, including gifts and other transfers that are equivalent to inheritances, on all fortunes, say, above $50,000.00. The amount of the tax, and even the minimum for exemption, should be left adjustable so as to make it possible to meet all the demands on such a fund, promptly. Such an arrangement would take away the God element from profits, and would prevent machine efficiency from becoming a permanent religion. Every working man or woman, excepting those who are too lazy to work, should be eligible for unemployment insurance and old-age pension. This system, eventually would prevent the accumulation of overly-large fortunes, and would automatically make possible again, what is so patriotically dangled before the eyes of working men, the equality of opportunity. The constitutional right of equal opportunity, as matters are today in America, is possible for altogether too few. When it comes to the average workingman, his opportunities are limited to working for a living, if he is lucky enough to find work, and if he is unemployed, he can enter the soup line or starve—here his opportunities end. With the few who still have equality of opportunity, it is not so; they all still accumulate (by proxy) vastly more than is necessary for living in luxury and comfort, while many of them accumulate such enormous fortunes, that they are looked upon by some as constituting a real menace to the welfare of society as a whole.

"The great panic of plenty," the philosopher concluded, "that started in the fall of 1929, was a revival of the profit motive religion. The one God, Profits, had to be satisfied, and consequently corporations right and left, laid off men to appease him. Wherever it was possible to install new machinery to take the place of working men, if there was profit in it, it was done. While the purpose of machinery is, or should be, to lighten the burden of toil, that is not what prompts the installation of it—the motive for installing machinery is always profits, and will be, so long as society allows this profit motive religion to live. But when the accumulation of large fortunes will be taxed, for the purpose of supporting the unemployed and the aged, then the false God, Profits, will lose his worshipers, and poverty and suffering, as it was known during the panic of plenty, will vanish with the dawning of that day."

WOOD ONE OF MAN'S BEST FRIENDS

NOTHING that comes out of the earth or grows above it has surpassed wood in its adaptability to man's needs. Nothing, except fire, air and water, is so indispensable to man's life and comfort.

Wood combines strength and stiffness with lightness, an important factor in buildings of all descriptions. Weight for weight it is stronger than steel. It is resilient and shock-absorbing. It is easily sawed, carved, planed and lathed to any desired pattern; it may be bent or twisted, and is readily shaved to paper-like veneers and plywood. It can be quickly and firmly glued, doweled, or jointed into place.

Wood has beautiful natural textures, grain and figures. Its color is varied and pleasing; it may be easily stained and painted, thus affording much variety of appearance from a single species. It is easily applicable in large units, and yet those units are not rigid, being capable of facile alteration on the job with hand tools. A board may be reduced to many pieces of many shapes.

Wood is the principal raw material of some seventy groups of woodworking industries, and of many thousand plants, besides being the chief source of paper and yielding many industrial chemicals. There is scarcely any industry that does not use wood incidentally if not depending entirely on wood as its raw material. Ten years ago but 2,000 uses of wood could be enumerated. Now there are more than 4,500 uses.

One architect said of wood: "There has never yet been found or invented a substitute which, combining economy, durability and ease of handling, can take the place of wood. Even in localities where there is no timber, wood is still cheaper and easier to transport than any one of the heavier substitutes, and in places where stone, cement, and brick are not available, there is no alternative.

"Except for nails, glass and whatever masonry is necessary for chimneys, a house can be completely built of wood alone, which cannot be said of any other material."

Wood is durable. Chariots used by the ancients have come down to us with their wood parts still sound. In Japan there is a wood temple erected thirteen centuries ago. A wood church built in Oslo, Norway, 800 years ago is sound and is still in use. Wood, when properly cared for, can be preserved indefinitely.

Wood is plentiful, inexpensive and capable of perpetual replacement. The forests are the only basic natural resource that is eternally renewable. Forests have been replenishing themselves since the dawn of time on earth and will, doubtless, continue to go on in their immortality when mineral deposits are exhausted for all time. Forests can be grown like crops.

Wood is the most humanly intimate of all materials. Because it is a product of life, man has always felt for wood a close kinship. Trees take their food from soil, the same as man does; their water from the rains and breathe the same air. Man finds wood friendly. He loves his association with it, likes to feel it under his hand, sympathetic to his touch and to his eye. Wood is universally beautiful to man. All ages of history have recorded this close friendship.

There is a charm and a dignity about a well-built wood house that cannot be successfully imitated. Wood is also most desirable for house building because it is a natural insulator against heat and cold. This gives it a great advantage over the mineral building materials and assures greater comfort the year around.

A. F. of L. Council Asks $300,000,000 For Naval Construction Projects In the Government Navy Yards

The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, at its last meeting recommended to Congress that $300,000,000 of the proposed $3,000,000,000 construction appropriation be allotted for naval construction to be carried on in Government Navy Yards.

In announcing the action of the Council, William Green, president of the Federation, said:

"The Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor recommended to the Congress of the United States that three hundred million dollars for Naval construction be set aside and allotted out of the three billion dollar construction appropriation.

"It is the opinion of the Executive Council that the Naval construction program thus recommended should be carried on by the Government and in the Government Navy Yards.

"Such a policy would mean that many government employes could retain their positions and thus avoid large dismissals from the government service; and furthermore that not only would thousands of additional workers be employed but that Naval construction would be carried on under fair, just and humane conditions of employment.

"The Executive Council submitted this recommendation to the President and to Honorable Carl Vinson, Chairman of the House Naval Committee. The Executive Council will call upon the Members of Congress to support the Naval construction program thus recommended, and to provide for the suggested appropriation for Naval construction at the earliest possible date.

"We firmly believe that the development and construction of the Naval strength of the Nation to the point approximating the provisions of the London Treaty will be to the best interests of the Nation, and in addition such action will result in the creation of work opportunities for thousands of unemployed working people."

The 5-Day Week Arrives

Social and economic changes of vast importance have a way of creeping upon us almost unaware. So it is with the five-day week.

This movement is advocated by many economists and business men, not only as an emergency matter, but as a permanent improvement. It has been given a tremendous impetus in its recent adoption by the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey. Several other companies of important standing are reported to have the plan under consideration. It is regarded as the one practical way of spreading the available work and reducing unemployment. It will slightly reduce individual incomes but compensate for it with additional leisure.

As with any new movement, there is a certain amount of opposition. There was opposition years ago when men balked at working 12 hours a day. It was within the lifetime of most of those now living that the eight-hour day was a novelty and department stores thought they could exist only by remaining open Saturday evenings.

Ever since the inception of the Machine Age the trend has been toward shorter hours of work. If the machine is worth while, it could not be otherwise.

The five-day week is not really new. It merely represents another step along the road we have long been following.

Individual workers are powerless to contest the arbitrary management of industry, but organized in unions they can take effective action.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER
Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1933

Shorter Hours

THE most effective single proposal that could be put into effect at the present time is to make the five-day week universal. The present emergency is due in a large part to the fact that producing workers have not shared proportionately in the results of production. In industry's eagerness to perfect its production establishments lost sight of the balance between production and sales. It lost sight of the fact that workers must participate proportionately in the results of their work if prosperity is to be sustained and advanced. Shorter hours of work with larger incomes are fairly earned by more efficient work. Our present experience demonstrates they are essential to sound organization.

Our industrial machine has been geared so high that production has outstripped buying power. Wages have lagged so far behind increased productivity that workers' incomes have not provided adequate markets for our rapidly manufactured goods. Lack of buyers has resulted in curtailed output. In addition hundreds of thousands of workers have been displaced by machines.

In industries that find continuous production necessary, shifts should be more frequent so as to absorb more of the unemployed. Hours of work should be adjusted as productivity increases.

Shorter hours of work will make possible a broader life for workers as well as a method for relieving unemployment. The five-day week would put cheer into our present emergency and would provide a stable basis for industry as depression recedes.

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Drive Out the Sweat Shop

MUCH work is still left undone by organized labor. One of its foremost objectives should be to exert pressure and effect the removal of the sweat shop from American industry. Unscrupulous and low-grade employers are still permitted in this country to hire and employ men and women, boys and girls, at unspeakably low wages in insanitary shops. The sweat shop is profiting on the depression; it is the outlaw of industry; it is an industrial parasite. It is a breeding place of communism, of unorganized social unrest that can effect nothing in obtaining help and needed remedies. If the sweat shop is permitted to operate, it will in time tend to reduce wages in decent shops; it will reduce purchasing power and prevent return to prosperity. Its employes, owing to unhealthy working conditions and indecently low wages, become eventually subjects of public charity.

Organized labor in every State of the Union, and in every city of every State, must exert its influence to rid industry of the sweat shop, if conditions for wage earners in general are to be improved.

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

General Office
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President
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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
GEORGE H. LAKEY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

Second General Vice-President
JAMES M. GAULD
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Executive Board
First District, T. M. GUERIN
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10522 Parkhurst Drive, Cleveland, O.

Fourth District—

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of July, August and September; the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Notice to Members

When a member changes his address and the General Office is not notified, the postoffice department sends us a form giving change of address, at a cost of two cents. This might seem insignificent; however, it has cost the General Office as high as $10 some days and in the course of a year it is quite a large amount of money, which could be avoided if the member would notify the secretary of his Local or the General Secretary, of his change of address so that the journal would not go forward to his old address.

Therefore, any member who has changed his place of residence, or contemplates doing so, should notify the Financial Secretary of his Local, or the General Secretary, of his new address, giving at the same time his former address. Then "The Carpenter" will be sent to his new address without any delay or additional expense to the General Office.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1933

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movements were acted upon.

April 6, 1933.

Calgary, Alta., Can., L. U. 1779.—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1933. Official sanction granted.

April 7, 1933.

St. Joseph, Mich., L. U. 2141. (Millmen)—Movement for the 5 day work week, effective May 1, 1933. Official sanction granted.

* * *

Indianapolis, Indiana.

May 22, 1933.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date. All members present.

Great Falls, Mont., L. U. 286.—Movement for the 6 hour day and 30 hour week, effective June 19, 1933. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

Middle Anthracite District Council, Hazleton, Pa.—Movement for the 6 hour day and 5 day work week, effective July 22, 1933. Official sanction granted.

Lapsed Local Union 2717, New York, N. Y.—At the last meeting of the General Executive Board charges were preferred against L. U. 2717 for gross and grave violations of our laws. At that time a trial committee of five members of the Board was appointed by the General President to try said Local Union, but said trial was not held for the reason that Local Union 2717 lapsed on the last day of February 1933, on account of non-payment of per capita tax to the General Office in accordance with our laws.

Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7, protests in a general way against the manner in which business is conducted by the General Office. As their protests were answered in detail by the General Secretary the Board considers the matter closed.

May 23, 1933.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

May 24, 1933.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

May 25, 1933.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Minneapolis, Minn., L. U. 7, protests the postponing of the General Convention last year and insinuates that the General Officers assumed an unwarranted responsibility in that matter. The facts of the case are that the General Officers had nothing whatever to do with the postponing of the convention. That proposition was endorsed by 56 Local Unions in 35 States and approved by a general vote of our members. The General Officers had no alternative than to comply with the will of the majority.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. bond number 16-04-509-27 for $50,000.00 on General Treasurer Thomas Neale was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. bond number 16-04-526-31 for $2,000.00 on Clifton A. Meloy, Bookkeeper, was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond No. MIR 64847 covering Messenger and Interior Robbery Insurance was received and referred to the General Secretary for safe keeping.

The proposition of Robert N. Dedaker of Indianapolis, Ind. Certified Public Accountant to audit the financial accounts of the General Office quarterly for the term beginning April 1, 1933, and ending March 31, 1937, was accepted by the Board.

Appeal of the Chicago District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of Gust. Johnson, L. U. 141 vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Chicago District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of David Brandel, L. U. 62 vs. The Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Chicago District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of Einar Nelson, L. U. 62 vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Chicago District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of Henning Erickson, L. U. 141, vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Chicago District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of John Nelson, L. U. 10 vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Chicago District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of Gustav Pearson, L. U. 141, vs., the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Chicago District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of Harold S. Holmgren, L. U. 434, vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Chicago District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of Gust Olson, L. U. 62, vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Chicago District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of Falke Skoog, L. U. 1307 vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Chicago District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of John Albert Olson, L. U. 141, vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. wase sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Chicago District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of Lloyd Classon, L. U. 1307, vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Chicago District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of Arne Pearson, L. U. 80, vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Chicago District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of John Randstrom, L. U. 1307, vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of John J. Cooney, Berwyn, Ill. from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of John J. Cooney vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Joseph Peck, L. U. 80 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Joseph Peck vs. L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of John C. Berns, Buffalo, N. Y. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John C. Berns vs. the Buffalo District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

May 26, 1933.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

May 29, 1933.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Philadelphia, Pa., L. U. 1856.—Appeals from the ruling of the G. P.; that no election of officers of the District Council be held this year. As the G. P. took charge of the affairs of the Philadelphia D. C. by request of said D. C. the G. E. B. approves the action taken by the G. P. in this instance and in doing so calls attention to the fact that he is empowered and authorized to supervise the entire interest of the United Brotherhood. The appeal was therefore dismissed.

Appeal of the Lake County, Ind. District Council to the G. E. B. from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of E. C. Bennett vs. Lake County District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Charles O. Ihley, L. U. 40, Boston, Mass., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Charles O. Ihley vs. the Boston District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Washington, Pa., L. U. 541.—Request for permission to circularize all Local Unions asking for financial assistance in behalf of one of their members. Request denied.

Appeal of Henry Schulsinger, L. U. 385, New York, N. Y. from the action of the G. P. in disapproving his pension claim. Inasmuch as the records of said brother do not show 30 years continuous membership the decision of the General President was approved and the appeal dismissed.

The General President reported on the conditions existing in Local Union 323, Beacon, N. Y. The Local Union entered into an agreement covering members employed in shops and mills but did not submit it to the General President for approval in accordance with our laws. The G. E. B. under the power vested in it under section 15, Paragraph G, hereby orders the members working under said agreement to be removed by Local 323 on or before June 15, 1933, and that the General President be so notified that the members of the U. B. of C. and J. of A. are so removed. Failure to comply, the charter shall stand revoked.

May 31, 1933.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

Appeal of Mrs. Louise A. Jones, from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on account of the death of her husband, T. W. Jones, L. U. 1184, Seattle, Wash. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Chas. E. McKeehan, L. U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa, from the action of the G. T. in disapproving his claim for disability donation. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of J. Allen McMurty, L. U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving his claim for disability donation. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Harry Epstine, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C., from the action of the G. T. in disapproving his claim for wife's funeral donation. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Mrs. Alice Swanson from the action of the G. T. in disapproving claim for funeral donation on account of the death of her husband Lawrence Swanson, L. U. 66, Jamestown, N. Y. The action of the G. T. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Westchester County, N. Y., District Council. —Movement for the 6-hour day and 30-hour week, effective July 13, 1933. Official sanction granted without financial aid.

The General Executive Board having been informed that Local Unions 2090 and 1164, New York City, N. Y. entered suits in court against the New York District Council without exhausting their remedies as specified in our laws, herewith orders said Local Unions to withdraw said suits on or before June 15, 1933, and so notify the General President. Failure to comply with these orders the charter of both Local Unions stand revoked.

Local Union 340, Hagerstown, Md. proposes to strike out the last line of Paragraph C, Section 49; Paragraph D, Section 50; Paragraph G, Section 51; Paragraph B, Section 52 of our General Laws so as to curtail expenses.

Inasmuch as the monthly expenses continue to exceed the income, and believing it to be in the best interests of the membership of the Brotherhood, the General Executive Board decided that the payment of disability claims be discontinued until further notice, and that pensions be paid at the rate of $3.00 per quarter per member beginning with the next payment of pensions—July 1, 1933. All other income received to be used for the maintenance and continuance of the organization.

The special sub-committee made the following report:

"We the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board have made an audit of the United States Liberty Bonds and the Canadian Bonds held by General Treasurer Neale, in vaults of the Indiana National Bank as follows:

10 Fourth Liberty

	Bonds (Regular)..	$10,000 00	$100,000 00
10	Fourth Liberty Bonds (Coupon)..	10,000 00	100,000 00
100	Canadian Bonds...	1,000 00	100,000 00

T. M. GUERIN,
W. T. ALLEN,
JAS. P. OGLETREE.

June 1, 1933.

The minutes were read and approved and the G. E. B. adjourned to meet at the General Office in September, 1933.

Respectfully submitted

FRANK DUFFY, Secretary.

Rath Packing Company Gives Job to Non-Union Contractor

According to information received from Local Union 1835, the Rath Packing Company in the erection of a building awarded the contract to a firm employing non-union carpenters. The products of this company are sold under the trade name of Rath-Blackhawk brand.

When Local Union 1835 learned last April that the Rath Packing Company had let the contract for the erection of another building to the same contractor, Business Agent Errichson again called on the firm for the purpose of having union carpenters employed, but was told it did not make any difference to the company who the contractor hired to do the work.

Therefore Local Union 1835 wishes to acquaint the membership of our organization, through the columns of "The Carpenter," with the unfriendly attitude of the Rath-Packing Company towards our members in Waterloo, Iowa.

Begins Fifteenth Year As Business Agent of Local 764

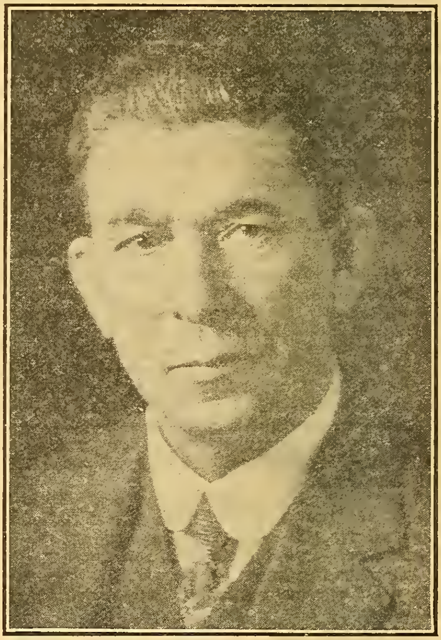
Local Union No. 764 of Shreveport, La., takes justifiable pride in the prevailing working conditions enjoyed by the membership of the Local, which conditions they claim are equal, and in some respects superior, to the working conditions enjoyed by our members in any city in the South or Southwest.

They also take equal pride in the manner that the affairs of the Local have been handled by John Howat, their efficient Business Agent, and as a token of appreciation, at the annual election of officers of the Local Union held last June, Brother Howat was re-elected to the office and thereby begins his fifteenth consecutive year as Business Agent of the Local Union.

JAMES P. OGLETREE CALLED BY DEATH

It is with deepest regret that we are called upon to announce to our membership the death of General Executive Board Member James P. Ogletree of the Fourth District, which occurred at his home in Tampa, Fla., on June 7, 1933.

His passing came as a distinct shock for, while during the past two years Brother Ogletree hadn't been in robust health, he attended the recent meeting of the G. E. B. at the General Office in Indianapolis, which adjourned June 1st, and was apparently in fairly good health. At that meeting of the board he was appointed by General President Hutcheson as a member of a subcommittee to examine the holdings of our organization in the vaults of the Indiana National Bank.



Brother Ogletree received his early education in the South where he also served his apprenticeship at the trade. He joined Local Union No. 75 of Birmingham, Alabama, July 10, 1899, and was a delegate from that Local Union to several general conventions.

At the twelfth general convention held at Atlanta, Georgia, in 1902, he was elected a member of the General Executive Board and served for one term of two years, after which he was appointed a General Representative and served in that capacity for a number of years, devoting his efforts to organizing work in the Southern states.

At the seventeenth general convention held at Washington, D. C., in September, 1912, he was again nominated as a candidate for a member of the General Executive Board, and in the month of November following was elected by referendum vote, and continued in that office until his death.

The funeral of Brother Ogletree was held Saturday, June 10, and was attended by Second General Vice-President James M. Gauld and General Treasurer Thomas Neale on behalf of the General Officers, as well as by representatives from many Local Unions in the state of Florida and a large circle of friends.

Many beautiful floral offerings manifested the great esteem and respect in which Brother Ogletree was held.

Funeral services were conducted at the grave by the officers of Local Union No. 696 of Tampa, in which Local Union Brother Ogletree held membership at the time of his death.

The survivors are his wife, Raphie Ogletree, two sons, two daughters and a brother. Interment was at Tampa, Florida.

DEATH ROLL

JOHN FARRELL—Local Union No. 250, Lake Forest, Illinois.

THOS. JORDAN—Local Union No. 337, Detroit, Michigan.

EDW. McMULLEN—Local Union No. 337, Detroit, Michigan.

Depression Result of Underpaying Workers, Big Executive Declares

Labor's contentions that wages have not increased in proportion to productiveness and that the present depression is the result of this is backed up by a writer in the conservative Magazine of Wall Street. The executive, said to be the head of a "very large company," is quoted as follows:

"American labor is the cheapest labor in the world. It is cheaper than Chinese coolie labor. I did a little curious figuring the other day, for example, and found that it would cost more to build a skyscraper with Chinese labor at 12 cents an hour than with American labor at $15 a day. Actually, I think we have been under-paying labor. Wages have not increased in proportion to productiveness. And there we come to the heart of the trouble.

"This over-production we have talked about so much is really the result of under-pay. We increased production without proportionately expanding the payroll. That is the same as saying that we did not increase buying power in proportion to production. The worker is the consumer; if he produces more than he can buy you get what we call over-production.

"This understanding of the situation is now pretty widespread. If wages are kept down as business revives, the revival will be shortlived. The maximum possible proportion must go to labor if new prosperity is to be sustained. I am convinced that wages will rise rapidly as times get better, that rates of pay will increase even while there are still large numbers of unemployed.

"In fact, wages as high as the traffic will bear for those employed is the surest way to provide jobs for the workless. This is no altruistic theory of mine. The historic tendency supports it. Wages from decade to decade have steadily increased faster than the price of commodities.

"It couldn't be otherwise with per capita production increasing. If men increase their productive capacity their buying power must increase if the enlarged production is to be consumed. That means that wages must increase faster than commodity prices. So, I will make a prediction: in the next three years wages will go up faster than prices. If they don't we shall have no real and general prosperity."

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The man who expects immediate results from joining a union is like the fellow who planted fruit trees one day and chopped them down the next because no fruit grew on them the first night.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

An Appeal From The American Federation of Labor to the Organized and Unorganized Workers of the Nation

Fellow Workers:

Do you want higher wages, shorter hours, and improved conditions of employment, and are you willing to organize in order to secure these benefits?

The Government of the United States has established your legal right to organize!

No employer and no corporation can, without violating the law, interfere in the exercise of the workers' right to organize and to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing!

Here is the law. It was recently passed by Congress and signed by the President. Section 7 A of the National Industrial Recovery Act reads as follows:

"Sec. 7. (a) Every code of fair competition, agreement, and license approved, prescribed, or issued under this title shall contain the following conditions: (1) That employes shall have the right to organize and bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, and shall be free from the interference, restraint, or coercion of employers of labor, or their agents, in the designation of such representatives or in self-organization or in other concerted activities for the purpose of collective bargaining or other mutual aid or protection; (2) that no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing; and (3) that employers shall comply with the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and other conditions of employment, approved or prescribed by the President."

For the first time in the history of the nation there has been written in a statute passed by the Congress of the United States a section according workers a legal right to organize and to be protected in the exercise of that right.

The question now is: Will the unorganized workers of the nation exercise this legal right to unite with their fellow workers for the purpose of securing higher wages, shorter hours, and improved conditions of employment?

The door of opportunity is open. Any corporation interfering with the exercise of the right of the workers to join a bona fide labor organization will be violating the law and subject itself to the penalties provided therein.

Sub-section B of Section 7 of the Act provides:

"(b) The President shall, so far as practicable, afford every opportunity to employers and employes in any trade or industry or subdivision thereof with respect to which the conditions referred to in clauses (1) and (2) of subsection (a) prevail, to establish by mutual agreement, the standards as to the maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and such other conditions of employment as may be necessary in such trade or industry or subdivision thereof to effectuate the policy of this title; and the standards established in such agreements, when approved by the President, shall have the same effect as a code of fair competition, approved by the President under subsection (a) of section 3."

Here, in this subsection, collective bargaining is provided for. The President of the United States will, under the provisions of this subsection, "afford every opportunity to employers and employes in trade or industry or subdivision thereof with respect to which the condition referred to in clauses (1) and (2) of subsection (a) prevail, to establish by mutual agreement, the standards as to maximum hours of labor, minimum rates of pay, and such other conditions of employment as may be necessary in such trade or industry or subdivision thereof, to effectuate the policy of this title." In plain, simple language, this means that employers and employes will be accorded the fullest opportunity to negotiate wage scales and conditions of employment. In fact, a simple, sound interpretation of this section means that the government expects employers and employes to work out wage agreements through collective bargaining.

How can the workers of the nation do this unless they are organized? They must organize, as industry is organizing, if they are to receive the full benefits of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Through organization, they may select men of their own choosing to represent them in working out industrial codes and agreements covering wages, hours and conditions of employment with their employers.

Never was such an opportunity presented the workers to organize, to bargain collectively and to be represented by men of their own choosing. Increased wages, shorter hours of work, and improved conditions of employment are bound to follow the application of the National Industrial Recovery Act to industry and to Labor. The amount of the increase in wages and the reduction in the hours of labor which working people may secure will depend very largely upon the action of the workers in organizing and in bargaining collectively through their own chosen representatives.

Subsection A of Section 7 provides, "that no employe and no one seeking employment shall be required as a condition of employment to join any company union or to refrain from joining, organizing, or assisting a labor organization of his own choosing."

In the light of this declaration adopted by the Congress of the United States and approved by the President, how can the workers of the nation identify themselves with company unions? Certainly such action would be inconsistent with the provisions of the law.

We warn the workers against company unions. Corporations are now engaged in an effort to develop company unions to that it can be made to appear that industrial codes and collective agreements have been negotiated between employers and employes' organizations. Such action will be a violation of the spirit, if not of the letter of the Act. The company unions formed by employers are nothing more than company-controlled instrumentalities through which the corporation negotiates an industrial code and a collective agreement applicable to workers, with itself.

It is highly unfair and most reprehensible that employers of labor would organize for the purpose of fixing prices and thus enable themselves to enjoy fair profits, and, at the same time establish company unions, control workers, dominating the industrial codes and the wages and conditions of employment through their own owned and controlled company unions.

We appeal to the workers everywhere to join bona fide independent trade unions. Exercise your American right to organize under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act. Have nothing whatever to do with company unions. United with your fellow workers in bona fide trade unions and through such organizations select men of your own choosing to represent you and to secure for you the maximum amount of benefits to which you are entitled under the provisions of the National Recovery Act.

The hour has arrived when Labor can be free, free to organize. Congress has established your legal right to organize. Workers everywhere should avail themselves of the opportunity thus presented.

The National Industrial Recovery Act will mean much to you and your families if you organize into bona fide trade unions.

It Will Mean Little If You Fail To Do So.

In the name of Organized Labor I appeal to all classes of workers to act quickly, to organize immediately, to realize all the benefits and rights to which you are entitled through organization under the provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

The American Federation of Labor will assist you, will co-operate with you, and will make it possible for you to be identified with bona fide, independent trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Fraternally yours,

Attest:

Frank Morrison.
Secretary,
American Federation of Labor.

Wm. Green,
President,
American Federation of Labor.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 250

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 250 of Omaha has been organized fourteen months. In the face of the depression we are still in the running. We have gained a few new members and held our old ones.

We meet twice a month, sometimes changing from our usual routine to an entertainment or card party.

We conducted a very helpful welfare program this past winter when the need was greatest. Everyone was ready to lend a hand. This work was carried on in connection with the members of the Local Unions of Carpenters' organizations.

Through the efforts of the Ladies' Auxiliary a very successful picnic was held, all Local Unions being represented. We are looking forward to another such gathering.

For our first anniversary we held open house to which was invited all Local Unions and their friends. Three of our members coached the daughters in a clever play, "Wagging Tongues." This formed the nucleus of our entertainment. Other musical numbers by some of our members put the finishing touch to a very pleasant evening.

Plans are nearly complete for a special Mother's Day observance, which will be for all members and their families of the Locals here. This time, instead of the ladies serving the refreshments, we are to see what our husbands can do.

We feel that through these programs and open house meetings we can keep in touch with our people and provide diversion from the usual everyday cares.

It is not all pleasure with us for we have our problems, but whatever we undertake we have the support of our members. We would like to hear from some other Locals as to how to increase our membership. We do get a few, but realizing the importance of the work we know we should be stronger in numbers. We are hoping we may be able to carry on in the future.

Mrs. Ben J. Berg, Sec.,
L. A. No. 250. Omaha, Neb.

◆

No men living are more worthy to be trusted than those who toil up from poverty.—Abraham Lincoln.

Beacon City Built With Union Labor

One of the most pretentious World's Fair housing plans in the Chicago area is Beacon City, located near Matteson, at the Indian Wood Golf and Country Club. Cottages of special design have been erected in groups of sixty. Each cottage is built to accommodate from four to eight people.

The construction work was under the supervision of W. H. Johnston, of Chicago Heights, and from forty to forty-five carpenters were employed on the work. The entire project was carried forward with 100% Union Labor.

◆

Anti-Injunction Law Held Valid

The provisions of the Norris-LaGuardia anti-injunction law were squarely upheld by Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia in dismissing an application for an injunction brought by the Capitol Fur Shop against the Washington local of the International Fur Workers' Union of the United States and Canada.

The case is believed to be the first real test of the validity of the new law.

The application for an injunction sought to restrain members of the Fur Workers' Union from picketing and carrying signs in front of the premises of the Fur Shop stating that the concern was unfair to organized labor and to restrain certain other alleged acts of violence.

Six affidavits were filed in support of the bill, alleging various acts of intimidation practiced on employes of the Fur concern by agents of the union.

The Norris-LaGuardia Act was placed squarely in issue by Daniel S. Ring, attorney for the Fur Workers' Union, who moved on behalf of the Union and twelve members who were named defendants, that the bill be dismissed on the ground that the provisions of the anti-injunction law prevented the issuance of an injunction in a labor dispute on the facts stated in the application.

The case was watched with keen interest by both representatives of organized labor and organized employers. Labor officials were well pleased with Justice O'Donoghue's decision sustaining the validity of the anti-injunction law. But anti-union employers viewed the decision with alarm. They saw that it deprived them of their strongest weapon in fighting organized labor.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LIX

A few years ago, a business building, after it had been completed about a year, began to pop and crack and pop some more; until, for fear the building would collapse, some of the tenants were preparing to move out. The owner called up the contractor that erected the building, and he, in turn, called on us, and together we went through the building, for the purpose of finding the trouble. We inspected the footings on which the posts in the basement rested, but they seemed all right. Going to the first floor, we found that the center was down ¾ of an inch. The second floor, though, was sunk, in the middle, about 1½ inches. All of the doors on the second floor were out of adjustment, while some of the doors on the first floor still worked, but with difficulties. The difference between the settlement of the first and second floors, convinced us that the trouble was not in the footings, but that it was purely a matter that grew out of the shrinking of the material. We examined the girders through the center, and found that they were built up on 2x14-inch stuff; and, no doubt, rather green. These girders, during the process of seasoning, shrunk about ¾ of an inch; thus letting the first floor down ¾ of an inch; and the second floor about 1½ inches. The solution to the problem was easy after we had discovered the cause. We forced up the girders with jack-screws, until the floors were level again, which automatically brought the doors back into adjustment.

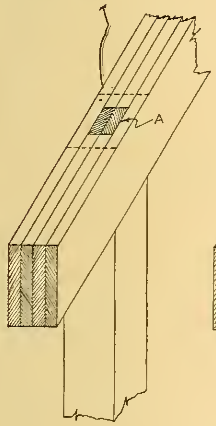


Fig. 332

Steel beams would have prevented this trouble entirely, but had the timbers been thoroughly seasoned before they were used for the girders, there would have been very little shrinkage. Besides that, shrinkage blocks should have been used so as to prevent the shrinkage of the first-floor girder, from letting down the second floor. Fig 332 shows how this can be done. To the left we are showing a part of a girder supported by a post. At A we are pointing out the upper end of a shrinkage block, built into the girder. This block extends down through the girder and rests firmly on top of the post. At B, to the right, we are showing how the post that supports the second floor is joined onto the girder, but the shrinkage block shown at A, will support the post as soon as the girder shrinks, thus preventing the second floor from settling.

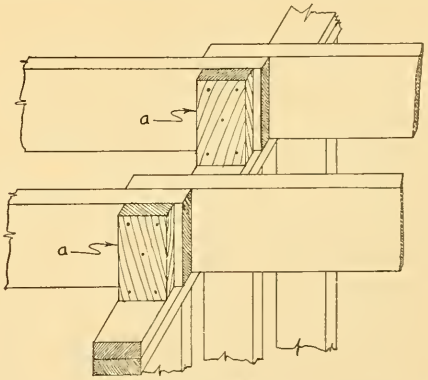


Fig. 333

We are showing, by Fig. 333, a and a, how shrinkage blocks should be placed directly under joist-supporting partitions. Such blocks will keep the partition from settling when the joists shrink. At a, a, a, Fig. 334, we are showing by dotted lines, where similar shrinkage blocks should go. However, in this case, they would help the situation but little, because there is 36 inches of construction that is liable to shrink.

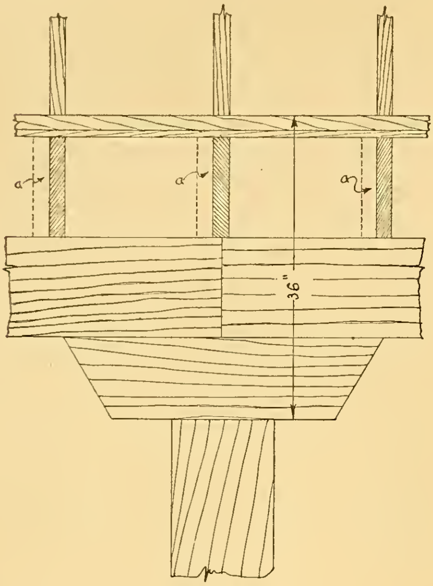


Fig. 334

Here we have resting on the post a block 10 inches wide, on it, a girder 12 inches wide; then the joists, 12 inches wide and a rough floor and footplate, 2 inches thick; making a total of 36 inches. The shrinkage that could take place in these 36 inches is enough to cause serious trouble. Aside from the shrinkage, though, this construction is substantial.

It is a well-known fact that wood shrinks but little with the grain, but should a cross-grained timber be used for a post, the shrinkage would be noticeable. Fig. 335 shows a cross-grained post, in part. Such a post should never be used to support a load. Besides the danger of shrinkage, there is the liability of the post snapping in two when the load is placed on it.

In these days when steel plays such a large part in the building world, carpenters are often called upon to frame joists onto I-beams. When this is done, care should be taken to provide ample shrinkage space between the rough floor, which should be laid diagonally, and the upper edge of the I-beam. Fig. 336 shows over A, at x, where the shrinkage space should be provided; also over B, at x. If this space is not allowed, the floor will have a hump in it over the I-beam, as soon as the joists shrink. At B we are also showing how a partition should be set, when it comes directly over the I-beam; it should never set onto the rough flooring in such cases. The practice of blocking under the rough flooring, to support the partition, is bad, even though it holds the partition, it does not prevent the hump in the floor when the joists shrink. At C we are illustrating how the plate should be fastened to the flanges of the I-beam. A strip of heavy sheet-metal, nailed to the bottom of the plate at regular intervals, will, by bending the ends around

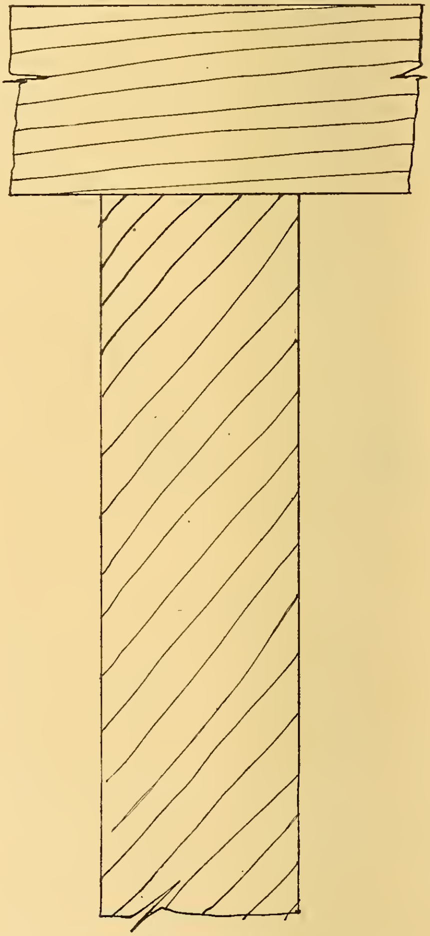


Fig. 335

the flanges, as shown, anchor the plate into position. To the right we are showing the anchor nailed to the bottom of the plate, and to the left we are showing the plate in position, with the ends of the anchor bent around the flanges.

A flat-grained board, or a board sawed almost in line with the annual rings of the log, will shrink more than one that is sawed at almost a right angle with the annual rings. In other words, there is less shrinkage in the direction of the medullary rays of a log, than there is in the direction of the annual rings; and therefore the amount of shrinkage for any given piece of board, depends on how the board is cut from the log.

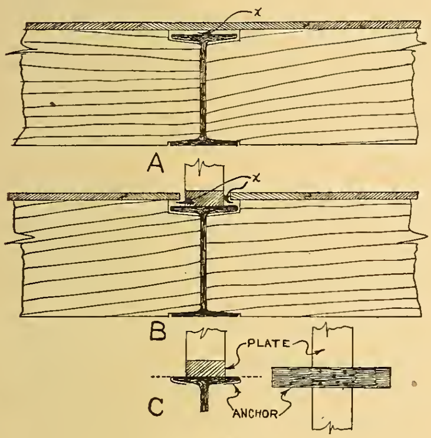


Fig. 336

At best, one can merely make a guess as to how much shrinkage will take place in the seasoning of lumber. The shrinkage varies with the different kinds of wood, and even the same kind of wood often shrinks differently. Lumber from a tree that grows quickly, will shrink more than lumber from the same kind of a tree that grows very slowly. Moreover, the wood that grows during a drought, shrinks less than that which grows during wet periods of weather, even though it is found in the same log. Sapwood shrinks more than heart-wood; however, in some instances, very heavy heart-wood shrinks more than light sapwood.

Wood that shrinks much, will also swell much when it comes into contact with moisture; and, just as excessive shrinkage will ruin or almost ruin a good piece of carpenter work, just so excessive swelling will become ruinous to work that is well done. Swelling and shrinking are two characteristics of wood, that can not be too carefully guarded against.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART FIFTEEN

Those who have diligently studied the previous papers and thus have gained a considerable degree of proficiency in the application of the Steel Square to the specific subject of roof framing, will no doubt welcome the opportunity to be instructed as to how this instrument can profitably be employed in the solution of numerous problems which the artisan encounters in his daily work and which are in nowise a part of roof construction.

It will be well to mention the fact that all the special tables which are found on both the face and back of the Square were exhaustively treated and their use profoundly explained. All these tables were expressly prepared for the one principal subject—roof framing.

Now, in dealing with the numerous other applications of this instrument, the Scales and Graduations on the edges of the Square are to be used. In this connection it should be borne in mind that in all operations where the Square is applied there is a constant relation between the measurements taken on the blade and those on the tongue. Therefore the inch graduations on the outer edges of the face are the same on the blade as they are on the tongue. This also is true with regard to the inch subdivisions on the outside edges of the back of the Square.

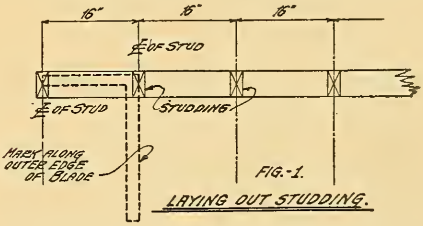


FIG.-1. LAYING OUT STUDDING.

In order to afford a greater variety of scales, the subdivisions of the inch on the outer edges of the face on both body and tongue are generally different from the corresponding edges of the back and as a rule the inner edges of the face are graduated differently from those on the back.

Saving Time in Stud Spacing

The tongue of the standard Steel Square is usually 16 or 18 inches long. And since studs are spaced on 16 inch centers, the tongue of the instrument may be conveniently utilized as a gauge for laying out studding.

To measure off the distance between studs with a 16-inch tongue, hold the body of your Square in the right hand with the tongue pointed to the left. Place the end of the tongue on the center line of the first stud having the tongue parallel with the plate. Mark along the outer edge of the body for the center line of the second stud. The distance between the two marks is 16 inches, which is the length of the tongue. Now place the end of the tongue on the center line of the second stud and proceed in the same manner until all the studs are spaced; being very careful that every new mark is made along the body. Fig. 1.

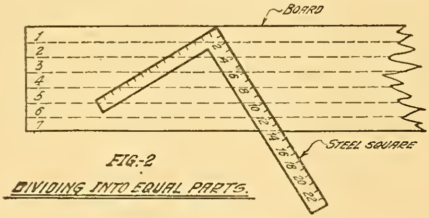


FIG.-2

DIVIDING INTO EQUAL PARTS.

The advantage of using the Square instead of a rule in cases like this is evident. Since this method eliminates the possibility of error by marking the wrong space on the rule, and then too it does away with the necessity of carrying extra figures in your mind.

Dividing Into Equal Parts

How often did you have a job of ripping a board into an equal number of planks or divide a distance into equal parts? By doing this in the ordinary way we sometimes obtain very complicated fractions especially when the given dimension contains an uneven number of inches and parts of an inch. By using the Steel Square a problem of this kind may be very rapidly and easily solved as shown in Fig. 2.

Example. Board shown in Fig. 2 is to be divided into seven equal parts. Lay the Square across the board with the heel on one edge and figure 14 on the other. Mark points 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12. Draw parallel lines through these points which will divide the board into seven equal planks.

Similarly, points 8 and 16 will divide a distance into three equal parts. 6, 12 and 18 will divide it into four equal parts and 4, 8, 12, 16 and 20 will divide it into six equal parts.

Body or tongue of the square may be used, provided, the space to be divided is not wider than either arm of the square. It is not material how wide the board is. Neither is it essential to know how wide each of the parts will be, as long as our problem is to divide a given distance into a desired number of equal parts.

If we were to solve a similar problem without the use of the Steel Square the operations involved would be considerably more complicated. Suppose a board 13¾ inches wide is to be divided into five equal parts. 13¾ divided by five equals 3 7/16 of an inch. Now with a pair of dividers lay off the distance 3 7/16 five times across the board, thus dividing it into five equal parts.

Ground Gutter

(By H. H. Siegele)

We are showing by the illustrations, what we are calling a ground gutter. Fig. 1 shows a cross section of one side of a building. To the right the ground gutter is shown, made of cement, with tooth-like projections in it. These tooth-like projections are large pointed chips of stone set into the cement while it is still green, which serve a twofold purpose, namely; they prevent splashing, and, if the work is prop-

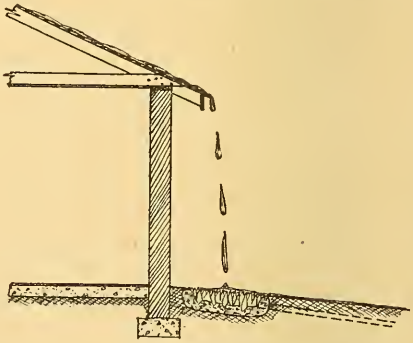


Fig. 1

erly done, present a uniform and pleasing appearance. The dotted lines to the right of the gutter indicate the location of a drain. The waves on the roof, represent water running off the roof and then dropping as shown, into the ground gutter below. When the gutter is full of water it runs out over the top. The purpose of the drain is merely to prevent water from standing in the gutter and becoming stagnant. Fig. 2 shows what happens where no gutter has been provided. The constant dropping of water soon forms a pocket in the ground, holding water which eventually soaks the earth near and around the foundation, as we are indicating with the arrows. A foundation resting in water-soaked ground is in danger of settling, causing damage to the superstructure. Fig. 3 shows a detail of the gutter in part. This shows more clearly how the tooth-like chips of stone are set into the cement, and also shows again by dotted lines the location of the drain. Where the roof-water pours from a spout to the ground, a ground gutter such as we have described above should be provided to receive it and start it running away from the building.

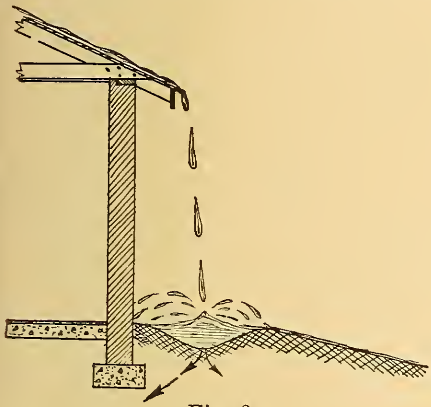


Fig. 2

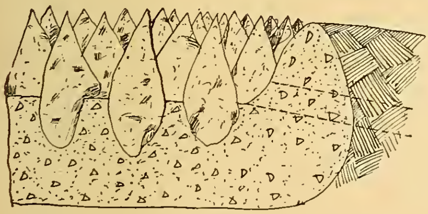


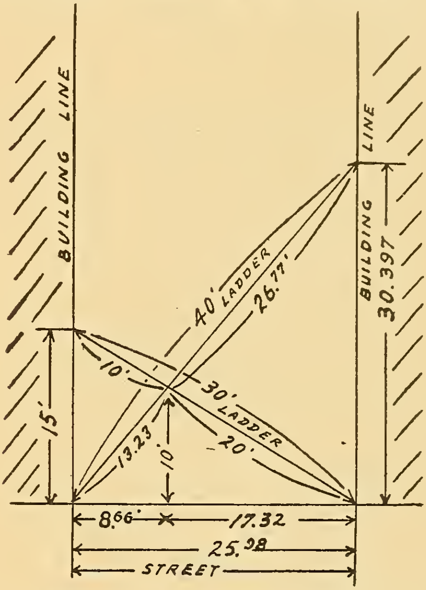
Fig. 3

Solution to Brother Johnson's Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am very sorry to read that Brother Johnson from L. U. 1817 is in distress when it is so easy to help him. I am not in the habit of sending in answers but when it is so easy to help a brother I think it my duty to do so.

The 40 foot ladder crosses the 30 foot ladder exactly ⅔ way up the 30 foot ladder, or 20 feet. Then 20: 10:: 30:15.



Then 30 squared equals 900
15 squared equals 225

900 — 225 equals square root of 675 equals 25.98

To be exact, twenty-five feet, eleven and seventy-six one hundredths inches, is the width of the street.

I should like to hear from some of the other brothers. I think the young men should have a shorter method. I figure it the way we were taught it 50 years ago.

Geo. S. Watzek,
L. U. No. 142. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Better Satisfied With His Own Solution

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In a previous issue of "The Carpenter" I requested information on the following:

"I have a picture 4 by 6 which I want

to frame, and must have the frame the same area as the picture, that is, 24". How wide must the frame be?" How wide must the frame be on any square picture, say, for example 12 by 12 or any other dimensions? What I want is a correct answer and not a near number.

Wm. Bosser."

I had two answers to the problem—one in July, 1931, from Frank De Guerre, L. U. 22, Villa Grande, Cal., and the other in September, 1931, from C. L. Pelham, L. U. No. 1335, Seattle, Wash.

Frank De Guerre read close enough for Bosser, but close is not correct and his number cannot be used. Nobody can see this number through the biggest microscope and nobody can take a measure of that, but I thank the brother for his hard labor on this problem.

Now, Bosser likes Pelham's answer better than the first and I also thank him for his hard work.

This work I show on my diagrams, in three (3) different figures. The first two are "Diagonal" and the other a "Common Figure."

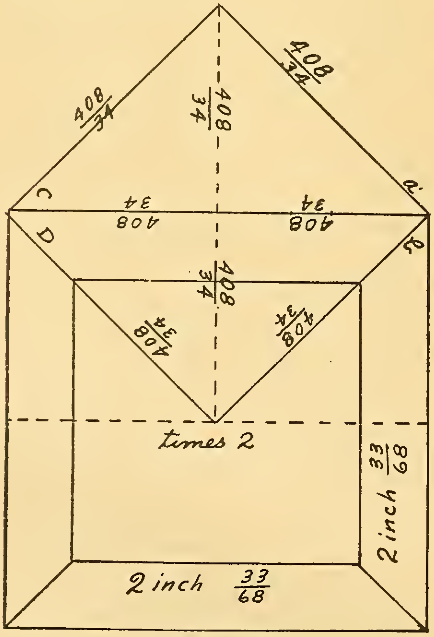

408/34
408/34
408/34
C
D
a
b
34/408
34/408
408/34
408/34
408/34
times 2
2 inch 33/68
2 inch 33/68

Fig. 1

408 x 408 equals 166464

34 x 34 equals 1156

166464 divided by 1156 equals 144 x 2 equals 288

(This we call diagonal figuring.)

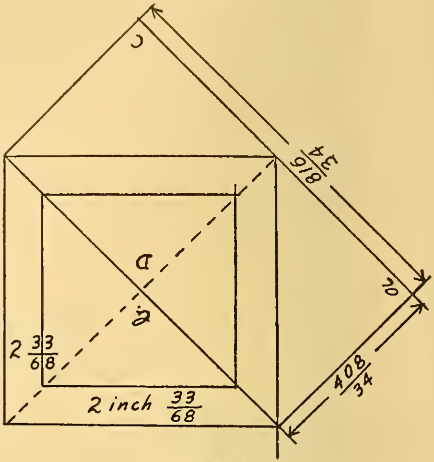

c
a
b
816/34
20
408/34
2 33/68
2 inch 33/68

Fig. 2

816 x 408 equals 332928

34 x 34 equals 1156

332928 divided by 1156 equals 288

(This we call diagonal figuring)

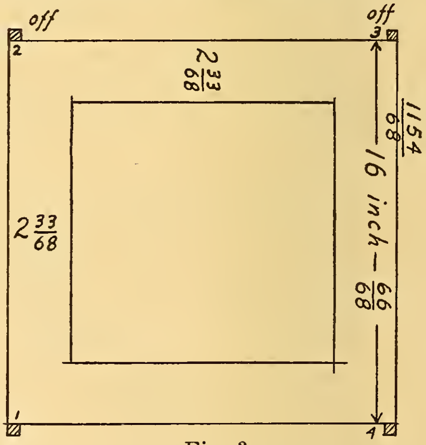

off
off
2
3
1
4
2 33/68
2 33/68
1154/68
16 inch — 66/68

Fig. 3

16 66/68 x 16 66/68 equals

1154 x 1154 equals 1331716

4 off

68 x 68 equals 4624

1331712 divided by 4624 equals 288.

(This we call square figuring)

Now I'm giving an extra figure for the brothers to solve, but don't forget we go from diagonal figuring to square figuring, so we must take one point off from the diagonal point. This can be done—not close, but correctly.

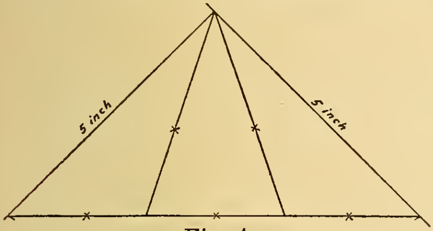


Fig. 4

16 33/34 x 16 33/34 equals

577 x 577 equals 332929

————————————1 point off here

34 x 34 equals 1156

332928 divided by 1156 equals 288

The frame is the correct width 2 inch 33/68 with every one as 16-33/68. I wonder if the brothers understand this figuring; at least some of them do. Therefore every question or answer is welcome. My greetings to all the brothers.

William Bosser,
L. U. No. 416. Chicago, Ill.

◆

Zero Pitch Method of Roof Framing

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Following my contribution to "The Carpenter" of July, 1931, (solution to Brother DeMar's problem,) many brothers asked for further information on this new Zero Pitch method of roof framing, and in answer I have worked out in typewritten form drawings and notations, and blue-printed the following—all on Uneven Pitch, Zero Pitch Method, of roof framing:

Method to obtain the length of common rafters and their plumb and level cuts.

Length of Hip and Valley.

Hip or Valley top cut to fit ridge angle, developed from Zero Pitch.

Plate Cut of Valley.

Length of Valley for overhang.

Difference in Plate height.

Length of Jack Rafters.

Cheek Cut of Jack Rafters.

Length of Cripple Jacks.

These subjects are covered very thoroughly, consisting of five blue prints. In this series each blue print is 8½" x 14" with typewritten instructions and exemplified by drawings and notations.

This is a treatise on the art of higher roof framing, touching problems that are shunned by most writers on roof framing. The possibilities are unlimited. Polygon roofs are made simple by this Zero Pitch method.

I am a member of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Local Union No. 819, West Palm Beach, Florida. For further information write to

Chas. J. Parmelee,
511 El Vadado Road,
West Palm Beach, Fla.

◆

Huge Gain Shown in Building Construction Figures for May

Figures announced on June 17 by the Department of Labor show a huge upturn in expenditures for building construction during May spurred Federal efforts to provide new business stimulation within a few days through application of the national recovery act.

The department announced that indicated building outlays in May ran 128.6 per cent above April on a basis of reports from 761 cities having a population of 10,000 or over.

Officials said this was the first time in four years that indicated expenditures for residential buildings were greater in May than in April.

In May, 1930, there was a drop of 6.1 per cent under April for all operations, in 1931 a drop of 19.5, in 1932 a gain of 24.0 and this year the 128.6 increase.

◆

Engineer Suggests Building Cities

As a solution for the unemployment situation which grips our nation, S. N. Polis, engineer of a New York Realty advisory service suggests the construction of several large cities, places where about 100,000 are able to live and work. He stresses this point due to the fact that our country is spending yearly millions of dollars toward relief work, a condition which although striving for the best and hoping to give aid, is gradually destroying the morale of our citizens. The desire for profitable occupation of time in which one is able to provide his family needs is the objective of any energetic person.

Homes, hotels, theatres, recreation centers, parks and factories which would be ideal places for employment would be constructed. These cities would, however, be situated at strategical

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NOW you get
A BETTER RULE
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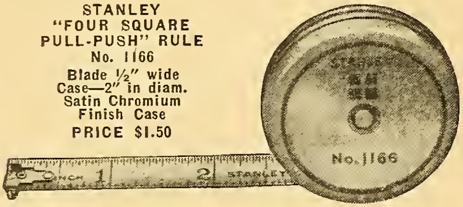
"The Rule with a Thousand Uses" —a yardstick . . . a folding rule . . . a tape measure, all in one.

Stanley saw an opportunity to make a better rule at a price that everyone can afford to pay.

Stanley "Pull-Push" Rules are flexible-rigid, six foot rules. With them you can measure straight surfaces, curves, angles and cylinders. The attractive, durable case fits easily in your vest pocket.



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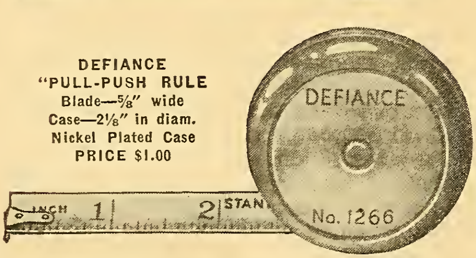
"FOUR SQUARE
PULL-PUSH" RULE
No. 1166
Blade ½" wide
Case—2" in diam.
Satin Chromium
Finish Case
PRICE $1.50



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Blade—⅝" wide
Case—2⅛" in diam.
Nickel Plated Case
PRICE $1.00

FOR AN ECONOMICAL, LONG-WEARING, ALL 'ROUND RULE, ASK FOR A

STANLEY
"PULL-PUSH" RULE

STANLEY—New Britain, Conn.

points miles beyond the sphere of other cities so that their influence would not affect the development and progress of the neighboring cities.

It would take about a year to construct these cities, in which time a large number of factories and plants now closed could resume operation so as to supply the needs for construction which would take place. Industry from the very origin of things would be aided. Our raw material fields would witness advances, building material dealers would have increased trade, hardware, steel and in fact practically all phases of industry would witness increased activity.

Regardless of the method followed to elevate our nation from its present condition it is clearly visible that it must be one which is pursued on a very extensive scale. Mr. Polis suggests that about 12 such cities be constructed, each built in entirely different sections of the United States in order that maximum benefits may be spread more generally, and not grouped in a central locality. In advancing a project of this kind he estimates that about three billion dollars would be spent, all of which would find its way into the pockets of the wage earners who accumulate a need for the necessities of life such as clothing, food, furniture and other requisites which the several past lean years have caused. The good which would spring from an enterprise of this kind would be rather general. It is estimated that a construction period of one year would be required to carry out this program.

Enormous sums are now being spent by our Federal Government in an attempt to aid its citizens but as yet the benefits have not been such as expected. In fact the direct relief plan is breaking the morale of all.

It is of course evident that comparatively cheap land will increase many times in value, perhaps 25-fold or 50-fold, as soon as it is changed from cheap acreage to expensive city lots. It can be easily proved that the entire investment will net a splendid return, and would aid every person in this country. If this is true, then it should not only meet the whole-hearted approval of the workers, but also that of realty owners, railroads, bankers, merchants, and all industry in general.

◆

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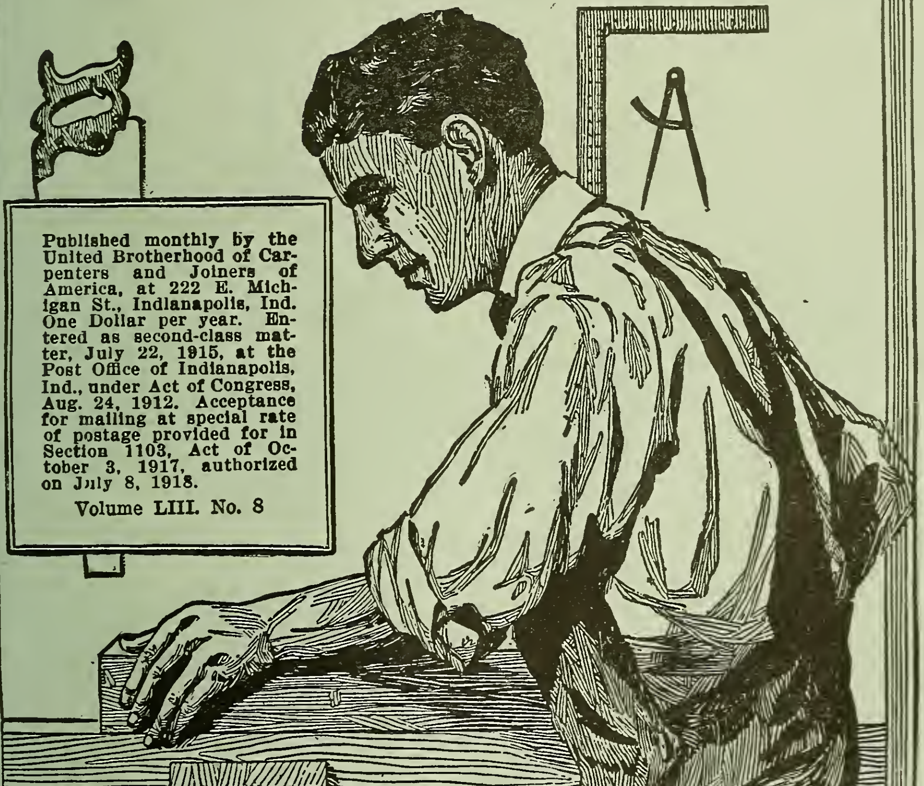

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LIII. No. 8

AUGUST, 1933

NEWS

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LIII.—No. 8.
INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1933
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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IF I COULD KNOW

If I could know, when each day dies,
I had brought joy to tired eyes;

If I could know, when falls each night,
I'd helped to make some child's life bright;

If I could know, at set of sun,
The fruit of some good deed I'd done;

I'd count my life of grander mould,
Than if I'd simply gathered gold.

—Edwin Carlile Litsey.

MODERN ECONOMIC PLANNING

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

THE practical experiences of human life and the stern logic of events have ever exercised a profound influence upon public thought and public action. This fact has been clearly demonstrated through the general public approval which is being given to the Industrial Recovery Act. This legislation represents a decided change in the Nation's economic thinking and legislative policies. The widespread human distress and the heavy financial losses which have been sustained in all communities throughout the Nation, during the past few years, have inspired people to inquire if there were not some better way by which industrial processes could be controlled and balanced in conformity with the Nation's human and economic needs. The origination and preparation of the Industrial Recovery Bill is really the answer to this inquiry.

All who have given this legislation serious thought and careful study must agree that it represents a bold and advanced step in the field of economic and industrial experimentation. It seeks to substitute orderly control of industry, a better system of economic planning and the assumption of a rational governmental attitude toward industrial cooperation for unregulated, uncontrolled industrial policies and management and that form of so-called free industrial individualism out of which developed and grew the unfair practices which it is now sought to remedy. The theory that competition is the life of trade, as represented by the Anti-Trust laws, has been discarded for a new industrial concept which holds that destructive competition practiced only by a minority of employers producing a fairly small percentage of commodities and goods in one line of industry produces industrial chaos, demoralization, financial loss and human distress.

The old order forbade group and association action on the part of employers and was classified as a protection against monopoly and public exploitation. The new order provides for associated and co-operative trade action, the control of such action by the Government, and permits an agreement upon prices for the sale of manufactured products which will permit the payment of decent wages to employes and a reduction in the number of hours worked, so that enlarged opportunities for work may be created and in this way the slack of unemployment may be taken up.

Organized labor assumed a position of leadership in the educational movement which has been carried on for modification of the restraining Anti-Trust laws which have so greatly hampered both industry and labor. The Officers and Members of the American Federation of Labor, long ago arrived at the conclusion that the Anti-Trust laws rested upon an unsound economic basis and that instead of protecting the people against exploitation through monopolistic control they produced demoralization, human suffering, destructive trade practices and great financial losses.

The Convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Portland, Oregon, in 1923, adopted a declaration in which was set forth the attitude and opinion of organized labor toward the Anti-Trust laws. This declaration read in part as follows:

"It is clearly evident that the Sherman anti-trust law and all other legislation related to and of a similar character can not check industrial developments and tendencies and that such laws only furnish added opportunities to repress the trade union movement. Legislative demands are in the making which contemplate the wiping out of these repressive laws together with all suppressive decisions predicated on this sort of legislation."

In the light of all that has happened it is fair to state that the position Labor assumed has been clearly vindicated. In this respect Labor has made a distinct contribution toward the sound thinking which has been taking place regarding this phase of the Nation's economic, social and industrial problems. In making the declaration above referred to it must be clearly understood that Labor does not approve the pursuit of an industrial policy which would permit corporations and industry to exercise a monopoly either in the production or sale of luxuries or necessities of life. Labor believes that if the Government can prevent combinations in restraint of trade through the enactment of legislation, as represented in the anti-trust statutes, it can also prevent industrial abuses and monopolistic control of industry through its control over industry and industrial production as provided for in the Industrial Recovery Act. The Government can be just as powerful, under the Industrial Recovery Act, in its control of Industry as it was under the anti-trust statutes and can adequately protect the public against exploitation.

The facts are that the Government can exercise more effective control over Industry through the operation of this new legislation than it was ever able to do under the provisions of the old statutes. Coming into a sort of partnership in industry it exercises a veto power over industrial acts which may be clearly wrong and a compelling power over industrial ownership and management which would violate and disregard a standard code of trade practices approved by the Government. In this way it restrains any attempt to do wrong and compels wrong-doers in industry to do that which is right.

The labor sections of the Industrial Recovery Act represent a most advanced legislative position toward collective bargaining and organized labor. The measure clearly sets forth that Labor may organize without interference with its right to engage in collective bargaining and to be represented by representatives of its choosing. The reasonable interpretation placed upon the measure justified the conclusion that it permits collective bargaining, wage agreements arrived at through collective bargaining and the establishment of cooperative relationship between employers and employes.

If industrial stabilization is to be achieved, as provided for in the Industrial Recovery Act, the instrumentalities through which it can be brought about must, of necessity, be set up. It would be obviously unfair and impracticable to accord employers and the owners of industry a social and legal right to unite into trade associations and to draft industrial codes and in order to make said industrial codes a complete success receive the aid and support of the Government in compelling rebellious minority employers to observe the industrial codes set up by the association and to forbid or to prevent Labor from organizing and uniting for the purpose of securing from organized employers decent wages, shorter hours and reasonable conditions of employment. The advantages of legislation of this kind must not be one-sided. The workers must share in the social and economic benefits which will inevitably flow from the enactment and successful administration of such legislation. They can only do this through organization of a kind and character which corresponds with the organization of employers as provided for in the Act. It must be obvious to all that Labor can only secure its share of the benefits of such legislation through organization, collective bargaining and through the exercise of its economic influence.

In this respect it seems quite appropriate to quote from a declaration made by a Convention of the American Federation of Labor held at Atlantic City in 1925 in which it set forth a sound economic truth:

"We hold that the best interests of wage earners as well as the whole social group are served, increasing production in quality as well as quantity and by high wage standards which assure sustained purchasing power to the workers, and, therefore, higher national standards for the environment in which they live and the means to enjoy cultured opportunities. We declare that wage reductions produce industrial and social unrest and that low wages are not conducive to low production costs."

No economic truth has been more clearly proven as being timely announced and sound in character than this announced philosophy regarding wages in their relation to prosperity and to national well-being. Industry cannot, without injuring itself, withhold from those who labor the payment of wages corresponding with Labor's increasing efficiency and power of production. The power to buy and consume is of equal if not greater importance to society than the power to produce. An economic order must be established which will create a buying power through the payment of just and equitable wages if there is to be established and maintained a balance between industrial productivity and our consuming market. It therefore logically follows that in the administration of the Industrial Recovery Act a just and equitable share of the earnings of industry must go to Labor in the shapes of wages. The hours of labor must be reduced corresponding with our increased facilities of production and with the mechanization of industry so that the millions of working people who are now idle may be accorded employment. The condition of work and services must be placed upon such a high plane as to enable American workers to give their services freely and efficiently and thus retain the industrial supremacy of the United States.

No one familiar with the legislative provisions of the Industrial Recovery Act entertains any doubt whatever that, in operation it will stabilize prices, eliminate vicious competition and wipe out unfair industrial trade practices. These are a part of the benefits which must come to industry and to invested capital. On the other hand, wages must be elevated to a higher level because industry will be placed in a position where it can pay higher wages.

As a remedy for unemployment the hours of labor must be reduced. This is one of the primary purposes of the act. The Government is accorded broad powers in the control which it will exercise over industry, consequently in order to apply a practical remedy for unemployment it must arrange for a reduction in the hours of labor necessary to create work opportunities for all.

I am most hopeful, almost confident, that through the operation of the Industrial Recovery Act the five day work week and the six hour day will be a realized fact in most of the large and important industries of the Nation.

Labor is prepared to accept this legislation and to co-operate in full measure in order to make it a success. It is classified as emergency legislation, proposed as an emergency measure, in order to deal with a great national emergency. Novel in character, revolutionary in its proposals and suggestions, it will be watched with absorbing interest not only by the people of our own land but by those of other nations as a great experiment in economic, social and industrial planning. Its success will depend very largely upon its administration. The law is so potential in scope and character as to make it possible for the Government, through its Chief Executive, to control and direct industry at will. Better prices, higher wages, reduced unemployment, community and civic betterment, are some of the blessings which should follow from the operation of this Act. If these results can be achieved through a wise and constructive administration of the Act it is reasonable to conclude that the law will become a fixed and permanent part of the legislative policies of the United States toward industrial protection and industrial control.

It is fortunate indeed that there exists at the present time a constructive organized labor movement embracing and comprehending all trades and crafts. Through such an organization Labor is prepared to organize and unite its forces so that the workers of the Nation may be protected in their rights under this legislation and the full benefits of the labor provisions of the Act may be enjoyed by the masses of the people.

◆

Jobs for All Only Salvation for Republic

"If the Republic is to be saved it is imperative that we provide the means for every willing man and woman to find employment," former Representative Fiorello La Guardia of New York declared in an address at Yale University under the direction of the Public Committee of Labor Legislation.

"A government that has the power to close every bank in the United States and prevent people from getting their money has the power to regulate industry in its relation to human necessities," he added.

Indicting American business for lack of social vision and asserting charity only aggravates present troubles, La Guardia said:

"American industry and commerce today find themselves helpless and financially ruined by reason of their technical efficiency, progress and daring. coupled with an unpardonable lack of vision, indifference and a selfish neglect of the social and economic conditions.

"Economic principles of yesterday are as obsolete as the ox cart. Private or public charity, temporary relief, are not the solution to the problem. They ultimately aggravate the situation."

◆

Demand the Union Label

THE RECOVERY ACT

(By Chester M. Wright)

WITH powerful employers fighting like fury to insert damaging provisions even after the House had voted its acceptance, the National Industrial Recovery bill finally became law with the Senate's affirmative vote on the conference report.

The United States now is operating under the National Industrial Recovery Act.

Company unionism is outlawed and while there may be some doubt as to whether, according to the strict letter of the law, the company union provision applies before a code of practice has been adopted and approved in an industry, it is understood unofficially that the Recovery Act Administration regards that prohibition in force now and will act with full force to compel its observance by all employers. Thus the company union is dead and employers have no further power to compel employes to join or to remain members of company unions. United States Steel will probably be hardest hit of all corporations by this freeing of the industrial slaves.

There are millions of company union members in the United States, some working under yellow dog contracts, some working under a threat that is clearly understood though not written.

Much of the intrigue against the bill at the eleventh hour centered around the Senate amendment providing for a pre-determined wage on Government construction. The building trades went into a hurricane of action. The conference struck out the provision and it was out when the House adopted the conference report. A campaign was begun to have the Senate restore the provision. The Secretary of Labor backed the predetermination proposal and made a strenuous effort to win out for it.

Inclusion of a pre-determined wage provision in the Recovery Act would have nullified the Bacon-Davis prevailing wage law, for which labor fought. The effort failed and the Recovery Act does not contain a predetermined wage provision.

The machinery for operations under the new law is largely in motion, because personnel had been gathered in advance. Brig. Gen. Hugh L. Johnson had been in action as unofficial Administrator until enactment of the legislation made possible his designation officially.

Aims of the law are to raise wages and shorten hours and to do these things through a governmental control of industry that can be made as hard-boiled and iron-clad as the Administration believes necessary. The law is full of elastic—and teeth. It can be stretched, or it can be clamped down.

Best news of all is that members are flocking into unions throughout the nation. Before the measure even became law nearly 100,000 men had joined unions in the belief that deliverance from company unionism was near enough at hand to warrant the risk.

Some striking illustrations of the possible workings of the new law already have come to light. At least eight codes of practice submitted by trade associations have been rejected and sent back for change. If changes are not made to conform to Administration policy, then the Administration has full power to impose a code over the objections of the industry.

And there is a striking possibility in reserve—not yet brought into action. But there is reason to believe that if a union agrees to a schedule of hours longer than is held proper by the Administration, the union will be summarily ordered to withdraw its agreement and line up for shorter hours.

It is believed likely that no schedule of hours of more than thirty-six per week will be approved and thirty is believed nearer the figure to be maintained in the absence of unusual conditions.

Unions have gone into action, like the Government, not waiting for final adoption of the measure. Before the final vote in Congress the mails were loaded with trade union literature, speeding the word in advance to millions that the road to unionism was opened to those who have held aloof because of company unionism and the fears imposed thereby. Unions also were taking steps to bring about an understanding of the law on the part of employers, some of them going so far as to point out to the employers that they, too, must improve and strengthen their organizations under the new law.

The sober fact is that today America is operating under a new theory of Government, facing a new and revolutionary situation. The Administration, under the National Industrial Recovery Act, has the last word in every industrial policy, in the fixing of prices and of wages, in regard to the hours of work and when and where production is to proceed.

DICTATORSHIP MENACES GERMAN TRADE UNIONISM

ON May 2 German Fascism dealt a destructive blow at the Trade Union Movement. The hope that by being submissive to the Hitler dictatorship the Trade Unions might evade this blow, has proved delusive. On this day Nazi hordes occupied all Trade Union headquarters, hoisted the Hakenkreuz colors, arrested a great many leading officials, ordered the office staff, with no uncertain display of rubber clubs, to subordinate themselves to the new Nazi men—in short, overpowered the whole German Trade Union Movement by a single act of violence.

In vain have been the many declarations in which the Trade Unions adopting the platform of the International Federation of Trade Unions have stressed their political independence and their preparedness to co-operate with the new regime in the economic and social fields and even to being incorporated into the frame of the Fascist state. In vain have been their solemn protestations that the policy of the "free" Trade Unions had always been indestructibly linked up with the life and destiny of the German Nation. In vain has been their appeal to the membership to take part everywhere in the May Day celebrations ordered by the Nazi Government. The First of May in Germany was no "People's Holiday," no "Festival of Labor," but an ignoble puppet-show in celebration of an ignoble victory, not unlike those triumphal processions of ancient Roman emperors in which the vanquished had to march in pompous array to gratify the basest instincts of the gloating victors.

The events since that date in respect of the German Woodworkers' Union have been described by an eye-witness as follows:

"The General Office was occupied towards 10 a. m. by about 40 or 50 uniformed Nazis, who were armed with rubber clubs and revolvers and penetrated into the various offices and bawled at our colleagues ordering them to leave everything as it was and get out into the corridors. The office staff was then driven into the Conference Hall, where they were ordered, under brutal threats and wild invectives, to empty their pockets. Brother Tarnow, the President, and Brother Kayser, the editor of the Union's weekly journal, were arrested, as was Dr. Hering, the Union's economic expert.

"These three officials had to pass the first night in the former Anti-War Museum (now Nazi quarters), where they were imprisoned with some thirty other trade union officials. During the first day and part of the night the prisoners were humiliated by the Nazis almost continuously. They were compelled, for instance, to participate in military exercises, and to sing Nazi songs. There was however, no evidence of severe ill treatment. Next day the prisoners were taken to the Police Central Station, and from there to the big prison of Plotzensee. No complaints have so far been heard about the treatment at Plotzensee.

"Of the other full-time members of the Executive, Brothers Heinemann and Schleicher have been "suspended," that is to say, sent home and told to report themselves in three weeks or so. Only Treasurer Lehemann is still in office, though, under the supervision of a Nazi official. Commissioned leader of the Union is a certain Tietbohl, of Stettin. Although a woodworker by trade, he has never been a member of the Union, but it is believed that at one time he played a sinister part at Gollnow, by provoking a strike there and then being the first to scab on his fellow-workers. The financial administration is under the supervision of a certain Manthey, while a certain Stubbe has been appointed chief editor of the "Holzarbeiter-

Zeitung." There are as yet no other Nazi officials or staff. The Nazi troops having been withdrawn, work is being carried on in an atmosphere of outward tranquility, though with considerable delay. The old office staff is still retained, but wholesale notification of dismissal has been given them, and it is anticipated that by the end of the year the office staff will be replaced."

What has happened with the German Woodworkers' Union is, of course, only a part of the wholesale action by which the National Socialists (Hitlerites) have compelled all Trade Unions to submit to their rule—the denominational, neutral, and yellow unions as well as those adopting the platform of the I. F. T. U., the unions of civil servants and salaried employes as well as those of manual workers. The motive power behind the whole action has been the National Socialist Trade Union Organization (usually known as N. S. B. O., from the initials of its German name), which was organized several years ago as a rival to the bona fide Trade Unions, but never succeeded in attracting any considerable number of workers until the Fascist accession to political power enabled it to initiate a campaign of terrorism and violence in the individual undertakings and thereby "convince" even political opponents. This N. S. B. O. recently set up a special committee, called "Committee of Action for the Protection of German Labor," which is led by a certain Dr. Ley and whose business has been to put the deal through.

All Trade Unions, no matter what their tendency was, have been concentrated into two federations: the unions of manual workers in the German Confederation of Labor (A. D. G. B.) and the unions of salaried employes in the so-called "AfA-Bund." The leader of the N. S. B. O., Schuhmann, has been appointed commissioner for the A. D. G. B. and a certain Peppler commissioner for the AfA-Bund. The two federations have combined to form what is known as the "German Labor Front." They have a joint official journal, called "Arbeitertum" and edited by a certain Mr. Biallas. At the head of the "Labor Front" there will be a "Labor Senate," which will only "act as an advisory body and be appointed by the leader of the German Labor Front, since there will be no more voting in the new Germany." (Arbeitetum, of May 15, 1933.)

The N. S. B. O., it should be added, is to continue to exist as the "pick of the German working class" until, thanks to a large-scale drive for "ideological training," the entire trade union membership shall have been converted to National Socialism. The Nazis, in fact, realize full well that simply by throwing seven million people into the great melting pot of Fascist trade unionism they have not yet stamped out the traditions and ideals for which the old trade unions stood. In a declaration published in "Arbeitetum" of May 15, it is said:

"Seven million workers have now been united outwardly. But that does not mean that they have already combined from thorough inner conviction to work for our National Socialist ideals. Of course, we cannot expect such a change immediately. The ideological orientations of the various wings and unions are too widely apart to allow of that. Here lies a task for a large-scale educational campaign in the National Socialist sense, showing up to the very last of the workers the falseness of the old platforms and proving to him how much the victorious National Socialist ideology is right."

And how is this "great educational task" to be accomplished? Simply enough: by pouring out, in the columns of the Nazi trade union press, the vilest, meanest invectives and calumnies against the arrested and defenceless officials, who are being accused of having lavished and even embezzled the farthings of the membership, and of building luxuriously furnished palaces for the administration of the unions. Notwithstanding the fact that in all trade unions salaries have been cut by from 30 to 50 per cent during the last two years.

Our members outside Germany know what to think of such clumsy charges. The slander and defamation which the reactionaries in their own countries are using against their own leaders resemble them as one pea another. They have their own opinion of the "protection" which these kind, unselfish patrons are longing to afford the honest, misled workers against the trade union officials. It may be that the policy of the German trade union leaders has not always been quite understandable in other countries. It may also be that their illusion that the Hitler regime would, somehow or other, not molest or interfere with the old trade unions and even have them incorporated in the new State, has been dashed to the ground by the inexorableness of the Fascist dogma. But there is no reason to doubt their personal probity. The deep and instinctive mutual confidence of the workers of all lands will not be confused by the recent events in Germany. The men who work for their living the world over know their real enemy, and they will stand shoulder to shoulder to defeat him.

WHAT IS A UNION?

(By D. McLaughlin)

A UNION is part of the Labor movement, where the working class come together to protect their interests against the sweater and those who would lower them to the level of a slave.

To understand the benefits of Unionism one must be a student of past history dealing with the Martyrdom of Man, and if so, one knows the benefits of organization. One must also realize that progress can only be obtained by co-operative action, and that intellectual class collaboration is the keystone of success.

Unionism to the working class is an insurance policy, as it means dividends to all Unionists, in better conditions.

Many of the workers, in their ignorance of today, blame their organization for what the present social system is responsible for; the lower their mentality the easier they fall victims to this common mistake. Many of them blame the other fellow for what they have helped to create; they would tear down instead of build up the very movement that has given them the only benefit and protection that they have today.

This type of individual will take all the benefits that they can get from the collective efforts of others, and only give abuse in return—instead of realizing that one can do but little; but if each was to do that little, all would be done, and that insurance policies cannot be got for nothing.

Never say, "What has the Union done?" but ask yourself: "What have you done?" Those who complain the most usually do the least.

The working class must be taught and told that benefits and progress can only be obtained by being organized on correct lines, and the progress of the working class under the present social order can only be gauged by their intellectual understanding of the class struggle, and that class understanding must not be mistaken for class bigotry or class conceit.

Realize that it is not so much what the Unions have done, but how they have prevented the unscrupulous individual from taking a mean advantage of you.

Realize that anyone can tear down; but it takes intelligence to build up. Any fool can tell how things ought to be but it is dealing with conditions as they are that counts.

Realize that the members themselves make up the Union and that the officials are those elected to enforce the laws. If you desert them, dont blame them if they desert you, as they are like yourselves—only human. To err is human; to forgive is divine.

Don't say that you will join up when everyone else has done so. Be a leader, not a follower; so join up and help your organization to help you—which is much better than helping others to tear the Union down.

A Business Man's Cure for Hard Times

Colonel P. H. Callahan, who for many years has successfully conducted a large varnish plant in Louisville, Ky., submits the following prescription as a cure for "hard times":

"A purchasing power must be developed through the distribution of profits either in wages or additional wages, that should be 25 per cent in excess of what was enjoyed in 1929.

"This will be necessary if we are to get everybody to work again at good wages."

If the good Lord would only give us a sufficient number of business men who would subscribe to that doctrine, the existing depression would soon be just an unpleasant dream.

LABOR MUST STAND UNITED FOR SELF-PRESERVATION

(By John P. Frey)

NOTHING has done more to weaken labor when a crisis is reached than division in its ranks.

Again and again strong organizations have failed when the crucial test was reached because of divided counsels and secession movements.

The pages of industrial history supply too many instances where ultimate success was made impossible because unity of action and unity of purpose had been destroyed through division.

Some seventy years before the birth of Christ industrial conditions in Rome had become intolerable for the freemen as well as for the slaves. The conditions imposed upon the mass of them had become such that they only required a strong, capable leader to organize them into an irresistible force.

The leader was a Greek gladiator named Spartacus. With a few of his loyal friends he struck down the guards at the gladiatorial school in Capua and succeeded in gaining the mountains.

Keeping in touch with the trade unions in the Italian cities and calling upon them for assistance, he was soon able to gather around him a large body of Roman trade unionists and slaves who were willing to fight for their liberty. Small armies were sent against him, and these were all defeated. Imperial Rome became alarmed and some of its best generals took the field against the labor leader whose successes as an organizer and a general were threatening the imperial institutions.

For ten years Spartacus was able to defeat all of the Roman legions sent against him.

The trade unionists in his ranks manufactured the necessary weapons of war for his troops and directed the transportation of materials and food. Finally Rome gathered together all of her military resources with the intention of placing so enormous an army in the field that it could overwhelm the freemen's forces.

The ten years of experience which Spartacus had in fighting Roman troops convinced him that to meet this new and enormous army in pitched battle would mean defeat. The time had arrived when it was necessary for him to use strategy and to attack the enemy piecemeal. But younger generals in his army, men who were envious of the high position he occupied, began to circulate the story that Spartacus was becoming conservative; that he was losing his energy; that he desired to lean back upon his laurels; that he was unwilling to meet new conditions with new policies. They carried on their propaganda so successfully that a great revolt or secession movement took place. Thousands of malcontents under Granicus and Castus, two minor generals in the Spartacan army, led the movement. Filled with confidence because of the victories they had won under Spartacus, they believed themselves capable of overcoming the mass of Roman legions sent against them.

The armies met. The battle resulted in the complete defeat and destruction of the secessionists and the death of Granicus and Castus.

Although Spartacus remained in control of his main army, its ranks had been so weakened as the result of this secession movement that he was never able again to take the field aggressively, and finally the secession movement led to the defeat of the loyal troops under Spartacus and the crucifixion of some six thousand of his followers on the military road between Capua and Rome.

Labor may not always have the most perfect program. Labor may occasionally make mistakes, but so long as labor remains united it need fear no problem, because as a united body it can overcome its mistakes, whereas, if it divides its forces, it not only will fail to overcome its problems but will so weaken itself that it is no longer capable of maintaining its position.

The tremendous strength which has been acquired by the American Federation of Labor is due principally to two factors: the just and practical character of its policy, and the fact that it acts unitedly; once a policy has been adopted, the leaders and the members unite in the effort to carry that policy into effect.

Division in our ranks today with the problems which lie ahead of us would be as disastrous to the welfare of the wage earners of America as the secession movement of Granicus and Castus was to the fight for liberty being made by the Roman workmen under Spartacus.

Our only salvation as workers lies in unity of action, and the trade union movement has adopted the principle through which this is accomplished. It is called the rule of the majority, and is based upon the fundamental principles of true democracy.

The citizens of the United States are governed by the rule of the majority. The American trade union movement is governed by the rule of the majority. Both are democracies.

The secessionist, the man who preaches division in the ranks of labor, does not believe in the rule of the majority. He is influenced by other principles or considerations. Where his activities succeed his influence is more disastrous to labor than that of all the strikebreakers and anti-trade union employers combined, because he has driven the wedge of division into the ranks of organized labor, and divided, instead of uniting their strength.

THE MAN ON THE MARCH

(By H. H. Siegele)

"I can remember," the philosopher said, reminiscently, "the tramp of the old school. He was almost always a man who carried the marks of an abnormal or inferior mentality on his face. He tramped from place to place, and begged for something to eat. If spoken to, he usually answered with a grunt, while conversation with him was a one-sided affair, if possible at all. The tramp of the old school, in his day, was in the majority, so far as tramps went; but that is not true in these days. In fact, the old-school tramp is a rarity, among those homeless creatures one meets on the march over highways and along railroad tracks in these days of mass production and mass starvation. It is true that the majority of them are jobless workingmen, but it is not an uncommon thing to meet professional men, such as lawyers, doctors, merchants and others who have been crushed by the present profit motive social system. One out of every five of those marchers, it is claimed by good authority, are youths under 21 years of age. Many of those boys leave home because their parents are not able to give them the necessities of life, much less send them to school. When boys are driven from home by hunger and want, to shift for themselves in a cruel and heartless world, the matter of establishing a home for themselves, is hopelessly out of the question. Such a start in life for boys does not make for good citizenship, and in the end society will be the loser—somebody will have to pay for this lack of social responsibility for our youths, if not for the older men who are on the march because they can not find work." The philosopher frowned, and then went on. "It is no doubt true that among those marchers, there are some who could have had work from some low down scoundrel, who was willing to profit by their misfortunes. Profiteers with the cut-throat earmark are not hard to find during a panic of plenty, including jobless men. They are as heartless as a machine, and as greedy as the profit motive can make them."

That these homeless marchers are helpless, when they meet such cruel circumstances, the philosopher knew right well. In his younger days, and that was when the machine played a much smaller part in the industrial world, he met similar situations; which, as he remembers them, were mild, if compared with the present conditions. There was never a time, so far as he could remember, when such large masses of people were threatened with the pinch of hopeless poverty, while the land was groaning with plenty.

"Side by side with the youths that are marching to, nobody knows where, I have found college graduates and university graduates," the philosopher continued, after a pause. "These college and university graduates, are by no means ignorant and unlearned. Their knowledge of sociology and political science makes it possible for them to put the blame for these conditions where the blame belongs, on our social order, and the profit motive."

The philosopher reflected for a few moments, and his face became still more serious when he started to relate this little incident:

"I found one of those fellows a short time ago, hitch-hiking his way home from a certain college of the middle west, because he was broke. I met him at a filling station, and while the attendant was filling my tank with gas, he ventured toward me and asked for a lift, seeing that I was headed in his direction. He carried a shabby suitcase, and wore clothing that was well kept, but overworked with wear. His trousers were just a little too short and his coat was somewhat tight on him, although, as I looked him over I discovered that he really was gaunt, and the lines on his face were indicative of hunger.

" 'Have you had anything to eat today?' I asked, after convincing myself that here was a young man caught in the poverty meshes of our social order.

" 'I have seen things to eat,' he replied sarcastically, 'but what good does that do a fellow when he is broke? Anyway, what I want now is to get home. When I get there, if the folks have anything to go on, I will get something to eat.'

" 'Well,' said I, after assuring him that he could ride with me, 'you are not going to leave this town without eating a bite, and after considerable persuasion he reluctantly consented to eat. Once he had consented, his whole attitude changed. It seemed that the very thought of eating brightened up his countenance. He said little while we ate, but after we were on our way, he conversed freely. I learned from his conversation that he was not ignorant. He was well informed on the economic mess that we are in. He pointed out the causes, and suggested remedies.

" 'Here we are,' he said, 'with highly developed machinery, capable to produce food, clothing and all other necessties of life in abundance—and we do produce them in abundance—and yet, millions of men, women and children are starving, and many of them do not have adequate clothing or shelter. My own folks are starving themselves to keep me in college, and I am starving to help them help me. I am mentioning this because I know by experience that it is true; yes; it is only too true. I know young fellows who have graduated, as I expect to do some day, who are on the march because they are unable to find anything to do. They don't want to sponge off their folks—they want to get out and do things for themselves. But the way things are now, what is a penniless college graduate going to do?

" 'Every normal young fellow,' he went on, 'has three things on which he bases his life's career; first, an education suitable to the vocation he wishes to follow, which in most cases is nothing less than a college education; second, a chance for a job when his education is done, and a chance to make good in that job; and third,—'and then he looked straight into my eyes, and without flinching, said: 'Every normal young fellow wants to get married and establish a home for himself, and be able to provide for that home according to the standards of living that society has been holding up before him. But in these days, when machine efficiency has outgrown our social order to such an extent that only a few can hope to attain this three-fold ideal, thousands and thousands of young fellows have at least the last two of those hopes blasted, if not all three of them. . . . That is the reason' he concluded, 'why you find so many young men along the highways on the march to, nobody knows where.'

"The young fellow spoke so intelligently, that when we came to my destination, I parted with him reluctantly.

"These things," the philosopher said, after he had finished the story, "cannot go on forever. Our present distribution of the things necessary for a decent life, is unjust. Large fortunes and big incomes must be taxed to such an extent, that it will be possible to pay unemployment insurance to every able bodied adult person who is willing to work, but unable to find employment. Besides that, those who are disqualified for employment by reason of their age, should receive old age pension, sufficient to keep them in comfort during their declining years. . . This machine age must be made to benefit all, rather than just a few, otherwise the masses will be subjected to a condition that is far worse than chattle slavery itself."

CONTRACTORS ASK UNITED ACTION

UNDER the existing regulations there are seventeen or more standing committees in Congress whose function it is to consider and frame legislation directly affecting the construction industry, but in neither house is there a committee to consider the problems of the construction industry as a whole. With these facts underlying their intentions, the board of governors of the Associated General Contractors of America will consider the advisability of seeking the formation of some standing committee in both houses to which all matters pertaining to legislation in connection with construction may be referred.

According to Edward J. Harding, general manager of the A. G. C., the depression more than any other factor has brought about a realization of the necessary integration of the construction industry and the interdependence of each branch upon the other. Recognizing this, it would certainly seem that Congress should provide means for considering the industry as a whole, as it has done with agriculture, banking, labor, the railroads and mining, by providing a standing committee dedicated to that purpose, Mr. Harding points out.

Closely related pieces of legislation affecting the industry frequently are simultaneously and independently considered by two or more committees of the same house, Mr. Harding states, whereas they should be considered in their relationships to each other and the entire industry.

He offered as an instance the fact that at the last session of Congress the Bingham-Goss bill to require general contractors to list their subcontractors in their bids was being considered by the house committee on expenditures in executive departments, while at the same time the Carley bill to provide for separate contracts with subcontractors was before the house committee on public buildings and grounds. Both of these measures involved a basic change in contractual relations, Mr. Harding says, while the field of activities of neither of the committees gives them the proper background to deal with the questions from the viewpoint of the entire industry. He further pointed out that the original Davis-Bacon Prevailing Wage law emanated from the Senate committee on manufactures, whereas the Metcalf amendment to the measure subsequently was reported out by the Senate committee on education and labor.

"The great advantage of the committee system of considering proposed legislation," Mr. Harding declares, "is the opportunity afforded committee members to become thoroughly familiar with the problems in a given field, but in so far as the construction industry is concerned, no group of men in Congress are at present being given that opportunity. As a result, there has been much ill-advised and hodge-podge legislation affecting the building industry."

Navy To Start Three Year Ship Building Program

A $238,000,000 naval building program intended to put thirty-two new ships in the water in three years, was announced recently by Secretary of the Navy, Claude A. Swanson.

President Roosevelt had agreed to allocate the money out of the $3,300,000,000 public works appropriation and "is anxious to have the work done as soon as possible," Swanson said.

"We will build to the fullest capacity of shipyard facilities," he added. "As quickly as possible we want to put people to work at shipbuilding, where 85 per cent of the expenditures goes to labor.

"Every navy yard in the United States capable of doing work will have some work to do. The program will be pushed from the department with all the vigor we have."

The program includes:

Twenty destroyers, of which sixteen will be in the 1,500-ton class and four in the 850-ton class.

Two aircraft carriers not exceeding 20,000 tons.

Four 10,000-ton, six-inch cruisers.

Four submarines.

Two gunboats for Chinese waters.

The new program is in addition to work now being done on seventeen vessels, which includes modernization of the battleships New Mexico, Mississippi and Idaho and construction of the aircraft carrier Ranger, six heavy cruisers, five destroyers and two submarines.

SUCCESS!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

"SUCCESS", in childhood I was told,
Meant laying up vast stores of gold;
A rich man was my "hero" then—
Although he landed in the "pen"!

In youth, my idea of "SUCCESS"
Had altered somewhat, more or less,
And I thought one who reached the "heights",
Like Lincoln . . . studied hard o' nights,

And dreamed vast dreams beside a fire,
If to "SUCCESS" he did aspire,
And someday, without accident,
He'd be the Nation's PRESIDENT!

In young manhood, my thoughts had changed
And up and down life's ladder ranged;
To be an actor, author, . . . yes,
A doctor, banker . . . spelled "SUCCESS"!

The years slipped by . . . time turned the page,
And found me close to middle-age;
I'd won renown, and garnered wealth,
But now, to me, "SUCCESS" meant HEALTH!

I traveled ev'rywhere to find
That "boon of youth". I'd left behind . . .
And now, as toward old age I plod . . .
To me "SUCCESS" means finding GOD.

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Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
Publishers

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, AUGUST, 1933

Four L Company Union Attempts Recognition

WE learn that certain employers in the lumber industry in the Northwest are endeavoring to have Brig. General Hugh L. Johnson, administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act, exclude bona fide labor organizations in the determination of codes for the industry and give sole recognition to their own company of both employers and employes, known as the Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, popularly called the "Four L."

Years ago the "Four L" was organized among loggers and is purely and simply an employer dominated company union. It functions in the Northwest, chiefly in the states of Washington and Oregon.

Some operators of a number of plywood and sash and door factories there have hitherto recognized the Millmen Locals chartered by our Brotherhood and employed our members. But in their attempt to evade the clear language of the Industrial Recovery Act, these operators declared they would have no further relations with our Brotherhood and would deal only with the "Four L," of which they as employers are members.

The practices of the "Four L" are typical of a company union which is dominated and controlled by employers. The low wage scales set up by this outfit have time and again jeopardized labor standards not only in the lumber industry and mills but in the allied building industries in that section as well.

Consequently, under the cloak of the labor, wages and price section of the National Recovery Act, these lumber industry magnates plan, through their own Four L organization, to fix both prices and wages, forcing, as it were, their own high price standards and low wage levels down the throat of General Johnson at Washington.

The National Recovery Act was designed and enacted primarily to curb such practices as are being attempted by the Four L group. It gives to labor the right to organize in bona fide labor groups without molestation and to choose its own representatives. It gives to labor a voice in determining and fixing the code and practices of the industry. No one with one iota of common sense and reasoning will concede that such a code proposed by the employer controlled Four L group will be beneficial to the working man. This group selfishly persists in the outmoded practices of employers who in their greed for future profits reduced the purchasing power of the masses of workers of this country to such a point where they not only brought on the depression but stifled their own industries. But some people, it seems, never learn. However, the Four L in its attempt to dictate the codes of the lumber industry, will meet with little success. General Johnson is an able and intelligent man, not easily to be deceived by the selfishness of the Four L.

The National Industrial Recovery Act gives a golden opportunity to employes in the mills in the Northwest to organize themselves into bona fide trade unions. For this purpose there is one and only one organization that protects the interests of the millmen; namely, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Getting Back To The Label

AFTER many years of experience and after trying out a number of the more expensive methods of fighting the battles of labor for better conditions, thinking union men and women are recognizing more generally than ever before that one of their most effective weapons consists of the simple expedient of insisting that the goods purchased with union money must bear the union label.

This is not the only weapon that labor must use, but it is the one weapon that is available to all who have the union cause at heart, regardless of whether they are members of organized labor or not. What is more, it is a weapon that can be used effectively by the lone individual and its effectiveness increases as the number using it multiplies.

More and more union people are coming to realize that the union label plan can accomplish more than either strikes or boycotts. What is more, it can be practiced quietly everywhere. But before any union man can have a genuine moral right to ask other union men to demand the label of his own union he must first establish that right by demanding the union label of other workers on everything he buys whenever it is possible to obtain it.

Nothing can be more inconsistent than to ask other union men to demand our own union label and then forget to reciprocate by doing the same for them. Hence the first step to take with reference to the union label idea is to actually practice the doctrine ourselves. That establishes our right to ask others to do as much for us in return.

When union men learn to devise ways and means for making it easy to get union labeled goods, when merchants realize that they must have goods bearing the union label in order to get the trade of union men—then the cause of organized labor will go forward more rapidly.

It Pays to Advertise

Consistent advertising has resulted in maintaining or increasing the earnings of many companies despite the depression, according to a survey made by the Bureau of Advertising of the American Newspaper Publishers' Association, the result of which was made public recently. The study shows that several concerns have reached new highs in the depression through the ability to concentrate on profitable markets and realize immediate sales through advertising.

Comparing twenty-five companies that maintained or increased their advertising in newspapers in 1931 with twenty-five companies in corresponding trade groups that decreased newspaper advertising, it is found by the bureau that the 1931 net earnings of the former group were but 7 per cent below the preceding year, while earnings of the latter group decreased 73 per cent.

The survey shows that one automobile concern increased its newspaper budget 33 per cent in 1931 and that its net earnings went up 40 per cent. It is said that another manufacturer in the highly competitive electric refrigerator field spent $200,000 in buying newspaper space last year and that his dollar sales were 460 per cent of those in 1930. Of the four leading tobacco manufacturers who increased their newspaper advertising in 1931 three are said to have shown an increase in earnings and one a slight decline from the high net of the preceding year. The aggregate expenditures of these four companies in newspaper advertising increased 30 per cent, from $20,000,000 in 1930 to $26,000,000 in 1931, while aggregate earnings mounted from $105,200,000 to $111,300,000.

There has been a decided trend to newspapers on the part of advertisers who recently favored other mediums, or who have done no appreciable newspaper advertising hitherto, according to the survey.

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Fourth District—

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
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Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

LABEL OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

This label stands for a wage commensurate with the labor performed, for superior workmanship, the mechanical training and education of the apprentice and fair working conditions.

Be sure to see that it appears on all store and bar fixtures, trim, cigar boxes and beer bottle cases and on all wood products.

— ORGANIZE —

CONVENTION CALL

Trades and Labor Congress of Canada

The call for the forty-ninth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada has been issued. The convention this year will be held in the Convention Hall of the Prince Edward Hotel, Windsor, Ontario, Canada, beginning Monday, September 18, and continuing from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

◆

Labor Must Stand By Union Label

(By John J. Manning, Secretary-Treasurer, Union Label Trades Department, A. F. of L.)

The union label movement is one of great importance to the organized workers of America. At great expense and by untiring effort, the different labor unions have advertised their union emblems in order that the public might become familiar with them.

Each union emblem is the inheritance bequeathed by those gone on to those who now carry on. A victorious battle was fought to establish these emblems and a constant watch must be kept that none of them become unfamiliar to the purchasers of merchandise or service.

Organizations that cherish the history of their union emblems and feel they should be true to the traditions entrusted to them, keep these union emblems before the buying public on the products of their members.

Organizations that have allowed their union emblems to pass into disuse have betrayed a sacred trust and have retarded their membership immeasureably. Such organizations have carelessly allowed themselves to become less militant and prone to depend on the good offices of those outside their ranks to cure their industrial ills.

Now and again, a plan is set forth by these outsiders to merge all union emblems into one. The unthinking or the disinterested may consider that a very good plan. Those having the interest of the trade union movement at heart, see the danger of this plan and repudiate it.

There is no other movement on earth so beset by outsiders with no conception of the aims and aspirations of it as the labor movement. To keep to its traditions, it must reject the plans offered it by outsiders when these plans conflict with trade union principles.

Such plans are generally introduced through some catchy phrase, coined by one well versed in overwhelming listeners by a torrent of awe-inspiring, unfamiliar words, well interspersed by the catchy phrase.

For any trade union to adopt a "catchy phrase" label and scrap its own union label would display the lack of sense which those sponsoring it credit to the membership of that union.

Trade union emblems have been established for years and are part and parcel of the labor movement. Outsiders who wish to be helpful, can assist vitally by patronizing emblems now in use and by refraining from participation in any subtle movement to help the enemies of labor in their ruthless and unending struggle to eliminate the union emblems which mean so much to the industrial well-being of the workers.

P. H. McCarthy Has Passed On

Patrick H. McCarthy, familiarly known as "P. H." to his friends, a member of Local Union 22, San Francisco, Calif., for 47 years and a former member of the General Executive Board of our organization, and Mayor of San Francisco from 1910 to 1912, passed away at his family home, June 30, 1933, after a short illness.

Brother McCarthy was born in Ireland, March 17, 1863, and was educated in the national schools of his country. Contrary to the advice of his parents, who desired him to become a professional man, he insisted upon serving apprenticeship as a carpenter. He came to this country when he was 17 years of age and took up his residence in Chicago, where he engaged in the carpentry trade. From there he went to St. Louis and in 1886 went to San Francisco where he made his home until the time of his death.

He was a familiar figure at many general conventions of our organization as a delegate from Local Union 22.

At the 13th general convention held in Milwaukee, Wis., in 1904, he was nominated and elected a member of the General Executive Board for the sixth district, and at the following convention held at Niagara Falls, N. Y., in September, 1906, he was again nominated as a candidate for the General Executive Board and in the month of November following was re-elected to that office by referendum vote.

At subsequent conventions he was elected as one of the delegates to the conventions of the American Federation of Labor.

For 29 years he was president of the San Francisco Building Trades Council and principally through his efforts the construction work on the Panama-Pacific International Exposition was unionized for the building trades.

In 1901 he organized the California State Building Trades Council and was president of that organization until 1923 in which year he retired.

No trade unionist in California was better known or more in the public eye than P. H. McCarthy during his time. He was one of the strongest advocates of high wages and strong organizations. This together with his high-pitched eloquence, his ready wit and steadfast friendship made him a national organizer and leader.

When news of his death reached the city hall, Mayor Rossi issued instructions that the flags on all municipal buildings be placed at half mast in respect to his memory.

P. H. McCarthy's worth was recognized outside the realm of unionism; he was considered a great citizen. It was during his two-year term in office as Mayor that he decided that the then existing school buildings were a menace and danger to the welfare of the children, and forthwith he was instrumental in having his city administration start the building of schools which today stand as monuments of his foresight.

He was a strong-minded man; he always meant what he said; he was a staunch friend and he left many thousands of them in every walk of life. He left an impression on thousands of lives in his community. The world is better because he lived in it.

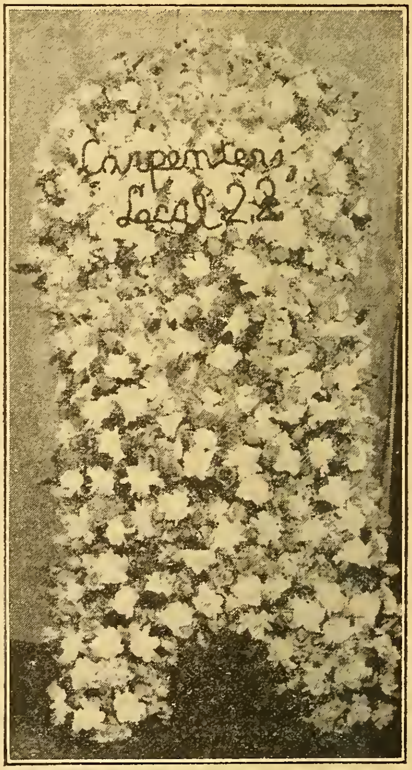
Funeral services were held at St. Ignatius' church, Monday, July 3, and were attended by hundreds of members in the organized labor movement, a large number of friends and former associates in political and civic life, including Senator Hiram W. Johnson and Governor Rolph.

In addition to his widow, Mrs. Jeanette Saunders McCarthy, the children surviving him are: Patrick H. Jr. and William B. McCarthy, and three daughters, Kathleen, Eileen and Justine.

Interment was at Holy Cross Cemetery, San Francisco.

Local Union No. 22 Pays Tribute to Memory of P. H. McCarthy

On the evening of the death of Brother P. H. McCarthy, the meeting of Local Union No. 22 was adjourned and the members in a body, visited the home of the deceased to pay their respect to their beloved former president, who for so many years had striven to better the conditions of his fellowmen. It was indeed a sad journey and the solemnity and sorrow of his brother members



marked the high esteem in which Brother McCarthy was held.

The floral tribute of Local Union No. 22 was in the shape of a chair, which signified the vacant place his passing left in the hearts and affairs of his brother members. An engrossed tribute to his memory was also sent to his bereaved family.

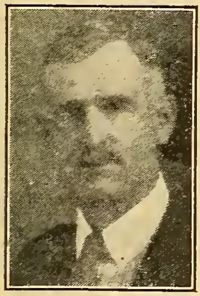
Local Unions Organized During the Month of July, 1933

Charters for new Local Unions were granted during the month of July in the following cities:

Bloomington, Ind.
Catskill, N. Y.
Washington, D. C.
Fort Smith, Ark. (2)
Galax, Va.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Evansville, Ind.
Lenoir, N. C.
Dubuque, Iowa.
Macon, Ga.
Tallahassee, Fla.
Kilgore, Texas.

Information Wanted

Information is desired of the whereabouts of Brother Joseph Force, a member of Local Union 971, Reno, Nevada. Brother Force disappeared in August, 1932, after being discharged from a hospital where he had been confined for some time.



He is 55 years of age, 5 feet, 11 inches tall, weighs 150 pounds. He has gray hair and wore a mustache.

Anyone having any information concerning him will please communicate with E. O. Splatt, financial secretary of Local Union 971, 545 West 4th Street, Reno, Nevada.

DEATH ROLL

ALPHEGE BEAUREGARD—Local Union No. 1125, Central Falls, R. I.

Cincinnati Carpentry Contractor Named

William B. Barr, Contractor, at 545 East 13th Street in Cincinnati, Ohio, has been named as a member of a committee to further the interests of the city's building training school, the Building Vocational High School.

Mr. Barr is an employer of carpenters and has carried on the building contracting business at the above location for many years.

The purpose of the committee organization is to bring about closer contact between the Craftsmen, Contractors and the School.

Conquering the White Plague

It must be comforting to all those who are devoting their energies to winning the fight against the white plaque, to read a recent report of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company.

It is learned that the cumulative mortality rate for tuberculosis for the first six months of this year among the policyholders of that large insurance company was only 75.3 per 100,000 of population. It represents a decline of 8.1 per cent in a single year.

It is the more encouraging since a low mortality rate was established last year in the history of that company's efforts to save its patrons from the dread disease.

It will be glowing evidence of the progress of science and of our general civilization when the dread white plague is as nearly conquered and banned as such an enemy of mankind can be.

It will come about through the highly effective efforts of science, and even more largely through education. Science cannot operate to save a life from tuberculosis unless the disease is detected in time. People must be taught to be on the lookout for it, and not to take chances with the disease.

People generally are beginning to realize that self-protection demands that all shall take an interest in the intelligent efforts of those who are fighting the disease, and do their part to help win the fight.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Open Meeting Gains New Members

Editor, "The Carpenter":

With the object in view of increasing our membership, Local Union 208, Fort Worth, Texas, held an open meeting which proved tremendously successful, so much so in fact that I feel it would be a help to all Locals to hold similar meetings.

The daily newspapers were very generous in advertising the meeting and a capacity crowd turned out that packed our Labor temple. Enthusiastic and timely addresses were delivered by General Representative R. E. Roberts; Secretary, Rex Anderson of the Texas State Council of Carpenters; W. J. Houston, General Chairman of the Railway Clerks Union and Mrs. C. M. Hoehnan, President of the Ladies Auxiliary Union. President J. E. Rushing and Financial Secretary T. Lewis also spoke briefly. Refreshments were served and all present voiced appreciation and enjoyment.

The interest that was aroused in this meeting has been demonstrated by the fact that at least fifty men visited my office making inquiries as to the qualifications required for joining the Local and to date we have received several applications for membership.

I understand that Local Union 198 of Dallas intends to have a similar meeting in the near future and we in Fort Worth certainly wish them success.

Fraternally yours,

T. J. Lewis, F. S.,
L. U. No. 208. Fort Worth, Texas

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A Splendid Record

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Local Union 486 of Bayonne, N. J., held their annual election of officers on Thursday, June 8, and all the old officers were re-elected with the exception of our President, Brother Wm. Lewer who declined the nomination. Brother Wm. B. Higgins was elected to fill the office of president.

I was 70 years old on June 7, and on June 8, I was fortunate enough to be elected as Financial Secretary of Local 486 and I deeply apperciate the honor conferred on me.

In July, 1910, I was first elected Financial Secretary and served until September, 1917.

In January, 1920, I was again elected Financial Secretary, serving in all about nineteen and a half years.

During the two years that the office was held by other members, I served the Local Union as one of its Trustees, and I wish to say that since I was elected Financial Secretary, July 1, 1910, up to the present time I have never been absent from a Local Union meeting, holidays not excepted. So my attendance for 23 years is 100 per cent. If any Brother has a better attendance record I would be pleased to hear from him.

C. W. Austin, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 486. Bayonne, N. J.

◆

Carpenter Appointed as Postmaster

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Brother William S. Crockett, a charter member of Local Union No. 887, Hampton, Va., and an integral part of the Local Union for 32 years, was honored with the appointment of Postmaster of Hampton, Va.

Brother Crockett is a highly respected citizen, and this coupled with his sterling qualities and business ability makes him well qualified for the position to which he was appointed.

We wish him every possible success.

Geo. F. Guy, Rec. Sec.,
L. U. No. 887. Hampton, Va.

◆

Have a heart that never hardens, a temper that never tires, and a touch that never hurts.

Short Week Objections Were Used to Defend 12-Hour Day

Arguments identical with those now used against the six-hour day were employed a half century ago when labor was seeking to outlaw the 12-hour day.

This is strikingly illustrated in an historical document written by Louis F. Post, during his lifetime a widely known writer on economic and social questions and assistant secretary of labor in the Wilson administration.

Back in 1886 Mr. Post was retained as counsel by railroad labor organizations, known as the Empire Protective Associations of New York, to submit an argument to the railroad committee of the state assembly in support of a bill establishing the 10-hour day in the transportation industry.

Two years earlier a similar bill passed both houses, but was vetoed by Grover Cleveland, then governor of New York. He held that shorter hours would mean less pay and was, therefore, "not in the interest of workingmen."

It was against this contention that Post turned his guns. He argued that there are "substantial economic" reasons why reduction of hours tends to increase wages, the principal one being that it diminishes competition for jobs.

"One of the causes of a contrary belief among those who do not stop to analyze the subject," he said, "is the vulgar notion that a workingman's wages are what he earns.

"If wages for 12 hours' work were literally what the worker earns, a reduction of hours might reduce wages. But as wages are not what the worker earns, but what in any given state of the labor market he receives in exchange for his labor, an alteration of his laboring time will diminish, maintain or increase his wages accordingly as it affects the labor market, and not as it affects the productiveness of his labor.

Referring to Cleveland's objection "that the bill is not in the interest of the workingman," Post said:

"So far as the point is material, it is enough to remind you that the present bill was prepared and presented at the request of a labor organization and that its purpose is generally approved by the labor organizations of the country.

"To the extent that the interests of a workingman are to be considered, his opinion should be allowed to have some weight."

◆

University of Southern California President Declares For Short Work Day and Week

In an address to a crowded auditorium of students in the all-university assembly program of the twenty-seventh annual summer school, Dr. Rufus B. von KleinSmid, president of the University of Southern California, came out emphatically for a five-day working week of six hours each. During his remarks he said:

"If six days per week, working eight hours a day with no time for leisure and the consequent culture, make it necessary for six or seven million men to be unemployed, then five days per week, working six or seven hours each day, may be a much more rational program." The educator pointed out that the ultimate hope of creators of "this machine age" was that the multiplication of machines will abolish drudgery and make leisure possible. But the effect, he added, has been to abolish jobs and convert leisure into unemployment.

"Men would rather drudge than starve and see others who are dependent upon them starve," he declared. "And even the hardest tasks are better than no tasks at all. That too many people work too hard is a fact with which we have to reckon. It is not a compliment to our intelligence that we are glutted with our own production. Distribution is of course, a problem; but it is by no means the only problem involved in this situation."

Dr. von KleinSmid remarked that in California alone $3,000,000 has been expended on educational progress in one year, and said "How futile this expenditure must be without leisure on the part of our citizens to take advantage of it! We have extolled the man who made two blades of grass grow where but one grew before; and we are now looking for the man who can make two jobs grow where one grew before. Some new distribution of tasks must be made, in order that along with leisure may come the sense of security—not merely against starvation but reasonable security against uncertainty of employment and remuneration."

The Penalty of Leadership

(The Plate Makers Criterion, March, 1933)

In every field of human endeavor, he that is first must perpetually live in the white light of publicity. Whether the leadership be vested in a man or in a manufactured product, emulation and envy are ever at work. In art, in literature, in music, in industry, the reward and the punishment are always the same. The reward is wide-spread recognition; the punishment, fierce denial and detraction. When a man's work becomes a standard for the whole world, it also becomes a target for the shafts of the envious few. If his work be merely mediocre, he will be left severely alone—if he achieve a masterpiece, it will set a million tongues a-wagging. Jealousy does not protrude its forked tongue at the artist who produces a commonplace painting. Whatsoever you write, or paint, or play, or sing, or build, no one will strive to surpass or to slander you unless your work be stamped with the seal of genius.

Long, long after a great work or a good work has been done, those who are disappointed or envious continue to cry out that it cannot be done. Spiteful little voices in the domain of art were raised against our own Whistler as a mountebank, long after the big world had acclaimed him its greatest artistic genius. Multitudes flocked to Bayreuth to worship at the musical shrine of Wagner, while the little group of those whom he had dethroned and displaced argued angrily that he was no musician at all. The little world continued to protest that Fulton could never build a steamboat, while the big world flocked to the river banks to see his boat steam by.

The leader is assailed because he is a leader, and the effort to equal him is merely added proof of that leadership. Failing to equal or to excel, the follower seeks to depreciate and to destroy—but only confirms once more the superiority of that which he strives to supplant. There is nothing new in this. It is as old as the world and as old as the human passions—envy, fear, greed, ambition, and the desire to surpass. And it all avails nothing. If the leader truly leads, he remains—the leader. Master poet, master painter, master workman, each in his turn is assailed, and each holds his laurels through the ages. That which is good or great makes itself known, no matter how loud the clamor of denial. That which deserves to live—lives.

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Levy On Labor-Displacing Machine Is Recommended

The "Taxocratic Society of Pittsburgh," secretly organized by a group of Pittsburgh engineers, industrialists, and business men, set up the taxation of labor-displacing machinery in proportion to the number of men affected as the principal plan in its economic platform. The purpose of the tax is to establish a national unemployment fund.

Spokesmen for the organization said secrecy as to membership was necessary to protect those sponsoring the group from victimization by concerns which manufacture labor-saving machinery.

"The taxocrats do not believe that full benefits of the use of labor-displacing or labor-saving machines should go to the owners of the machines," declared a statement sent out by the society.

"The taxocrats have a solution for this problem, namely, the taxation of the owners or users of machines in proportion to the number of men displaced by their machines. Needless to say, however, if the full benefits derived from the use of machinery were taken by taxation, there would be no incentive for their use.

"We therefore advocate that the owners of all labor-displacing machines be taxed to the extent of a portion of the wages of each man displaced by the machine, the proceeds of taxation to be placed by the Government in a re-employment fund."

The sponsors for the taxing program pointed out that on the basis of from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 now jobless largely because of technological improvements a tax of $2 a day for each worker displaced would yield at least $20,000,000 a day, which would be used to pay for all sorts of public work, such as bridges, tunnels, reforestation, good housing in place of slums, and similar projects.

◆

Organize For Protection!

Eliminate Illegitimate Contractor To Stabilize Industry

Under the above caption the Boston Builder's Record says:

The Building Trades Employer's Association feels that the time has certainly come to warn the unsuspecting investor that responsible contractors are the only ones worthy of engaging or considering seriously when awarding contracts for building construction.

The Association points out that today a great many building material dealers and financial houses, not forgetting the home investors, are now paying a high penalty for their leniency in extending credit and unwarranted consideration to those thoroughly dishonest price cutters, who hold themselves out to be legitimate contractors, and who, many times are not qualified, either by experience or training, to claim a real contractor's standing.

The Association calls attention to the Bureau of Contract Information at Washington, D. C., which was formulated about three years ago and which is rendering a service of helpfulness in providing the construction buyer a means of knowing in advance the true standing and integrity of approximately eight thousand contractors bidding for work.

To restore the Building Industry from its present fallen condition, it is necessary to give future work to strictly honest contractors; to men who pay their bills for material and do not secretly cut the wages of mechanics while claiming to pay the agreed scale of the district at the time of obtaining the job.

There is no greater problem confronting the building industry today than to thoroughly acquaint the buying public that honest building construction cannot ever be bought below actual costs of efficient labor and standard materials.

Good business in the building construction field cannot return until a real co-operative effort is made on a major scale to eliminate the illegitimate operator who is still attempting to do business at prices below true costs standards, thereby preventing the natural order of things from being restored for the proper stabilization of the construction business.

Uncle Sam Builds 898 Ships in Year

The Atlantic and Gulf ports led the ports of the country during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1932, with the construction of 521 vessels of 192,526 gross tons out of a total of 898 vessels of 221,907 gross tons for the country as a whole.

The ships built at the Atlantic and Gulf ports comprised 414 merchant vessels of 185,788 gross tons and 107 pleasure craft with a gross tonnage of 6,738.

The statistical compilations of the Bureau show that in the commercial class there were 31 steam vessels of 138,712 gross tons, 492 motor propelled vessels of 25,908 gross tons, and 197 unrigged vessels of 48,254 gross tons; and in the pleasure class, 169 motor vessels with an aggregate tonnage of 8,271, five sailing yachts of 96 gross tons and two houseboats of 198 gross tons.

Total construction for the year was classified as follows. The combined merchant and pleasure vessels of metal construction was 115 vessels of 178,663 gross tons and the wood vessels 783, of 43,244 gross tons.

Classified geographically, the merchant vessels are distributed as follows: 414 vessels of 185,788 gross tons, listed under Atlantic and Gulf ports, 153 vessels of 9,741 gross tons under Pacific ports, 70 vessels of 11,813 under Northern Lakes ports and 85 vessels of 55,550 gross tons on the Western rivers.

Pleasure vessels built on the Atlantic and Gulf coast total 107 vessels of 6,738 gross tons, on the Pacific coast 42 vessels of 1,130 tons, on the Northern Lakes 25 vessels of 1,088 gross tons, while on the Western rivers there are two vessels of 59 gross tons.

◆

Company unions are rightly named. Workers can expect beneficial results only from bona fide trade unions.

* * *

Drop the subject when you know you cannot agree; there is no need to be bitter because you know you are right.

* * *

Selfishness is the fundamental cause of what is wrong with the world. The employer who denies workers the right to organize is only seeking to maintain a special advantage in distributing the returns from production.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LX

In the preceding lesson we dealt particularly with shrinkage problems. We concluded the lesson with the statement that wood which shrinks much during seasoning, will also swell much when exposed to moisture; and that both of these characteristics of wood should be carefully guarded against. In this lesson, before we take up the illustrations, we want to give some examples of damaging swelling problems.

A certain gymnasium floor, after water from a heavy rain got into the basement of the building, swelled and bulged so much that, as the carpenter who told us put it, "it looked like a balloon." Not having seen the floor after it had swelled, we were somewhat skeptical, and passed the matter up as an exaggeration. But a few years later, we were confronted with the same kind of a problem, and then we believed. An oak floor was laid in a basement, over a cement base, stripped with 2x2's. When the floor was laid, the basement was dry, and the floor remained in excellent condition for a summer and a winter, for the concrete basement walls were treated with waterproofing. But when spring came and brought with it a long spell of rainy weather, water seeped in and covered the cement base with a sheet of water. The water did not come up to the flooring, but nevertheless, it swelled and bulged, until, figuratively speaking, it almost looked "like a balloon." The owner thought that the bulging was temporary, and that when the weather cleared up, the flooring would dry out and settle back into place, but he was disappointed. The floor did not go back into place until a strip of the flooring was cut off around the edges, and then only after forcing it down with jackscrews. Besides that, it had to be anchored to the cement base with lag screws, to keep it down. . . . A system of tiling, in line with the bottom of the footings of the foundation, together with the waterproofing, would have kept the basement dry, and thus prevented the flooring from swelling.

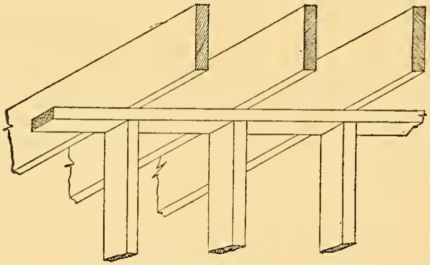


Fig. 337

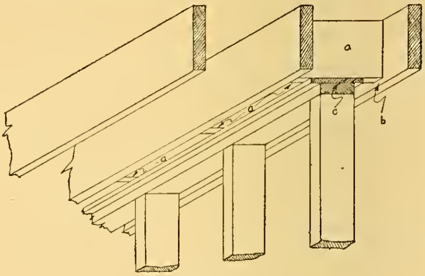


Fig. 338

Serious swelling problems can arise, where forms for concrete slabs are fit too tight against walls. This is especially true, where form lumber is very dry when it is put down; for when the concrete is poured, it absorbs water, and the inevitable swelling follows, pushing out the wall, or walls, as the case might be. This danger is equally present where rough floors are laid too close to the walls of a building. We have in mind an instance where the four walls of a brick building were pushed out, leaving an irreparable crack at each of the four corners.

In connection with what we have just said, we want to call attention to the tremendous force wrapped up in the swelling characteristics of wood. A fair idea of this force can be realized by remembering that great stones have been broken by driving wood into holes drilled at regular intervals, and swelling the wood by pouring water on it. This force has been utilized by prehistoric civilizations and down through the ages to the present time.

Wood seldom swells as much as it shrinks during seasoning, and the longer it has seasoned, the less it will swell. The difference, though, between swelling and shrinking is not great. Shrinkage varies, in different kinds of wood, from three to ten percent of the width of the board. These figures, with a minus after them, will approximately hold good in swelling.

The first illustration of this lesson, Fig. 337, is a perspective view, showing how partitions running at a right angle with the joists, should be joined to ceiling joists. It will be noticed, by referring to the drawing, that the joists set directly over the studding. We are showing a single plate, which is sufficient in this case; however, some builders use double plates throughout the building, not so much for strength, as to provide nailing for picture moulding. Of course, all joist supporting partitions should have double plates.

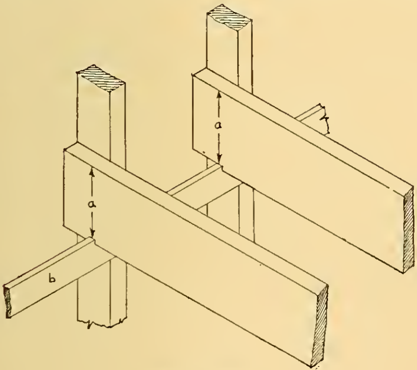


Fig. 339

Fig. 338 shows how to join partitions to the ceiling joists, when the partitions run parallel with the joists. At a, a, a we are showing crosspieces nailed between the joists, which rest on the partition. These crosspieces should be set up ⅞ of an inch, as pointed out at b, so as to make room for the backing board, c, onto which the ends of the laths are to be nailed. In cases where there is to be a partition on the upper floor, directly over the partition below, there should be a crosspiece for every studding; but if there is no partition above, the number of crosspieces can be reduced to one to every four feet.

Two ways of framing the ends of joists that rest on a ribbon board, are shown by Fig. 339. The joist to the left is notched over the ribbon board, b, and the one to the right is sized. The purpose of sizing or notching is to make the distances, a and a, equal on all the joists, so that the upper edges of the joists will line up. How the joists are sized that rest on a sill, is shown by Fig. 340. In this case, also, the distances, a and a, are to be equal on all of the joists. At b and b, we are pointing out the shoulder that takes up the difference in the various original sizes of the joists. Sizing is always necessary where the joists are used with the crowns just as they come from the yard; and for many practical purposes, this method gives satisfactory results. But in the better class of work, and where the span is rather long, the joists should be crowned, somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 341, which really means that the whole joist is sized, and therefore the ends do not need sizing again. The dotted lines indicate the original size of the timber, while the continuous lines show how the joists appears after the crowning is done. The illustration shows the crowning slightly exaggerated, in order to bring out the point more clearly. The upper edge of the joists has a higher crown than the lower edge, which leaves the greater width of the joist at the center, where it should be. The

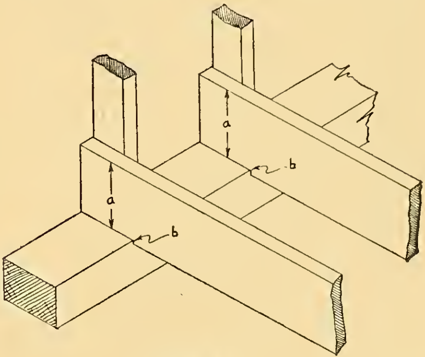


Fig. 340

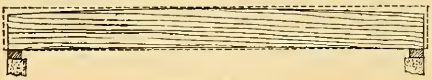


Fig. 341

lower edge of the joist should be crowned from ⅓ to ½ as much as the upper edge: A ¾-inch crown for a 20-foot joist is not too much, and the amount of crown should increase or decrease, just as the length of the joist is more or less than 20 feet.

The end joists, that is, the first and the last joists, or the joists coming against the wall, should be perfectly straight. The second joist from the end should have a ⅓ crown; the third joist from the end should have a ⅔ crown, while all the other joists have full crowns. The purpose of this is to taper off the crown at the ends, so as to keep the floor around the edges of a room straight. The end joists should be anchored onto the wall, so they can not sag, when the load is applied.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

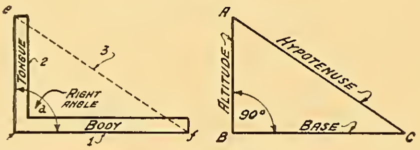
(By L. Perth)

PART SIXTEEN

During the last few years this writer has received numerous letters requesting specific information on the various phases of roof framing and the use of the Steel Square. These messages are signed not only by apprentices and beginners but also come from veteran carpenters and even contractors as well.

Now, the authors of these letters are sincere seekers of knowledge which is so essential in the success of their trade who do not seem to have the opportunity of obtaining the necessary information in concise, practical form and who cannot spare the time to wade through voluminous works on this subject.

THE STEEL SQUARE IS CONSTRUCTED ON THE PRINCIPLE OF A RIGHT TRIANGLE.



The majority of the requests, however, come from the readers of our Journal; and since the subject of roof framing and the Steel Square have been exhaustively treated in this paper for the past seven years it appears to the writer that the readers have failed to retain the information with a tenacity strong enough as to enable them to utilize their knowledge when the opportunity arrives.

Most of the requests read about as follows: "Tell me all about the Steel Square. What are the numerous tables and markings and how are they to be used in connection with roof framing?" "What is meant by the word "pitch" and what is its relation to the span and rise?" "What is the best way to find the length of rafters?" etc.

Beginning with the Steel Square, there seems to be a general impression prevailing among carpenters that there is something mysterious about the Steel Square and that if one is fortunate enough to solve the mystery he will be able to do almost any kind of work in roof framing. Others think that a knowledge of higher mathematics is requisite in order to master the use of this instrument.

While it is true that the Steel Square is a wonderful tool there is nothing mysterious about it. The construction of the instrument is based on simple mathematical principles; but it is erroneous to think that one has to be a mathematician in order to become proficient in its application.

Therefore, what the carpenter really needs is a knowledge of the elementary principles upon which the Steel Square and Roof Framing are based. If we make it a point to understand these the Steel Square will lose much of its mystery.

The elementary terms used in roof framing are also very essential. One must get a clear idea in his mind as to what is meant by such words as pitch, span, run, rise, and so on. A superficial knowledge is not sufficient for it is invariably the cause of confusion and costly mistakes. If a thing is worth while doing at all—let us do it right. Therefore, get the habit of thoroughness. Do not tackle a subject unless you are dead sure that the previous work is definitely and clearly established in your mind.

There also is another angle from which the matter may be viewed and it is too important to be overlooked. A person may diligently study a subject, get it definitely in his mind and yet when the occasion arrives he finds himself rather uncertain as to whether or not he knows how to proceed with the work. The reason for this is that there was no practical work connected with the study. There are no two individuals who possess the same power of the faculty of perception. Some people are naturally quicker to grasp an idea than others. However, those who learn quickly very seldom retain their knowledge for a long time if they did not apply it to practical work. We learn by doing. Practice makes perfect and nothing else takes its place.

Therefore the future studies on roof framing will be conducted on the question and answer basis. This will make the work more interesting and will enable the student to determine for himself whether or not he grasped the idea to a degree which will enable him to apply his knowledge to his daily work. The questions must be worked out without looking first at the answers which will appear at the end of each article for the convenience of checking the correctness of the answers.

QUESTIONS

1. What is the mathematical principle upon which the Steel Square is based? Fig. 1
2. How are the sides of a right triangle designated?
3. What would be the imaginary Hypotenuse on the Steel Square?
4. What are the parts of the Square indicated by 1, 2 and 4?
5. What is the Face of the Steel Square?
6. What is known as the back of the Square?

ANSWERS

1. The Steel Square is based upon the principle of the right triangle. Its two arms form an angle of 90 degrees, which is a right angle.
2. They are the base, altitude and hypotenuse.
3. The imaginary line connecting points "e" and "f."
4. 1-body, 2-tongue and 3-heel.
5. The Face is the visible side, while holding the body in the left hand and tongue in the right hand.
6. The Back is the side opposite to the Face.

* * *

Editor's Note:

An error has crept into the July, 1933 issue of the journal—page 27—"The Framing Square".

In the concluding paragraph—page 28—lines 7, 8 and 9, read 2¾ inches instead of 3 7/16 inches.

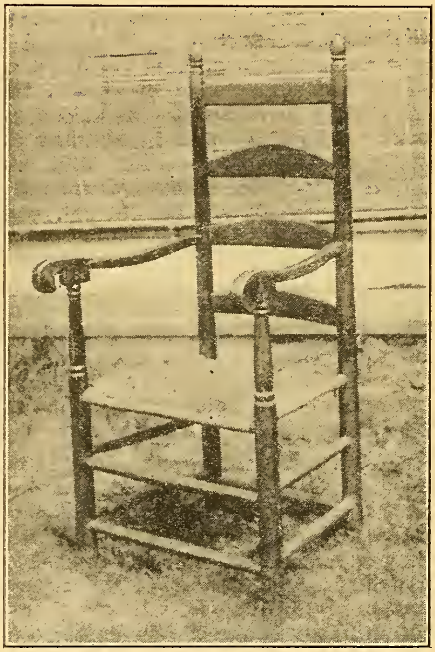
FURNITURE ODD JOBS

(Chas. A. King)

The carpenter, the cabinet maker and the all round woodworker are the logical repairers of ordinary, antique and alleged antique furniture. While the cabinet maker's work is supposed to be more specifically related to furniture than is that of either the carpenter or general woodworker, those working upon special phases of the trade, bank, store and office fittings, architectural woodwork and the making of electrical furnishings, for example, have no more real contact with making furniture and no greater knowledge of special technique than possessed by the skilled carpenter whose training in building construction, inside finishing and stair building may be easily transferred to repairing furniture, for he can easily master the use of gluing appliances and with some practise can do ordinary finishing. In any case the ambitious craftsman who experiences the average dull time losses will find that repairing of furniture may be made more profitable than idleness, and offers possibilities for pin money from home work during normal times.

In the discussion of the subject it is well to establish a mutual background as a starting point for those sufficiently interested to give serious thought to the matter treated. In this background should appear an appreciation of the different grades of furniture distributed through the ordinary channels of commerce and the qualities of materials and craftsmanship applied in making and finishing each. We will take for granted the skill of the interested craftsman in the use of woodworking tools and in manipulating wood so its grain will have the greatest strength in curves, in the different fitted joints and in its relation with the color and the grain it joins. Also the mental attitude of the craftsman toward repairing furniture is an important factor in working up a worth while clientele among owners and especially among collectors who are faithful friends to the repair man who they feel has sympathetic interest as well as the ability to repair efficiently.

Many amateur craftsmen approach the repairing of furniture with the idea that it is only a matter of using a little liquid glue, driving a few nails or screws and daubing some varnish. We admit that some craftsmen seem to agree with these amateurs but that is the fault of their viewpoint, for unless one has vision to see the possibilities in a useless and dilapidated chair, table, chest of drawers, etc., and can visualize the reanimated piece gracing the home of its owner, the renovating process will be likely to have neither that interest nor inspiration which makes any work seem worth while, and this is entirely foreign to the financial aspects of the work. Without this viewpoint, the craftsman accustomed to the well organized and rapid progress of most building jobs will find it difficult to hold himself to the painstaking and fussy work so often necessary in fitting new pieces, comparing and selecting grain and especially in matching the grain and color of small, erractically shaped pieces, the making and fitting of iron or brass reinforcements, and in placing suitable screws where they will do the most good. This is the reason why many capable craftsmen cannot do repair work happily and also explains why repair work costs more than many owners think reasonable. However, this factor is changing for the better for the sarcastic suggestion that the craftsman take the piece to pay for the cost of repairing it, is not so frequently heard since so many owners of fine antiques have both tried to make their own repairs and had them done by a repair man, and have found out what it really means to restore a really fine old piece. Hence, more than ever before the owner counts the cost of restoration, weighs the probably value of the finished piece, and if he decides to have it done he is reasonably sure he is not being gypped.



The top rail of this ladder back chair is broken, but many collectors would prefer it as it is rather than repair it.

Many have thought that repair work of any kind, buildings, automobiles, clothing, engines, watches and perhaps reputations is a degenerate application of any craft. This fallacy, like the idea that one who paid for intricate repair work was usually cheated, is showing its heels. New work is so planned and systematized that the end of almost any piece of construction and all the details involved may be forseen from the beginning, and the way of the craftsman made smooth for economy's sake. Often ordinary repair jobs demand original thought and a grade of intelligence that can devise new or special methods and appliances, a congenital mental equipment practically equivalent to that which designed the piece, the difference being in the type of training each mind received.

Results expected from ordinary furniture repairing are well standardized for if the piece is strong, and often it will be stronger than ever before, repairs neatly made, colors and finish well matched, nothing further is desired and if the cost has not discouraged the owner from having other pieces repaired we may call it satisfactory to all concerned which should be the ultimate of any transaction.

In the renovation of antique furniture we have the above to begin with, with the addition of other conditions based upon the more or less sentimental viewpoint of the owner, and the demands of the peculiar branch of antique collecting to which he pays allegiance. In the more valuable antiques the addition of a new turning, for example, even though the wood may be as old as the piece itself, plays havoc with values for it is not the original piece. Bruises and evidences of wear upon ordinary furniture are worked out to the best of the craftsman's ability but in repairing antiques, authentic minor bruises and evidences of human contacts are carefully preserved.

Tool marks upon ordinary furniture are carefully removed with sandpaper but in old pieces the marks of the tools of the old timer are evidences that the piece is authentic and they are prized accordingly. The same is true of the marks of the hand plane on the under side of old table tops, drawer bottoms, etc., or wherever the tool marks of the original craftsman may be found. The surface of the wood, or the "patina" must not be disturbed if it is possible to avoid it. Burns, stains, marks of tools where a table had been used as a workbench many years ago should not be removed, for they are interesting evidences of olden days and human carelessness. Old knife carved initials are peculiarly interesting in an antique.

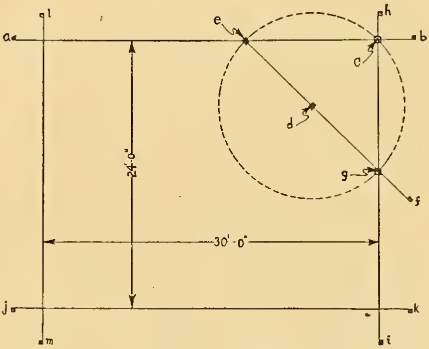
The above touches only a few points of difference in the repairing of ordinary and antique furniture, but different collectors have different opinions regarding desired results. These range from one extreme of leaving a piece in the condition found, and the other extreme of making an old piece as nearly like a new piece as possible, so it is not feasible to advise one method for every case but the craftsman should be governed by the owner's desires.

The Circle Method of Squaring

(By H. H. Siegele)

There are many methods of squaring, and no doubt, all of them, if executed carefully, are good. No matter what method of squaring is used, though, the principle involved in the method we are illustrating and explaining here, is always present, if a true right-angle is obtained.

The accompanying illustration represents a staked-out building, 24 feet by 30 feet. This staking-out has been squared by means of a circle. The first operation is to stretch a line from a to b, on the established building line. Then establish the corner of the building, which is pointed out at c. The corner should be indicated on some firm object, either a stake or a stone or something else that can not easily be moved out of place. At a convenient distance from c, and at an angle of about 45-degrees to line a-b, drive a stake and into the top of the stake drive a nail, which establishes the center of the circle. Now hook the end of the steel tape over the nail, and take the distance from d to c on the tape and carry it around from c to e, or where the circle crosses line a-b. Here drive a stake and on the stake mark point e, where the circle crosses the line. Stretch a line from e to f, crossing d, and proceed by carrying the distance from d to c around to g, or where the circle crosses line e-f. Here drive a stake and on the stake mark point g, where the circle and line e-f cross. Now stretch line h-i, crossing c and g. This done, the angle at c will be a perfect right-angle. Line l-m is then stretched parallel to and 30 feet from line h-i. In the same way, line j-k is stretched, but parallel to and 24 feet from line a-b.



In using this method, it is not necessary to strike the whole circle, only the parts of the circle shown over the three points, c-e-g. The parts of the circle shown by dotted lines are omitted.

Rule for Figuring Correct Octagon

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In the first place see that your square base is perfectly square and divide it by twelve; multiply by 5, and subtract 1/32 for every foot run of base or side of the square—and you will have the length nearer than you can cut it and put it together.

The reason I am sending this rule is because I have heard eminent scholars say that it could not be done with figures perfectly. 5″ and 12″ will cut your miter very near by using the 5 side for miter. Will say I worked that rule out more than 40 years ago. In the nineties I made an Octagon pattern for a large casting for the General Electric Co. of Lynn, Mass.

Herman W. Scott.

Ladder Problem Hard to Explain

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I wish to inform you that I have received several letters from readers of "The Carpenter" requesting my method of solving Brother Johnson's ladder problem in the June issue.

There is an old saying, "What is well known can be explained." But this a unique problem, that calls for a solution which, to the best of my knowledge, can not be worked by any published formula or theorum: Hence this problem is an exception to that saying.

The axiom that "Any solution whose answer can be mathematically proved, may be mathematically solved," is shown in my illustration, which proves correctness of solution; Hence proves mathematical solving.

I am furnishing copy of letter mailed to a number of readers of "The Carpenter" who have requested me to explain this problem.

Frank DeGuerre,
L. U. No. 22. Villa Grande, Cal.

* * *

"Referring to your letter in which you ask me to send my method of solving ladder problem, I regret to state that I am unable to depict the details of my method in language or symbols that would be comprehended by any one else. One may be a good skater or bicyclist, yet be unable to explain method of gaining his proficiency. So, to a certain extent, this is the case in mental activity: For instance, a student may comprehend the fourth dimension, or the Einstein theory, or the presentment (in spherical trigonometry) of a circle consisting of more than 360 degrees, yet be unable to impart this knowledge to others.

In my solution I considered that the Secants (30 and 40) starting from opposite ends of a common radius, then continuing on angles governed by 10 ft. perpendiculars at crossing to perpendiculars from ends of common radius, would give their tangents and common radius.

From the above data, I formed an equation which called for a little trigonometry and compound-proportion, which I can not clearly explain. From the data I give maybe some student in higher mathematics can solve this problem by means of Calculus so you can understand it.

Frank DeGuerre.

"On The Square"

Brother D. L. Stoddard, a member of our organization for over a third of a century, is the author of "On The Square" a small booklet that gives the length and cuts for all kinds of roofs, pitches, degrees, to the thousandth of an inch, polygons and their miters, and many everyday applications.

In the past thousands of these booklets have been sold, but realizing that many members are now out of employment he has offered to send a copy of the booklet to any member desiring same merely upon receipt of postage to cover cost of mailing. Address D. L. Stoddard, R. R. 4, Box 141, Indianapolis, Ind.

A Sales Demonstration Packet—Free to Carpenters Who Desire More Roofing Jobs

Carpenters today have an exceptional opportunity to turn their spare time into worthwhile profit. Have you stopped to consider that right in your own community there may be many homes that need a re-roofing job? Heretofore you may have regarded this type of work as an odd job but while new building is at a low ebb remodeling has opened the door to big money.

There are a number of roofing manufacturers who are selling Asphalt Shingles and Roofings that are particularly adapted for re-roofing work. Several of these companies are offering the carpenter the added feature of roofings with a Solka Base which enables you, for the first time, to demonstrate as well as talk roofing quality.

Solka is a purified cellulose that gives roofings longer life, extra strength, toughness, flexibility and firmer nail grip. It is a product of the Brown Company of Portland, Maine, which roofing manufacturers use to give their products these exclusive sales features.

To convince you, and in order for you to demonstrate the advantages of roofings of Solka Base, Brown Company, in co-operation with roofing manufacturers, will be glad to send you a Solka Sales Demonstration Packet together with descriptive literature particularly prepared to help the Carpenter get roofing and re-roofing jobs.

Address your request direct to the Brown Company, Portland, Maine.

◆

Idle Land In New York

It will be surprising to many people to know that there are in the neighborhood of 4,000,000 acres in New York state once agricultural land that have been abandoned and have no commercial use—this in the most populous state in the Union, where one might think that land would be scarce and dear. Why was this land once used and why is it not used now?

The answer is found in progress and efficiency. Machine farming and better transportation, combined with greater general agricultural efficiency, have made it unprofitable to use poor and hilly land for growing crops.

But there is an exception as to one crop. Timber can be grown on this land, for generally timber once grew on it. So the state of New York has embarked on a program of buying back 1,000,000 acres of this land and planting trees on it—re-creating a natural resource that has been used up. When that 1,000,000 acres has been reforested—and it is estimated that will be accomplished within fifteen years—then the people of the state may want to acquire still another 1,000,000 acres for the same purpose.

An immediate use has been found also for these reforestation areas. It seemed to me that they could well have a present recreational value and so they have been made public hunting grounds, and where they contain lakes or streams these are being surveyed and stocked with game fish.

Wild life of woods and waters, it will be noticed, is regarded in New York state as a natural resource to be conserved and increased if possible. A part of the conservation program, and not an inconsiderable part, is that of protecting and adding to the stock of birds and beasts in the covers of the state. Pheasants in great numbers are being bred and liberated and quail are being added to our program—the native bobwhite whose call used to be heard in all corners of the state.

A dozen fish hatcheries and as many rearing stations assist nature in the state in the work of maintaining this natural resource so that anglers can continue to have their sport. A tabulation of the state's game take for a year, showing such items as 7,000 deer, 285,000 muskrats, 350,000 rabbits, 200,000 pheasants, besides bear, bobcats, opossums, otter, mink, sable, red and gray foxes, and 75,000 skunks taken for their pelts, contrasts rather oddly with notions of New York as merely an urban state.

◆

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

FOR BETTER QUICKER JOBS

Always keep a can of Plastic Wood handy to to save yourself a lot of work and finish off jobs perfectly. It corrects errors, hides nicks, mends breaks, seals cracks—better than any product of its kind. Because it is the finest man can make. Greater strength—1500 pounds to square inch. Holds nails and screws 50% better than white pine. So smooth, so pliable that it is much easier to work with. Hardens quicker—into waterproof, weatherproof wood without grain, wood you can carve, plane, turn, paint. Always

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PLASTIC WOOD
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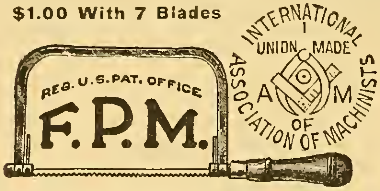

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If your dealer does not handle, write direct to me.

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FOR LAYING OUT WORK

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A PULL-PUSH rule with a removable flexible steel blade. Safe controlled blade action.

"The Rule with a Thousand Uses" — a yardstick . . . a folding rule . . . a tape measure, all in one.

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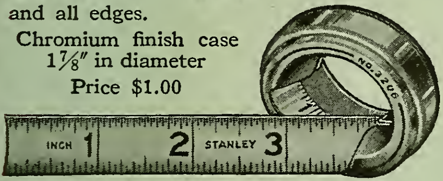
72 inch Blade ⅝" wide
Graduated both sides and all edges.
Chromium finish case 1⅞" in diameter
Price $1.00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STANLEY 3

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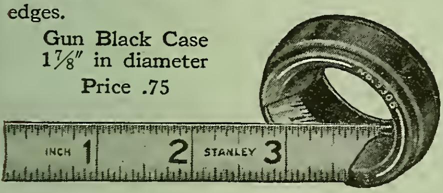
72 inch Blade ⅝" wide
Graduated one side both edges.
Gun Black Case 1⅞" in diameter
Price .75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Stanley No. 3506

72 inch Blade ⅝" wide
Graduated one edge
Octagonal Steel Case
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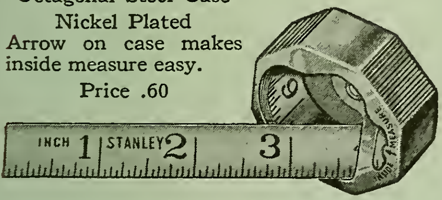
Arrow on case makes inside measure easy.
Price .60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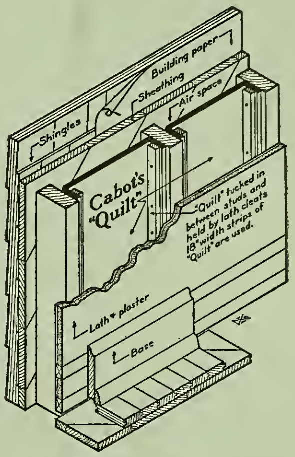
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Base

Fig. 5. Shingled Frame Wall Insulated with Cabot's XX Quilt

This is one of the pictures in our Free Book on Cabot's Quilt. This book tells the whole truth about insulation and it is a valuable book to show to customers who want to build warm houses and save 10 to 30% in furnaces and fuel bills.

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Please send me your free book, "Build Warm Houses."

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1. LONGER LIFE

Contains at least 30% more asphalt to combat the elements.

2. MORE FLEXIBILITY

Moulds easily around angles and corners without breaking.

3. GREATER STRENGTH

Resists tear and puncturing to unbelievable degree.

4. FIRMER NAIL GRIP

Clings to nails under wind pressure without breaking or cracking.

WHAT IS SOLKA?

Solka is highly purified cellulose fibres, the same remarkable ingredient as used in the manufacture of textiles, shoes, roofing and a host of products that require resistance to deterioration from age or exposure. Solka fibres have tremendous strength, flexibility and toughness and yet are so absorbent that they are preferred for use in the manufacture of products which require the maximum impregnation. Solka fibres when felted together as a base for Asphalt Roofings are permitted to carry the inspection label of the Underwriter's Laboratories.

BROWN Company

SOLKA
BASE

When You Can *Demonstrate* *as well as Talk* Roofing Quality the Sale is Made - - - -

For years most Carpenters have sold the quality of Asphalt Shingles and Roofings on thickness, weight, design, color and the reputation of the manufacturer. Now, thanks to Solka (an improved cellulose roofing base) you can demonstrate the fine qualities of these roofings, as well as talk about them.

Note the four *exclusive* sales features of Asphalt Roofings of Solka Base. Each feature contributes a plus in roofing service and economy, that both you and your customers are bound to appreciate.

Mail the Coupon for the *free* Solka Demonstration Packet and a re-roofing folder prepared especially for Carpenters. Start now to demonstrate as well as talk Roofing Quality. Then watch how quickly you close roofing and re-roofing jobs.

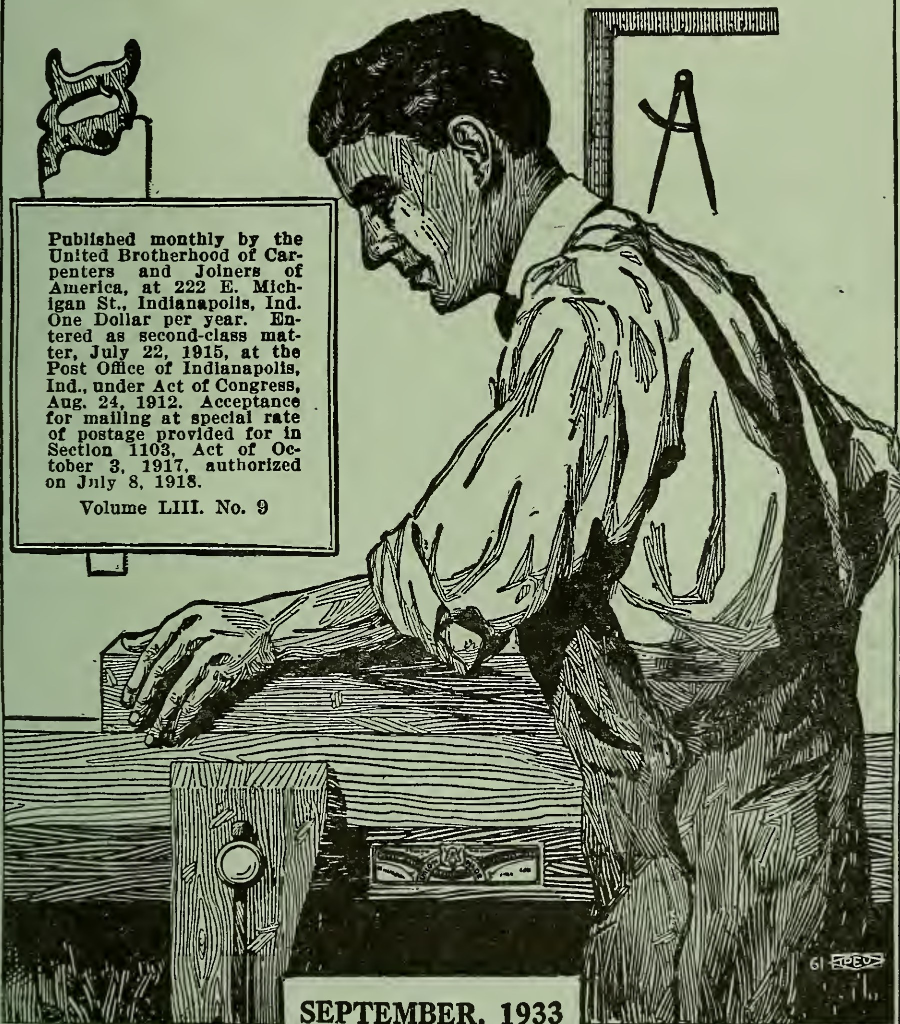
The following manufacturers supply dealers with Solka Base Roofings.

The Philip Carey Company
McHenry-Millhouse Mfg. Co.
The Weaver-Wall Company

BROWN COMPANY, Portland, Me.
Send along your *free* Solka Sales Demonstration Packet. I am always glad to find a way to get more roofing jobs. 7-8-33

Name ....
Address ....
Dealer's Name..........................

The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LIII. No. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1933

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THE CARPENTER

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Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

stablished in 1881
ol. LIII.—No. 9.
INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1933
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

THEY KNOW IT

You don't have to tell
  How you live every day
You need not reveal
  If you work or you play;
For a trusty barometer's
  Always in place—
However you live
  It will show in your face.

If you've battled and won
  In the great game of life,
If you've striven and conquered
  Through sorrow and strife;
If you've played the game fair
  But reached only first base,
No need to proclaim it—
  It shows in your face.

If your life is unselfish, and
  For others you live—
For not what you get,
  But how much you can give
If you live close to God
  In His infinite grace—
You don't have to tell it:
  It shows in your face.

—Ex.

PARTNERS IN INDUSTRY

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

ONE of the most far-reaching legislative measures ever enacted in this country is the National Recovery Act. It represents a right about face from our complete trust in individual initiative without machinery for co-ordinated planning and collective action. As a consequence the industries with lowest standards were setting the pace to which all others had to conform. To avert the complete breakdown of capitalism which faced us, this measure proposes codes of fair competition to govern a trade or industry or groups of industries. This act sets up control within industry as a whole instead of allowing every business undertaking, big or small, to plan irrespective of other enterprises in the industry. Trade associations and trade unions are the obvious agencies through which employes and employers can act collectively. Through the act, trade associations gain freedom from anti-trust law which restrained them from performing functions necessary for orderly planning in the industry. Trade unions gain the acceptance of trade unions as the normal agency through which wage-earners carry on their business enterprises. As a definite public policy protection is withdrawn from the "yellow-dog" contract and the "company union."

The law clears away obstacles to organization of both employers and employes, so that the two groups jointly can be in a position to present all the facts necessary for the governmental representative administering the law to pass upon its code with complete understanding of its implications. Administration of the far-reaching powers granted under this act bestowed on the President who has delegated them to an administrator, who has two assistants—one designated by Labor and the other by industry.

Industries producing goods or services which affect interstate or foreign commerce must operate under codes of fair competition approved by the administrator of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

As the immediate purpose of the act is to put the unemployed back to work and to raise the buying power of the nation, the first concern of the administration is to fix maximum hours in each industry, so that more jobs will be available and minimum wages that will provide buying power adequate for health and comfort standards of living. Unless wages increase as output increases, the effort for recovery will fall by its own weight. Wages should increase in advance of prices. The Alexander Hamilton Institute points out that an increase of 24.7 per cent is now necessary in order to adjust wages to the April price levels—that is to give labor a fair wage in compensation for increased productivity and to balance consumption with production.

Our inability to control industrial trends without co-ordinated action has made it plain that government must assume responsibility for assuring co-ordination. The law provides an opportunity for the producing partners in industry to get together for mutual adjustment of relationships—then they submit their agreement to the government which arranges a public hearing in which the interests of Labor, employers and the public are considered. In case voluntary methods are not successful, the government takes steps to determine the essential terms of joint relations—minimum wages, maximum hours and working conditions.

The underlying principle is that all business is concerned with public interest and that the government has the responsibility for seeing to it that the interests of all—consumers and producers—are promoted by the codes and plans the government sponsors. With the government taking care of general welfare, those responsible for industrial enterprises and the producing workers employed in the industry enter into a covenant whose terms become binding upon them and the government. If the administrator suspects the industry of monopolistic practices he may take steps as provided under the anti-trust law. If he discovers an industry is disregarding its code or cutting prices, he may license an industry and be in a position to revoke the license of recalcitrant enterprises.

The act rests upon the principle that Labor is a partner in industry and has a right to participate in the decisions and duties of industry and that the spirit and practice of co-operation are essential to the best interests of all.

The administrator has the power necessary to make his decisions effective under the recovery act. It would be useless for any person or groups of persons to undertake to increase employment and buying power without authority to compel acceptance of decisions by those directly concerned. The habits and practices of autocratic control are so deeply rooted in many industries that they may find it difficult to adjust themselves to this completely different regime, and in some instances may do so grudgingly or only under compulsion.

As a nation we are at the crossroads. We can not return to former conditions if we would escape a complete national breakdown. The only hope for the maintenance of present institutions lies in organization to co-operate with the administrator in working out mutual agreements to promote prosperity for all.

Under the present act it is unethical and illegal for employers to prevent employes from carrying out their responsibilities under the law—that is, organization of workers into unions. In many large industries employers have arbitrarily controlled jobs or the right to work as well as conditions of work. Many of these employers want to profit by the right to organize while at the same time openly or secretly deny that right to workers. Even though they have demonstrated their incapacity to operate their industries efficiently in public interests, they are obviously planning to ignore the spirit of the law and thus interfere with recovery under the plan approved by the government. Some companies that have utterly ignored workers' rights before are trying to placate workers by company unions—which are only an extension of the companies' control. These and other industries which fail to cooperate were characterized by the President as slackers.

On the other hand, workers owe it to their industries and to national welfare not to accept a fictitious organization when they have the right to a real labor union and rights which the government guarantees them. If they fail to join the union to which they are eligible or to form a union when necessary, they too are slackers.

It is the patriotic duty and economic responsibility of everyone connected with industry to identify himself with the proper economic organization to help carry out the purposes of the recovery act. Consumers, economists, professional persons and all groups of society have a responsibility to make whatever contribution they can, locally or nationally, to make the administration of this act effective in promoting national welfare.

The underlying thing in this legislation is interdependence of interests. No individual or no group may remain aloof, claiming an impartial relationship or lack of concern. Recovery of business is the concern of all and anyone withholding his abilities or his contribution in any form is failing the nation in a time of need.

Facing the opportunities of a new epoch in industry, Labor has a special obligation to plan wisely and to insist upon only those principles essential to advance workers in step with economic and social progress. We are facing a new period where we shall need more than the past as a guide. Let us organize to cooperate with the President, so that industry may serve humanity and that no man shall starve.

Child Labor Knocked Again

The adoption of the Child Labor Amendment to the Federal Constitution by Illinois and Oklahoma brings the number of States which have approved it up to fifteen.

With the prohibition of children under 16 from employment in the cotton textile industry included in that industry's fair competition code and scheduled to go into other industrial codes, plus the continuing adoption by the States of the Child Labor Amendment, the outlook for the entire elimination of child labor in the near future is encouraging.

And it is indeed high time that the ban on child labor be extended to every State. Children are worth too much to our future citizenship to have their lives shrivelled and dwarfed for the benefit of employers who worship profits as their god regardless of the price paid by child workers.

Demand the Union Label

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION ASSOCIATIONS

(By Tom Moore, President, Trades and Labor Congress of Canada and Member, L. U. 93, Ottawa, Ont., Can.)

THE question of accident prevention can be summed up very tersely, I think, in the words: "Safety" and "Security." Everyone is guided by an urge for "safety" and "security." If we are in business we attempt to maintain security for our investments. If we have a home, we attempt to get security for our home, and naturally the worker is governed by the same urge to obtain security and safety for his life and limb.

Notwithstanding the effectiveness of our work we are far from having reached our ideals in regard to accident prevention and while we may never reach that point of perfection where no accidents will occur it is not too much to expect that we can still further reduce the frequency with which they happen.

Accidents are the result of human failure and therefore it is only necessary to diagnose those failures and apply constant remedial measures to accomplish our objective.

There is still an appalling toll being taken in industry by accidents and though our work progresses it can never finish because so many changes are taking place that increase accident hazards. Every new method of operating machinery, the speeding up of machinery, new materials being used—these all bring their increased hazards and, at the same time, there is the additional hazard to recognize, a psychological hazard or a mental hazard. Because of the unemployment and the distress which is so prevalent in many homes, men's minds are not quite as easy as they are during more normal times and it is a well known fact that mental unrest is liable to lead to intensification of the accident hazard.

In carrying on education for accident prevention it is very essential that we should be cautious not to carry it to the extent where we instil fear instead of precaution in the minds of the workers.

I think you will agree that if you carry a type of education against accidents to an unreasonable point that in certain individuals you might create fear of accidents sufficient to cause a hazard.

At the other extreme is over-confidence. As your Chairman remarked, there is the person who believes that because the ratio is 1 to 330 that he can go 330 times without an accident and therefore doesn't have to be careful. This over-confidence is equally, if not a greater danger than the installation of fear.

There are two main purposes in accident prevention. First, there comes that humanitarian purpose—the desire to avoid suffering and the loss of human life. I do not think that it is too much to say that whether an individual lives in the ranks of the wage earners, in the ranks of the supervising class, or in the ranks of the so-called capitalists or employers, all are equally charged with the same desire for human progress and the protection of human life. Circumstances may cause us to express our desire and to give effect to it in different ways, but I have met men from all walks of life and I have generally found the same humane desire in them wherever they may be placed.

Therefore, we can start from the standpoint that whether employer, supervisor or worker, there is that urge behind them not to necessarily incur accidents and suffering.

On the other hand there is the question of self-interest. That is usually paramount and rightly so, and I do not think it is any disparagement of the thought of desiring to avoid injury to any one to say that self-interest often does take precedence over that more vague desire to protect human interests.

Business executives and employers recognize that accident prevention is a necessity at all times, as accidents are costly propositions.

There is, therefore, a profound interest, and rightly so, in employers seeking to prevent accidents. It is both good management and good business to do so. It is a responsibility they have to shareholders, whose first thought is of dividends on their investment in industry, to be able to justify the sums spent in efforts of this kind and to show to the shareholders that it reflects itself in good business returns."

Then there is the wage earner, so often the victim of the accident. His interest lies in being able to remain physically fit to compete in an increasingly competitive labor market; to preserve his limbs and body in such a condition that he will be on an equal with others for the jobs going around. In addition he doesn't want the suffering entailed in an accident and therefore he has a particular self-interest in co-operating in the work of accident prevention.

Now, the question arises as to how these can work together. Various methods have been explained to you by other speakers. I am going to make just one suggestion. Being the leader of a trade union movement, I make it without any apologies, proud of the position I have been honored with by election from my fellow-workers, and that is, where trade unions exist in your plant, it might be well to link up a little closer the trade unions with accident work. Factories that have safety councils confine the information gained there, except at meetings of this kind, to those employed in their own factory.

The Canadian National Railways experimented with another kind of safety council in which they accepted as representatives members of the respective trade union organizations. These carry back into their meetings discussion of accident measures and remove that feeling that safety work is something being put over on them and that instead it is something in which they should take an active part.

It is not difficult to organize safety councils in large plants, but the greater difficulty comes in getting the same interest in smaller plants not large enough to carry on the work that the larger ones do.

Trade unions provide a very valuable medium for this and I am open to confess that there is not as much discussion and interest shown in the safety work in trade unions that might be the case if more employers recognized the union as a medium through which the responsibility for safety work might be brought to the attention of the workers themselves.

I throw this out as a suggestion to those who have union organizations in their plant. I am not here to organize unions from the top downward. We believe in organizing from the bottom up.

Safety is not the responsibility of the employer alone. Sometimes, of course, that feeling grows, perhaps because of the responsibility that attaches to the employer from a financial standpoint.

The employer, as I stated, has the initiative thrust upon him of creating the first interest in safety work in his plant and of showing that he really desires safety work to be carried on. His foremen and supervisors as key men have a responsibility to see that this is transmitted to the workers themselves and, of course, the worker then has the responsibility of co-operating to see that it is carried out because, after all, you can have all your safety campaigns, all your safety appliances, but unless you get vigilance on the part of the workers themselves you will fail.

Might I digress one moment now, just to refer to a definition of an accident. Most of the discussions that I have heard have concentrated on the well-known, recognized accident—where something suddenly happens that you know about—somebody falls or a chip of metal gets in your eye and you know that it is an accident. I want to bring to your attention that there are more subtle accidents which are just as vital and detrimental—the accident of industrial disease. It is more prolonged in its development. The dust from a machine that settles in a man's lungs may take one or two years to bring him to the point of incapacity, but it is just as effective in the final analysis as something that happens in two or three minutes.

In accident prevention I throw out the suggestion that more thought might be given to the taking of preventive measures against industrial disease as well as against the actual physical hazards.

As I said, the urge for accident prevention on the part of the worker has not always shown itself in the manner, perhaps, that we would like it to, that is in ordinary accident prevention work. The mere fact that he has always pressed for legislation to prevent accidents shows that the urge has always been there and legislation has played an important part in accident prevention. I have only to bring to your attention the legislation for various types of inspection—boiler inspection, electrical inspection and so on, all with the end in view that conditions shall not prevail which are hazardous to the worker. There are the santiary regulations with the object of preventing ill health; the reduction of the hours of labor, preventing undue fatigue which is recognized as a cause of accident frequency, and so forth. All these things play an important part in accident prevention and I would like to pass from that to the work which the factory inspector does.

I know the annoyance which employers feel at having to fill in forms, having to post up reports, having to be taken off their routine work by the advent of an inspector into the factory who wants this information and the other. I would like to suggest that the factory inspector might well be received as part of the accident prevention campaign and accident prevention work. There are many employers who voluntarily and of their own volition seek reforms in all these things. But in a competitive world such as this, there are other employers who are not desirous of increasing overhead costs by going into any plans which means the expenditure of money and time away from the operation and production of the articles they are turning out. For those we need the inspection and therefore, the factory inspector links up closely with the work of the prevention of hazards and I think that a little closer co-operation many times with the factory inspector would bring about good results.

Now, let me abbreviate by just referring to another feature; that is the importance of prevention being better than cure. Perhaps we have all, from childhood repeated the proverbs, "Prevention is better than cure"; "A stitch in time saves nine."

Last year in the Province of Ontario you paid through the Workmen's Compensation Board over $5,000,000 in compensation. The indirect cost—loss of time, disorganization of industry, was on top of that. You spent $100,000 in preventing those accidents, just about one-fiftieth as much. The records show that the average assessment was $1.07 per $100 of payroll, and you paid 2 cents per $100,000 for the development of prevention work. It was mentioned that under the economy mania of the last two years you still further reduced the budget for this work. Is that wise? Are we attempting to give practical effect to the thought that prevention is better than cure by doing that or are we merely following a routine channel —that safety work is something of a side line and not something important? Do we think that the important thing is to pay for accidents after they happen and spend as little on the side in regard to preventing accidents?

Might I leave this thought with you: "Would it be wiser to speculate a little more in accident prevention with the hope and, perhaps, the knowledge that the cost would be returned many times by reducing the amount you would have to pay for accident compensation?"

In closing I desire to leave with you the thought that to keep up interest in this humanitarian movement we must direct our thoughts to the importance of prevention as against compensation and increase our expenditure on safety and reduce the heavy charges on compensation, emphasizing that to bring this about, advantage should be taken of every opportunity to co-ordinate and cooperate.

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What's a Billion?

What is a billion, anyway?

John Heard, a gentleman with a taste for figures, illustrates the word in the Boston Transcript. "To have saved one billion dollars you would have had to deposit $100 daily (without interest) since January 1, B. C. 25,469. Some machine guns will shoot 500 shots a minute. If each cartridge were loaded with a silver dollar instead of with a bullet, one billion dollars would keep such a gun shooting day and night without stopping, for 3 years, 9 months, 21 days and some hours. If one dollar bills were put end to end, one billion dollars would make a strip of paper about 97,000 miles long, or nearly four times the length of the equator."

That's what a Congressman really means when he says, "Oh, it will only cost a billion or so."

SOMETHING MORE THAN LEGISLATION NEEDED

(By John P. Frey, Secretary-Treasurer, Metal Trades Department, A. F. of L.)

WITH the nation staggering under the greatest depression it has experienced, the Federal Government is endeavoring to deal with the problem through legislation.

The stupidity and incapacity which has been shown by the leaders in industry and finance made it evident, as far back as three years ago, that they were incompetent to place the nation back on an even industrial keel. One of the evidences of their incompetency and impotency was the fact that it was the policy which they had set in motion during the so-called years of prosperity which brought on the depression.

This depression is man-made, the result of men's mistakes; and it is not the farmers, the wage earners and the small salaried class who erected or tumbled over the financial house of cards which the captains of industry and finance had erected.

When the supposedly competent business men discovered that their financial house was collapsing, they revised their previous attitude; they rushed to Washington and insisted that the Government go into the business of loaning money through the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, to save them and the false values they had created.

As the industrial crisis developed, it became evident that the hours of labor must be radically shortened and the Government is apparently undertaking to do this.

Organized labor has given its earnest support to the Black six-hour, five-day week bill. It is evident that labor must give its support to other measures intended to improve the wage earners' situation through Federal legislation.

From all that has developed during the last three years, nothing has been more apparent than the incapacity of industrial and financial leaders to act collectively, and deal with the industrial situation through sound and adequate industrial policies. There must be Federal legislation under the circumstances, and this legislation unquestionably will, for the time being at least bring about some most necessary and material improvements.

Securing this legislation may lead a number of wage earners to feel that legislation is the way out for most of their problems. It may lead them to believe that legislation can take the place of trade union activity.

We cannot afford to forget that there are many things which legislation cannot accomplish.

Friendship between men is a necessary part of social and civic life, but legislation cannot create friendship or honesty. Courage, initiative, independence cannot be created by legislation. Soldiers cannot be made brave by an act of Congress. Initiative cannot be placed in men's minds through the enactment of a legislative measure. Independence of spirit, self-reliance, cannot be created by law. All that the law can do to give courage, initiative and independence an opportunity to develop, is to remove the shackles which the law and the control of the privileged groups have placed upon the mass of the people.

The Federal Constitution did not make men free. It is instead a record of what free men did for the purpose of announcing their liberty.

Legislation cannot curb greed. It will not curb the arbitrary spirit, the autocratic attitude of men holding supervisory and managerial positions in industry. It is only the courage and the independent spirit of workmen themselves. who can place a curb on the injustices enforced by management.

Laws protecting labor from exploitation are necessary, more needed today than ever before, but in addition to legislation, unless labor is organized for self-protection, advantage will be taken of the weak in the future as it always has been in the past.

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The trouble with modern education is we learn a thousand ways to spend money and only one way to earn it.

* * *

Labor cannot prosper without the labor union, nor can the labor union prosper in full measure without the loyal support of all members.

CONSTRUCTION RECOVERY PREDICTED

(By James G. Monnett, Jr.)

THE first building recovery period for the United States is indicated for the year which began with last September, according to the American Architect, which has completed a nation-wide survey showing many million dollars worth of construction in sight.

With this comes an Associated Press dispatch showing an increase in building permits for the five largest Pacific Coast cities of 263 per cent, comparing January with December and of 224 per cent as compared with January, 1932, which jumped from $4,314,000 in December to $15,633,000 in January and comparing with $4,874,000 for the preceding January.

According to the American Architect survey, the forecast is $1,753,806,000 for the year to end this month. Of this, 478,800,000 is new building already under planning; $1,047,200,000 in contemplated new building; $93,938,000 in renovizing already under planning and $133,868,000 of renovizing contemplated.

From $50,000,000 to $100,000,000 of this work is projected for Ohio and the same for Minnesota. For California, Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts more than $100,000,000 for each is the outlook.

It is believed that renovizing will reach a much greater capital total than is indicated since the survey reports were obtained from architects and a great deal of renovizing is being done and will be carried out without an architect. For Ohio $1,262,500 in renovizing already is under planning and $2,824,000 contemplated, according to these architects. According to estimates of the new Building Construction Institute, $3,000,000 or more in renovizing is expected in one Ohio city alone.

"Powerful influences are at work to create and make possible increased building activity," says the Architect's survey. "Normal requirements not met for several years will call for a considerable volume of products to bring buildings of this country back to proper condition and to meet in many sections, depleted facilities for housing of business and family life.

"Lack of mortgage money has been a positive bar to many building and modernizing operations, particularly in home building. . . Tangible action, such as that promised by the Federal Home Loan Bank and by large institutions (which are beginning to interest themselves in relieving mortgage conditions) promises to provide vast sums of money for purchase of building materials. . . . If, through federal and local activities, mortgage conditions are relieved in the home building field, this in turn will have its effect in changing the attitude towards mortgage loans for other types of buildings.

"Every factor that contributes to relief of unemployment and towards stabilization of general economic conditions, will, in turn, be contributing to the long anticipated revival of construction. In view of the fact that several of the more important of these factors are beginning to show encouraging results, it would seem logical to believe that the first beneficial reaction will be felt by the building industry in the year which began in September, 1932."

Unearth Evidence of "Padrone" System

A federal grand jury in Salem, Mass., is investigating complaints that carpenters employed on the new postoffice in that city are being coerced into refunding a part of their wages each week.

A secret investigation by various government agencies, including the Department of Justice and the Department of Labor, have placed their findings at the disposal of the federal grand jury. It was further indicated that high officials in Washington have taken an interest in the matter and are prepared to take quick action should the charges be substantiated. If it is established that there has been a breach of contract, the government may retain a substantial amount of the contract payments, may impose severe penalties, or may even order swift criminal prosecution.

As a result of these disclosures, officials of the Departments of Justice and Labor are prepared to launch a drive throughout the entire district against the "padrone" system.

The federal grand jury promises a speedy investigation of the charges.

COMPANY UNIONS ARE NOW DEAD IN AMERICA

(An I. L. N. S. Editorial)

THE National Industrial Recovery Act has killed company unions.

Specifically, by name, in detailed description, they are dead.

The moment an industry files a code of practice with the Administration, the whole force and might of the United States says to employers: You cannot maintain a company union; you cannot discharge a worker for declining to belong to a company union or for getting out of one. Even before that—right now—the company union is dead.

Employers fought tooth and nail to kill that provision in the new law. They wanted their company unions. And how they wanted them. But Congress said: You cannot longer enslave workers.

We have a 1933 Emancipation proclamation!

The company union is dead in America!

There are big company unions. Steel has its big company union—its big slave organizations. The electrical industry has them. Western Union has one.

Well, there can be a lot of funerals for these company unions, which nobody will attend except the bosses and a few of their poor dupes who have been on payrolls to keep them going.

It's a great day for America. Company unions are dead.

But let us remember this: The new law does not forbid independent and dual unions. The law does not require that workers join unions in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. That is up to labor.

Organization is necessary. Such an organization campaign as America has never seen is necessary.

The National Industrial Recovery Act is of tremendous importance. It is, without any exaggeration, revolutionary.

This new law is so important that the non-union rubber industry has hired Newton D. Baker to advise in drafting its code of practice. Now the non-union rubber industry, in which the Akron was built by piece work, isn't engaging a high power lawyer like Baker unless it knows that it is important to get the right kind of steer at the start. And the rubber industry isn't steering toward unionism!

Let the employers teach us how important to labor this new law is going to be—right now.

The National Association of Manufacturers spent thousands of dollars to defeat the law. The United States Chamber of Commerce risked its standing with the White House, such as it is, in an effort to beat the new law.

Codes of practice are being filed. Many of them are being sent right back for revision. If the terms do not suit when revised, then the dictatorship will get busy and these gentlemen of big business will be told what they have to do. And they will do as they are told, perhaps for the first time in American history.

Something new is on the cards—make no mistake about that.

And labor cannot sit back and say, "everything is as it was and we can quietly wait and see."

Nobody can wait and see under this new law, unless he wants to take a big chance of getting left at the post.

Labor never got anything on a silver platter.

Delegates to the recent national labor conference pounded home the warning: Labor will get what it is strong enough to take and hold what it is strong enough to hold. Also what it is wise enough to take and to hold.

The company union is dead. Monumental achievement. But that will not of itself build true unions. Men will have to do that. On with the campaign!

There Is No Magic

About making friends—you simply show yourself loyal.

About having a good reputation—you simply guard your own honor.

About success—you simply keep faith with your own conscience.

About wisdom—you merely keep facts in their relative places.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

PUT THUMBS DOWN ON STEEL HOUSES

(By Electrical Workers' Journal Housing Authority)

IT is now a year since glowing announcements appeared of plans for a factory-fabricated metal house that was going to revolutionize the residential construction industry, supersede present methods, and bring individual home ownership within the reach of all. Despite this lapse of time, the truth is the mass production house is still very much in the experimental stage. In the meantime, lumber, brick, clay products, tile, and other building materials trade associations have rushed into experiments of their own to develop low-priced housing. That year's delay on the part of the metal house mongers gave them time to make their own experiments and by this time they are ready to start on an even footing in the battle for the home-buyer's business. The lumber people in particular are ready to compete with their own prefabricated house made up of large wood panels instead of metal plates, which can be erected, it is claimed, at a lower cost than steel.

Several examples of the experimental house are being exhibited at the Century of Progress fair in Chicago. Leading decorators have planned and arranged the interiors. High priced landscape gardners have done their best to ornament the grim exteriors. The best possible stage setting has been arranged. The public's reaction is eagerly awaited.

But it seems quite evident that the public's reaction up to the present has been thumbs down. Residential building has been at a very low ebb, it is true, but some houses have been built—built in the traditional way, for permanence. Building trades unions have voiced protests against the factory-made house and no doubt did something toward enlightening the public, but their influence in the residential field is not such that they could entirely prevent the erection of these types. It seems clearly evident that the public just simply refused to bite.

That nothing can stop the factory-made house if it really provides good housing at low cost, but—the public doesn't want 'em, was the consensus of opinion among Milwaukee, Wis., architects and builders as Assemblyman John O'Malley introduced a bill in the state legislature to bar erection of steel dwellings before 1935. "The sentiment people associate with a home will prevent homes from ever becoming a factory product," said Bruce Uthus, architect and president of the Building Congress of Wisconsin.

The main bar against home ownership for most people is low wages, coupled with intermittent employment. The high crop of foreclosures during the depression illustrates that. The attitude of mortgage holders has changed somewhat. One large residential building company discovered that the average foreclosure house could not be sold, counting the cost of reconditioning it, for enough to cover the mortgage-holder's equity. The drop in real estate values and cost of building made it impossible. This particular company is making every effort to avoid foreclosures. When the home buyer has made no payments for over a year and there seems to be no possibility of his resuming payments, they take over the house—but reluctantly. Steady, high wages would have enabled both the buyer and the seller to avoid very serious losses. And it is the lack of these that is holding up the demand for residential building at present.

With the economic changes which it is hoped will be brought about by the National Recovery Act and other forces, the market undoubtedly will rise again. But it is still an open question what types of housing will find favor. Our own feeling is that it will not bring radical changes in architecture. There are always a few who will go in for fads—witness the wildly-colored Spanish houses of a few years ago—which no one is building any more except in such tropical climates as California and Florida where they seem appropriate. The Colonial style, always in good taste, gracefully at home in the American landscape, always a good investment, will continue to be favored for the single, detached home. Elimination of waste space is indicated for economy—designs eliminating the basement and making use of the attic for bedrooms have been successfully developed and have become popular.

Whether this house will be built of brick or wood, it will be built for permanence. A successful house is like a tailor-made suit, it must fit the owner, express his personality, give him cause for pride in its appearance; also it must blend well with its surroundings, and give good service. These requirements are met by the individually designed house built by skilled labor. Even in the matter of cost this house still has the edge on its factory competitor, particularly the metal type. This is probably one reason why the steel house has not gone into production, because engineers could not devise methods for producing them at the prices mentioned in the advance publicity.

Ralph Stoddard, secretary of the Common Brick Manufacturers' Association, declares that a good, substantial brick house can be built for less than $4,000. "It is not the cost of the material and the labor which maintains our present high minimum on the brick house. It is the wasteful construction methods, and more particularly the high cost of finance." With the present keen competition some of the wastes are being cut out and it is hoped that better methods of financing will be possible.

Steady work and high wages are the key to home ownership for the worker —a key that mass-production housing does not and never will provide.

THE WOMAN ON THE MARCH

(By H. H. Siegele)

STILL thinking of "the man on the march," the philospher, said:

"The test that sometimes is given in asylums for the insane, in order to determine the degree of sanity that is functioning in the minds of alleged insane persons, is to turn individuals loose under certain conditions and observe whether, and how nearly, they will do the logical and necessary things. For instance, a man is left in a room with the water running: If he allows the water to run until it runs over before he does anything about it, it indicates that there is something mentally wrong; if he, in order to remedy the situation dips the water up and throws it out of the window, the indications are that he is crazy; but if he, before the water runs over, goes to the very source of the trouble and shuts off the faucet, then it is almost certain that he is sane, or that his degree of sanity is still on a high level. Applying this test to our social order, relative to unemployment and overproduction, we will have to conclude that our whole system evinces a high degree of insanity."

The philosopher knew, as every thinking person should know, that overproduction and unemployment follow each other hand in hand, and are the inevitable results of our present maldistribution of the necessities of life. He knew too, that power and machinery, if made to serve mankind as a whole, instead of being used for the accumulation of huge fortunes, would make it possible to distribute food, clothing and other necessities of civilized life, so that no one would have to suffer for want of any good thing. Moreover, he knew that our power and improved machinery, not only make possible an equitable distribution, but that they make possible production over and above an abundance for all.

"Here we are," he continued, "the richest country in the world with enough of everything and to spare, and yet men, women and children are suffering daily for want of human necessities; and do we do the logical and reasonable thing to relieve the situation? I should say not: The country, as it were, is overflowing with unemployed, but notwithstanding that, the source of the trouble is never touched. The army of unemployed, technically speaking, is increasing constantly. Like the insane man, who threw the water out of the window rather than shut off the faucet, we are using charity, inadequate relief work and a system of escorting the unemployed out of town and asking them to move on. It used to be that only men, only tramps of the old school, could be seen on the march, speaking in general terms; but in these days of huge fortunes, due to our mismanaged machine age, we have developed a stupidity complex to such an extent that women and children are forced into a cold world on the march to, nobody knows where."

Here the philosopher told of having seen a man and a woman walking on a highway through that semi-desert country in New Mexico. The man carried two bundles, one on his back and the other in his hand; while the woman carried a bundle on her back and a jug of water in her hand. Both were trudging along, when he saw them, as if they were ready to faint by reason of the heat. The way before them to the next town was long, and the only hope that they had was for some passing motorist to give them the boon of a ride, which, for many and various reasons is denied scores and scores of times before it is offered once. The circumstances under which these people were forced on that weary march, across that desolate country, with hopelessness and the pinch of poverty written in every feature, the philosopher did not know. But of one thing he was sure, the fundamental cause of their plight was rooted deep in our social order, which makes possible the accumulation of vast fortunes on the one hand, and on the other hand, prevents thousands and thousands of men, women and children from making a decent living.

"It will always be so," quoting the philosopher's exact words, "so long as men are permitted to appropriate the benefits of science and inventions for the accumulation of private wealth regardless of how it affects the rest of the world. But it will no longer be so, when incomes, say, over $5,000.00 per year and the accumulation of fortunes over $50,000.00 are taxed for the purpose of establishing and maintaining a federal fund sufficient to pay a living-unemployment insurance to all able-bodied men and women who are willing to work, but are unable to find employment, and also to pay a living-old-age pension or disability benefit to all persons who are unemployed by reason of their age or some other infirmity . . . In addition to taxing large incomes and overly-large fortunes, there should be a stiff inheritance tax, written up in such a way that it would apply, without loop-holes, to all inheritances, gifts and other transfers of wealth that are in any way equivalent to inheritances. When these fundamental principles are grafted into our social order in a practical way, the men, women and children on the march, to, nobody knows where, will again be found at their own firesides, and society will have advanced far into the next great era, the era of production for use, and distribution for all."

While the philosopher was expressing these principles in philosophical terms, his motive was always and altogether for the practical attainment of them. For whenever the accumulators of large fortunes know that as soon as their incomes and fortunes go beyond the minimum, a stiff tax will be applied, they will see the wisdom of paying living wages to all, and regulate working hours, so that all, or more nearly all, will have a chance to work and support themselves and their dependents properly and with self-respect.

"It is a shame," the philosopher frowned in conclusion, "that we have come to the place where women, and sometimes women with children are forced into the highways, as I have seen them, peniless, with nothing to look forward to but a cold world. It is a crime against womanhood and humanity, brought about by our economic order; and those who can, but will not, change the order of things for the sake of justice, must be held responsible for putting thousands and thousands of, not only men, but women and children, on the march."

St. Louis Adopts Union Scale on Municipal Work

The Board of Aldermen of St. Louis passed an ordinance providing for the payment of the prevailing scale of wages on all city work whether performed by the city as a municipality or let by contract to individuals. The ordinance also provides for the establishment of the eight-hour work day on all public works. Fines of from $50 to $500 are fixed for violation of the ordinance, and each day of violation is declared to be a separate offense.

The measure had the endorsement of organized labor in all its branches. It provides that the prevailing rate of wages shall be based upon the standardization bill fixing the scale of pay for city employes. which has been usually interpreted as being the union scale.

Hats Off To The Sons Of Labor!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

By LABOR 'twas builded—this world we are on,
In the process of its evolving;
A nebulous mass, in the Ages agone—
God labored, and set it REVOLVING!

And slowly it formed in a perfect sphere;
On the Lathe of Creation perfected;
Then MAN was evolved, with his WORK to do here,
By the Master of Labor directed!

Through centuries, mankind has tilled the soil,
And wrested from earth its treasure;
Through life and through death, and through moil and toil,
We have wrought for our BIRTHRIGHT'S measure!

From out of the bowels of the world, we've brought
The metals that fill our coffer;
Through wilderness, desert and swamp, we've fought
For the BEST that they had to offer!

By the strength of our thews, we have WON the fight—
Ay, not with the gun and saber—
And wrested the world from primordial night,
By the power and the might of LABOR!

With brain and with brawn, we have wrought these things,
With the THRILL of deep satisfaction!
For LABOR means LIFE, and a man's heart sings—
When he's putting his "dreams" in ACTION!

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Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
Publishers

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

Subscription Price
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, SEPTEMBER, 1933

Labor Day, 1933

ON September 4th, this year, we celebrate Labor Day. On this day the nation pauses and reflects upon the dignity and majesty of labor and pays honor and tribute to those who toil. In passing, it is but fitting that we of the Brotherhood of Carpenters should pay our tribute to the memory of that grand old man, Peter J. McGuire, the founder of our Brotherhood, in whose mind the idea of setting aside a holiday in honor of labor originated.

Labor Day this year will be celebrated in various sections of the country with parades and outings, but it will also be celebrated with something that has been lacking for the past four years, namely, renewed hope.

Organized labor has long contended that the worker is worthy of his hire. It has demanded for the worker a just share in the wealth his labor created. It has demanded a short working day, a high rate of wage, as the means toward a fuller social life. Organized labor alone reduced the working hours and raised the rate of wages of the workers. The process was, of necessity, slow, and encountered many difficulties, but it did achieve its goal. For years organized labor has pointed out the evil of child labor in industry, and for years it sought to have this two-fold evil eradicated by law.

For several years we have witnessed the gradual collapse of our industrial life. This country, month by month, saw more unemployment, more business failures and more human misery than ever before. The efforts of all the industrial leaders and economists to stop this depression, were of little or no avail. Lower and lower sank the industrial structure of the nation until a state of chaos threatened. Early in the depression the spokesmen for organized labor unerringly placed their finger upon the cause and advanced as the remedy the shortening of working hours and the raising of wages. Organized labor had learned long ago that to preserve the industrial life of the nation, the purchasing power of the millions of workers must be maintained. But, instead of heeding this advice, employers generally took advantage of the woe and misery of the workers and enforced working conditions as bad as any slavery of olden times.

In fact, the situation became so acute that the government of our nation was compelled to lend its aid and resources toward the stabilization and recovery of industry. Toward this end the National Industrial Recovery Act was passed by Congress and signed by the President. And with the passage of this act, labor faces a new deal. It is the fervent hope of the whole nation that this act will accomplish all it promises. Daily, momentous and far-reaching happenings are taking place. Old ideas, old ways, old methods and old manner of thinking are being scrapped and we have definitely entered a new era of social, economic and industrial life. Antiquated ideas and ideals will have no place in the new order. The concerted action of all industries in raising wages and shortening hours of labor is now guaranteed. Child labor is abolished. The company union is dead. The worker is given the right to organize unhindered. Jobs are being provided for the jobless. The government, through the agency of the N. I. R. A. is priming industry so that it will regain its own power to function. So, on this Labor Day we see our nation on the threshold of that day dreamed of by our forefathers when they wrote into the Constitution of our glorious nation that ours shall be a government of, for and by the people.

◆

Unity, the Foundation of the Trade Union Movement

"THE great element in the strength of our American labor movement has been the fact that our unions rest upon a basis of common needs and problems and our rigid exclusion of all issues involving personal religion and partisan politics," declares William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor.

"Our American labor movement has declared for the organization of all workers, regardless of race, creed, sex or nationality

"The things upon which groups of human beings agree are much fewer than those upon which they differ.

"This is a fact which makes for richness in national development and world civilization. But this rich variety has its roots in units of organized activities for the essential work of the world.

"These essential undertakings in which there is identity of interests are, in the main, vocational.

"Workers find their unit in the craft union.

"These units are concerned exclusively with production and economic problems and situations.

"There is common economic need among all wage earners which the union meets despite wide individual differences under the categories enumerated.

"This economic need is a basic one in the life and work of workers.

"The right to negotiate terms of employment, adequate wages, the short workday, and good working conditions are fundamental in the realization of American standards of living.

"In the achievement of these purposes all are concerned, whatever their race, creed, sex or nationality.

"To interject issues upon which there is wide individual diversity is to sow the seeds of dissension where unity is essential and at the same time to add no luster to the issue that is projected out of its proper sphere.

"The trade union movement will gain by concentrating its energies upon labor problems and maintaining a fine regard for the right of individual members to decide personal matters in accord with their own best judgment.

"The same principle is essential in the maintenance of international labor organizations and undertakings.

"There must be autonomy upon national issues with co-operation for the promotion of mutual interests.

"This cannot be interpreted to mean, however, that any individual or group has a right to make decisions irrespective of their effect upon others.

"We decide most wisely when we regard all relations between friends and realize we are in truth our brother's keeper.

"The best interests of our American labor movement forbid deviation from the principle of labor unity upon which we have builded."

◆

Old-Age Security

A SURVEY by the American Federation of Labor shows that the enactment of an old-age pension law by the Michigan legislature raises to twenty-five the States which have sanctioned this legislation. Ten States have enacted pension laws this year. The 1933 roll of honor includes Arizona, Arkansas, Colorado, Indiana, Maine, Michigan, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon and Washington.

A number of legislatures that have not yet adopted pension legislation have either discussed it or have instructed committees to study it. Pension legislation was approved by one or both houses of the legislature in seven States, but was not enacted into law. The twenty-five States with pension laws have a population of 55,472,000, all of whom will be protected by old-age security when the recent laws become effective.

This progress of old-age security legislation in the first half of 1933 is encouraging. It gives support to the belief that the time is not far distant when the remaining twenty-three States, the Territory of Alaska and the District of Columbia will approve pensions for the aged so that every person in the United States will have the guarantee that declining years will not contain the specter of suffering from poverty.

The American Federation of Labor has actively supported old-age security legislation in every State, and with its model old-age security bill has endeavored to have pension laws applied by a State administrative body instead of local officials.

A Just Decision

The people of the state of California are greatly pleased with the most timely and just decision of the Division of Industrial Welfare, whose Chief, Mrs. Mabel E. Kinney, has announced that the Industrial Welfare Commission, at its meeting held in San Francisco, rendered a decision establishing $16 as the weekly minimum wage for experienced women and minors employed in industry in California.

The decision of the Commission was reached after exhaustive studies had been made of cost of living reports from 191 organizations. These studies included reports of the workers employed in hotels and restaurants, manufacturing establishments, laundries, mercantile institutions and other miscellaneous industries. The Commission gave careful consideration to the reports of investigations and studies made by the United States Free Junior Employment Service, the Heller Foundation, the various California labor unions, employers organizations, Mills College and a number of civic organizations.

The decision of the Commission is in absolute accord with the wage policies that have been advocated by Governor James Rolph, Jr., during the past quarter of a century and also complies with the request made to the American people by the President of the United States wherein he urged not only that wage cutting must be stopped but that wage increases must be given to the workers and that cut-throat competition which is forcing thousands of American institutions into bankruptcy must be terminated.

The Director of the Department of Industrial Relations, Timothy A. Reardon, in approving the decision of the Industrial Welfare Commission, stated that it was most gratifying to find that the decision of the Commission was meeting with the approval and commendation of industry and the people generally, who recognized the fact that the program advocated by Governor James Rolph, Jr., of maintaining fair and just wage rates is the most equitable and surest way of stimulating business and industry thereby insuring an early return to prosperity.

Says 30-Hour Week Will Aid Business

An appeal to business men to get back of the 30-hour week movement as an investment which will pay them big returns has been voiced by William S. Brown, wealthy owner of the Hotel Times Square, New York.

Brown scoffs at the idea that employers would be making a "great sacrifice" by putting the shorter work week into effect.

"It would not be a sacrifice," he said, "but an investment from which they would reap profits in the immediate future. I know that if the 30-hour week were adopted by the hotels of the United States they would very shortly make back their original investment.

"Aside from the question of the employes' increased efficiency which would be bound to come with shorter hours, the employer would save—and make—money through other sources.

"He is now burdened with heavy taxes. Many of these tax dollars are being spent by the government and other agencies for unemployment relief. Would it not be better for the employer to pay this money in wages than in taxes and relief?

"There is no refuting the fact that when the consuming power of the worker is increased the business man will find a market for his products and prosper accordingly."

Official Information

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THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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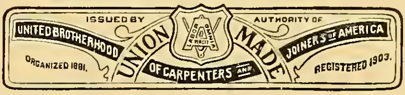
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

LABEL OF UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA



This label stands for a wage commensurate with the labor performed, for superior workmanship, the mechanical training and education of the apprentice and fair working conditions.

Be sure to see that it appears on all store and bar fixtures, trim, cigar boxes and beer bottle cases and on all wood products.

— ORGANIZE —

A. F. OF L. CONVENTION CALL

The call for the fifty-third annual convention of the American Federation of Labor has been issued by that body to all affiliated organizations. The convention this year will be held in the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., beginning at 10 o'clock, Monday morning, October 2, 1933, and will continue in session from day to day until the business of the convention shall have been completed.

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CONVENTION CALL
(Union Label Trades Department)

The call for the twenty-sixth convention of the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor has been issued. The convention this year will be held in Washington, D. C., beginning at 10 o'clock, Thursday morning, September 28, 1933, and continuing in session from day to day until the business of the convention has been completed.

Labor's Rights Must Be Recognized

President Green of the American Federation of Labor says:

"In all the endeavors which are now being put forth to develop co-operation between the forces associated with industry, the right of workers to organize, bargain collectively and to be represented by men of their own choosing must be maintained, recognized and respected.

"When employers of labor discharge workers because they organize into Trade Unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor they are, by said act, provoking industrial unrest and fomenting strikes. No employer can justify his action in discharging working people because they voluntarily organize into Trade Unions for mutual helpfulness and protection.

"It is the purpose of the American Federation of Labor to accept into membership all workers who desire to become organized, to assist them by counsel and advice and to extend to them all possible help and assistance. Such action will tend to allay industrial unrest because if workers are permitted to enjoy rights to which they are entitled, to make real and vital their desire to unite with their fellowmen, a state of mind will be created favorable to the promotion of industrial peace. It is when they are persecuted, discharged from their employment and compelled to lose their jobs merely because they organize that the flame of unrest, or resentment and hate is fanned to the point where strikes occur. Employers exercise the right to organize as completely as possible in order to promote their financial and economic welfare. They cannot deny the exercise of the same right to working men and women.

"Working men and women will not foment strife and industrial unrest by merely exercising their right to organize. Employers can, however, provoke strikes by discharging workers because they organized.

"Industrial peace can be promoted and advanced through organization, cooperation and understanding on the part of those associated with industry. If the employers of labor expect the workers and the public to respect their rights they must respect the rights of the workers to safeguard their interests through organization and collective bargaining."

"The Carpenter"

We receive complaints from time to time that members are not receiving our official journal "The Carpenter," and upon investigation we find that in most cases it arises from the fact that the only address submitted to the General Office is "General Delivery" and when sent this way, and not called for, the Postmaster sends same back to the General Office at quite an expense.

Others give their address as Labor Temple, Labor Hall, Carpenter Hall, etc., and while the journal is delivered as addressed it gets into other hands and is mislaid or carried away.

We must therefore insist that the Financial Secretary of each and every Local Union send to us the correct address of every member of his Local Union in good standing who does not receive the journal.

Financial Secretaries must also send to the General Office the names of members who are suspended and granted clearance so that their names can be erased from the mailing list in the town or city in which their union is located.

Financial Secretaries must obtain the same information from all members newly initiated and admitted on clearance, together with those who have changed their addresses, and forward same to the General Office on the blank furnished for that purpose.

If these instructions are followed many complaints about not receiving the journal will be eliminated.

Remember only members in good standing are entitled to receive the journal.

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Brewing Company Employs Non-Union Carpenters

This office is advised by Local Union No. 97 of New Britain, Conn., through its Recording Secretary, C. F. Jakobowski, that the Creamo Brewing Company of New Britain is favoring the employment of non-union carpenters on repair work at the brewing plant, at a wage of from 40c to 60c an hour, which is considerably below the union scale.

When the Local Union learned the Brewing Company was employing non-union carpenters it appointed a committee to wait on the officials and was informed that the non-union carpenters in their employ were superior to union carpenters.

In view of this discrimination, Local Union 97 wishes to take this means of notifying the members of our organization of the labor policy of the Creamo Brewing Company towards the employment of union carpenters.

◆

Local Unions Organized During the Month of August, 1933

Charters for new Local Unions were granted during the month of August in the following cities:

Bristol, Va.
Bogaloosa, La.
Richmond, Va.
Clinton, Iowa.
Rock Hill, S. C.
Memphis, Tenn.
Monroe, La.
Chattanooga, Tenn.
Waterloo, Iowa.
North Wilkesboro, N. C.
Shreveport, La.
Tacoma, Wash.
Henderson, Texas.
Evansville, Ind.
Appleton, Wisc.
Anniston, Ala.
Austin, Texas.
San Diego, Calif.
Denver, Colorado
Atlanta, Ga.
Pulaski, Va.
San Antonio, Texas
Palestine, Texas
Muscatine, Iowa
Hickory, N. C.
Festus, Mo.

◆

Wife of Board Member Guerin Called by Death

As this issue of "The Carpenter" is about to go to press we learn with deep and sincere regret of the death of Mrs. Mary Guerin, beloved wife of Brother T. M. Guerin, member of the General Executive Board for the First District.

Mrs. Guerin underwent an operation a few months ago at a Troy, N. Y. hospital. Following the operation she showed signs of improvement and her return to her former health was looked for. Her unexpected death was a severe shock to her family and many friends.

The General Officers join with the many friends of Brother Guerin in extending to him their sincerest sympathy in his sad hour of bereavement.

DEATH ROLL

SWAN JOHNSON—Local Union No. 1083, St. Charles, Ill.

Florida At Century of Progress Exhibit

Florida's exhibits at the Century of Progresss are outstanding. Chicago newspapers have said that Florida is "stealing the show." Certainly she is receiving a lion's share of attention.

Florida Hall occupies a strategic position, being the first exhibit on the right as visitors enter the Court of States. Arranged, Spanish fashion, with balconies around an exotic patio, the exhibit creates an artistic tropical atmosphere, typical of Florida at her best. In the arrangement around the colorful court are placed dioramas depicting such Florida assets and beauty spots as the famous Singing (Bok) Tower, the Old City Gates of St. Augustine, Ringling Art Gallery, a Pebble Phosphate Mine in operation and many others. These examples of this type of third dimension miniature display work, are admitted to be the best in the exposition grounds from the standpoint of perfection of detail and beauty.

The living orange grove with its real fruit, transplanted to Chicago soil last May, is the most remarkable feature of Florida's exhibit. It probably receives more interesting comment than any other of our novel and striking displays.

The sponge boat and diving exhibit from Tarpon Springs is another unique attraction. The use of actual natural products gives all the Florida exhibits the effect of reality that appeals to the thousands of visitors—to them it is real Florida.

The Florida tropical home in the housing group, pitcures home life in an attractive mood.

◆

"Success is not measured by what a man accomplishes, but by the opposition he has encountered and the courage with which he maintained the struggle against overwhelming odds."

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Ladies Auxiliary No. 160

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Considerable time has elapsed since anything has been published in "The Carpenter" in connection with the progress being made by Laides Auxiliary Union No. 160 of Oakland, Cal. However, I am pleased to say that our union continues to grow and is alive to every opportunity conducive to its advancement. Our members have been tireless in their efforts to provide entertainment and other features that tend to keep alive keen interest in our Auxiliary.

We have had card parties, picnics, also social meetings at the member's homes.

We hold meetings the 1st and 3rd Monday evenings of each month. On the 3rd Monday evening we serve refreshments and the brother carpenters join with us and enjoy the social hour.

We had a successful Whist party in June at the home of Margaret Carter. Two neighboring auxiliaries were represented; Ladies Auxiliary of Machinists No. 97 and Typographical Auxiliary No. 26.

Monday evening July 17th the following officers were installed for the ensuing year: President, Tessie O'Leary; Vice-President, Mae Bristow; Fin. Secty. and Treas., Gertrude Rionstad; Recording Secretary K. Lindholm; Conductress, Nellie Jennings; Trustee, three years, Marie Lyon. President Tessie O'Leary was installing officer. She was the recipient of a beautiful set of glassware, it being her third year as President. Vice-President Mae Bristow made the presentation speech.

The following members were on the honor roll: Nellie Jennings and Anna Elvin. They attended all the meetings for the year and each was presented with a pretty table cloth. Sister Lindholm received honorable mention being absent but once.

Meeting adjourned to the banquet room where refreshments were served. A number of brother carpenters were present.

We wish all auxiliaries success, and hope to see a write-up from Vallejo Auxiliary (my home town) and San Jose Auxiliary soon. Sisters of No. 160 are looking forward to better times under "The National Industrial Recovery Act." There are some rough spots to hurdle but they can be smoothed out if Labor will organize as it has the right to do under the Act.

Tessie O'Leary,
Press Correspondent
640 60th St.,
L. A. No. 160. Oakland, Calif.

◆

Texas Minister For Organized Labor Plan

Strong support of organized labor as an institution to protect the workers against long hours, low wages and other unjust conditions was expressed by the Rev. J. Leslie Finnell, pastor of the Christian Church at Fort Worth.

"I am in sympathy with all men who work for a livelihood and I cannot comprehend how any man who believes in the Christian religion can be opposed to organized labor," he said.

"I believe workers have a right to organize for their mutual protection and benefit. Here in Fort Worth, in stores in which the employes are unorganized, store help is compelled to work unreasonably long hours, ten, twelve, sometimes fourteen hours and frequently on Sundays. I hope the time will come when these workers will organize and correct this condition."

◆

What makes prosperity? Is it what the little fellow saves? No; it's what the little fellow spends. Buying makes profit—makes prosperity. If the little fellow can't buy the big fellow can't profit, and the country can't have prosperity.

British Labor Issues Warning Against Bolshevists

A grave warning against association with bodies subsidiary to the Communist movement, and an account of the methods by which these organizations operate, are contained in a manifesto issued to trade union and labor movement by the National Joint Council, representing British organized labor.

The manifesto first reviews the circumstances in which the Trades Union Congress and the Labor party were first led to take official notice of the activities of these organizations.

It points out that in 1929 the Belfast Congress endorsed a general council report directing attention to the fact that certain organizations of Communist origin were trying to disrupt the trade union movement.

The organization named included the Communist Party itself, the National Minority Movement, the National Unemployed Workers' Committee Movement, the International Class War Prisoners' Aid, the League Against Imperialism and the Workers' International Relief. Attention was also called to the activities of the Labor Research Department.

Members of any of these organizations are not eligible to become candidates, delegates, or individual members of the Labor Party.

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Court Upholds Union's Right to Strike and to Picket

There will be little sympathy in the courts for employers of labor who arbitrarily reject the efforts of organized workers to adjust differences with them, according to a recent decision of Supreme Court Justice Ernest E. L. Hammer of New York. Justice Hammer declared categorically that "Courts of Equity will not interfere between labor and capital."

The decision was rendered in declining to grant an injunction against a Local Union of Bakery workers, requested by Samuel Engelman, who sought heavy damages and to restrain his employes from striking and picketing.

After hearing both sides Justice Hammer decided: "The union here faced with great provocation seems to have acted with a commendable dignity and restraint. A large percentage of its members were out of work, and those working were sharing their time and even their wages in an attempt to alleviate hardship . . . Reasonable adjustment attempted by the union was refused. The strike as a last resort in self-protection was inevitable."

Then Judge Hammer goes on to say: "These are times for co-operation and conciliation between employer and employe, capital and labor.

"The leaders of the nation are striving to move the slow and inert from the morass of depression into the activity and processes of the high road to prosperity and success. Courts do not and should not take sides in the ceaseless struggle between capital and labor, but where every effort has been exerted by the workmen to reasonably adjust their differences with their employer, and every proper offer has been made and is still open, and is arbitrarily rejected by the latter, he may expect little sympathy and no aid from a court of equity, moved as it is and should be by the general condition of the times, the necessity for change and improvement and the welfare of those whose only means of sustenance and support is derived from toil and employment."

In commenting upon the decision Attorney Panken said: "The courts cannot shut their eyes to what is happening in our midst. If the Recovery Act is to be of value to the community, injunctions such as have heretofore been issued by the courts will serve to prevent the proper workings of the Act. An enlightened view, such as expressed by Judge Hammer in this case, will go a long way to make possible collective bargaining agreements between employers and employes, eliminate disturbances in industry and make for continuance of peaceful relationship."

◆

Department of Labor May Lose Under New Law

That the Department of Labor will lose some of its important functions when the National Industrial Recovery Act takes effect seems certain.

As industries come under control of the administration and are licensed, all of their problems, including their labor problems, come under the authority of the administration to be headed by Brigadier General Hugh Johnson.

It is held by authorities that even conciliation in such industries will come under the new setup—if there is any conciliation to be done.

The new law may even affect the Women's Bureau, though to a lesser degree, it is held, though this bureau doubtless will find a full load of work in industries that lag at the end of the procession coming under the new act.

There is a good deal of belief that the Labor Department will become more or less what might be termed a welfare department, under the new conditions.

The immigration inspection service already has been practically abolished.

One large new function will be added, however. The employment service created by the Wagner Act.

But the scope and nature of the Department of Labor will be in all probability vastly changed.

Only Unionism Can Win For Labor Under Recovery Law

There is much being written and talked about the National Industrial Recovery Act.

There is also a lot of misrepresentation of organized labor.

It is being said that organized labor is preaching that wage earners MUST join unions.

No responsible labor leader is saying any such thing.

What labor leaders are saying, truly and rightly, is that unless wage earners are organized in real trade unions, they will have no voice and no chance for any betterment under the National Recovery Act.

Union-hating employers are playing every trick in the deck to beat labor under the new law.

They are telling workers they HAVE TO join company unions.

* * *

The law distinctly provides that once a Code is adopted, there can be no compulsion by any employer to force any worker to join a company union and there must be no threats against men who join real unions.

Workers are free to join unions.

After Codes have been adopted, employers who fire workers for joining unions can be punished. The national Industrial Recovery Act is a Penal Statute—as some employers have yet to learn. But they'll learn it, fast enough, unless they stay within the law.

After Codes have been adopted, employers can be punished if they seek to compel workers to join company unions.

* * *

The steel industry has submitted a Code which seeks to protect and perpetuate the company union.

This is clear attempt to beat the law and the Recovery Administration will deal with that proposed Code drastically.

The fact is, this law creates Freedom for Unions.

And the further fact is that workers cannot expect the least degree of help from the law unless they join unions.

* * *

It is true that there will be gains in hours and wages through adoption of Codes. That's Administration Policy, for the sake of an immediate jump in employment and buying power.

But the strong union has even at the outset, a chance to write into the Code when it is adopted provisions that come nearer to fairness.

And only where there is a union can there be any collective bargaining for continuous improvement after that.

Administrator Johnson keeps saying the Government isn't organizing workers. Of course it isn't. It is labor's business to organize itself.

The law is clear. The rights it confers are easily understood.

Industry has before it the right to develop self-government.

Labor has the right to organize and to bargain collectively.

Labor will either organize, or it will be herded.

The Government is helping industry to organize. Labor has to do its job itself, as it should.

The thing to do today is to form unions everywhere.

Every American worker ought to be in a union.

Religious Leaders Urge Recovery Act Support

Immediately after the adoption of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the officials of the National Catholic, Protestant and Jewish organizations, issued a joint statement calling for the hearty co-operation of all persons in the operation of the Act, it having incorporated into law some of the social ideals and principles for which religious institutions have stood for many years. The statement follows:

"The National Industrial Recovery Act commands our special interest because of its human and ethical significance and because it has incorporated into law some of the social ideals and principles for which our religious organizations have stood for many years. A Joint Statement on Unemployment issued in January, 1932, by the Social Service Commission of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, the Department of Social Action of the National Catholic Welfare Conference and the Social Justice Commission of the Central Conference of American Rabbis, insisted that the values of human personality must be paramount. Among other measures, it called for a great program of public works to relieve unemployment, shorter hours, living wages and economic planning, including the right of labor to collective bargaining and representation in the control of industry. The statement also called for a more just and equitable distribution of wealth and income both as a measure of brotherhood and justice and also as an economic necessity to assure purchasing power to the masses of our people, which would make possible a balance of production and consumption.

"How far the National Industrial Recovery Act can accomplish some of these results remains to be seen, but many of its provisions, particularly those relating to the rights of labor, are so forward looking in their intent as to merit the heartiest co-operation of all in realizing the maximum social justice and economic co-operation made possible under its provisions. To this end, we urge church leaders to take an active part in developing an informed public opinion in regard to the actual provisions of the National Industrial Recovery Act, especially as they relate to the rights and responsibilities of labor, employers and the public in order that in every community the greatest possible co-operation may be assured and the most substantial progress may be made toward a better social order."

The World Does Move!

Speaking on the Recovery Act to a radio audience recently, Secretary of Commerce Daniel C. Roper said some things on relations of capital and labor which deserve the widest possible circulation.

"It used to be said," Roper declared, "that declamations on harmony between capital and labor were pious fiction; because labor was naturally dependent upon capital, while capital was independent of labor. That situation no longer exists in this country.

"Practically the whole population forms a great national industrial system, which must look to those who serve, either as employes or as suppliers of raw materials, to buy its finished products. Capital has thus become, in a different but real sense, dependent upon labor. If labor is unemployed, there will be too few purchasers for the goods which capital owns or produces. If sufficient purchasing power is to be found, labor must be employed.

"The (recovery) law contemplates that wages be raised, so that those who labor shall be able to buy and consume according to a reasonable and rising standard; that hours of labor shall be reduced, so that greater numbers may be employed and purchasing power distributed."

Organized labor has been preaching that gospel for years; preaching it, not uncommonly, in much less clear cut terms than those used by Mr. Roper. Those three paragraphs would have been counted a pretty radical speech five years ago. Yet now, they are spoken with cool assurance by one of the most conservative members of the Cabinet.

The world does move. Not swiftly, not evenly. Thousands of employers still pay only lip service to the doctrines which Mr. Roper expounds; are still eager to get back to the old scheme of grab and gather, and the devil take the hindmost. But when a conservative member of the government of the United States says that capital is dependent on labor, and that if capitalism is to exist the worker must be able to buy what he makes, we may report progress.

◆

Organize and Prosper!

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXI

Does bridging increase the strength of joists? This question is often asked, and it usually leads to a dispute. There are those who hold that bridging increases the strength of joists, while, on the other hand, there are others, who claim that it does not. Misleading circumstances are responsible for this difference of opinions. For instance, an individual joist of a floor that is bridged will carry a much greater load than an individual joist of a floor that is not bridged. This fact, leads many to believe that bridging does increase the strength of joists, but it does not. What it does do is, it distributes the load; which is to say, that if a load is placed directly onto one joist, the bridging will distribute it over many joists of the floor, if not over all of them. Very little, if any, additional weight, uniformly distributed, will a bridged floor carry, where the bridging at the ends does not butt against something firm, for example, an immovable wall. It is true, when the bridging has a firm bearing at the ends, that a bridged floor will carry a greater load than a floor that is not bridged; but the extra weight is carried by the bridging, and not by the joists. The chief purpose, though, of bridging is to stiffen the joists, which is practically the same as saying, what we have already said, that bridging distributes the load over neighboring joists. This value of bridging should not be underestimated; for no individual joist of a bridged floor can give away or break, no matter how weak it might be, so long as the other joists hold up. Vibration, which is a damaging factor, is eliminated by bridging; consequently a bridged floor will endure longer than an unbridged floor, even though it might not in the beginning, carry a greater load.

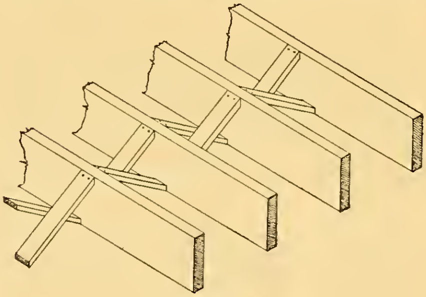


Fig. 342

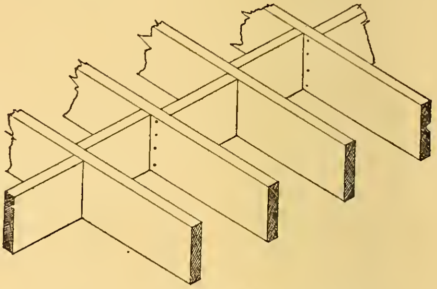


Fig. 343

A system of cross bridging is shown by Fig. 342. The joists are shown in part, with the bridging for four spaces in place. Notice the first pair of bridging to the left. One piece joins the joist at the bottom, sloping down, while the other joins the joist at the top, sloping up. In the next space, the downward sloping piece is nailed at the top of the joist, directly opposite the upward sloping piece just mentioned; and the up-sloping piece is nailed at the bottom of the joist, directly opposite the downward sloping piece. The pair of bridging

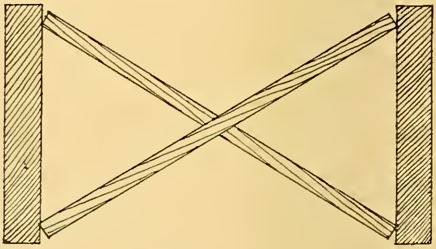


Fig. 344

in the third space is placed exactly the same as the first pair; while the fourth pair is placed the same as the second pair. A little study of the illustration will show that it is necessary to reverse the position of every other pair of bridging, in order to bring the bearings on the joists directly opposite each other. Another important thing about nailing bridging, is that it should be nailed only at the top until after the rough floor is nailed down. This will bring the joist into line, and the bottom of the bridging should be nailed. Usually the nails are stuck into both ends of the bridging beforehand, so that when they are nailed into place the carpenter can hold the bridging with one hand and nail with the other.

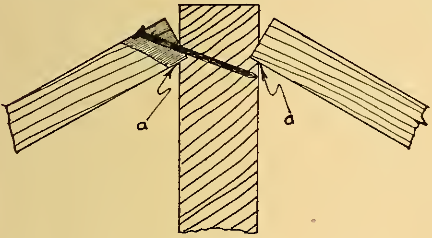


Fig. 345

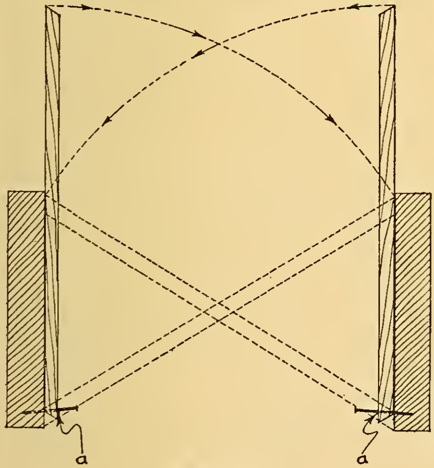


Fig. 346

Another form of bridging is shown by Fig. 343, which consists of nailing pieces of joist-material between the joists in the manner shown by the illustration. This system, which we will call block bridging, besides stiffening the joists, has the advantage of answering for fire stops, as well. Block bridging requires more labor to put it in place, than cross bridging, and a great deal more care; for if the pieces are not cut exactly square, the joists will be thrown out of alignment. The same thing is true in cases where the thickness of the joists is not exactly the same from one edge to the other. For instance, a joist is thinner at the bottom than at the top; this difference would either throw the joist out of alignment or cause an open joint in the bridging. In either case, the value of the bridging would be impaired. Carefully done, block bridging is superior to cross bridging.

Fig. 344 shows a pair of cross bridging, cut square. This cut is claimed by some, to be better than a beveled cut, inasmuch as the corners of the bridging will sink into the joist when it is nailed, somewhat on the order shown at a, Fig. 345. Our contention is that a square cut for bridging is not universally better than the beveled cut; but that in cases where the joists are of soft material and the bridging of material so hard that nails will split it, the square cut has advantages over the cut to fit. On the other hand, if the bridging material is soft, and the joist material is hard, the square cut would be decidedly inferior to the established beveled cut, because the bridging would not indent the hard joist.

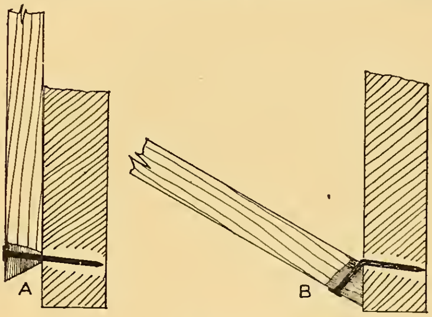


Fig. 347

Fig. 346 shows a method of nailing cross bridging at the bottom of the joist first, leaving the top unnailed until the rough flooring is put down, up to the bridging. The bridging piece is held to the joist in an upright position, as shown, and nailed at the bottom somewhat as pointed out at a, both to the right and to the left. This done, the upper ends of the bridging are forced down, as indicated by the arrows in the dotted part-circles, until they come into the position shown by the straight dotted lines. Fig. 347 shows two details of the nailing. At A the nail is shown after it has been driven, and at B, we show the nail after the bridging has been forced down into its regular position. This method of nailing bridging can be used to advantage where the ceiling is too high to be reached by ordinary scaffolding, or where it is impossible or inconvenient to nail the bottom of the bridging after the rough flooring is down.

In the next lesson we will take up methods of cutting cross bridging, and other bridging problems.

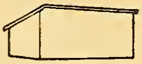
THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART SEVENTEEN

Test on Fundamentals

No greater truth was ever uttered from the lips of a wise man than the one propounded centuries ago by the King of Sages: "Wisdom is the principal thing; therefore get wisdom: and with all thy getting get understanding."



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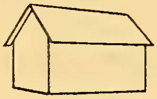

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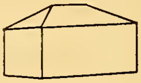

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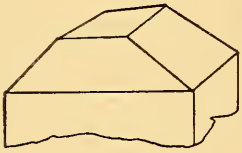

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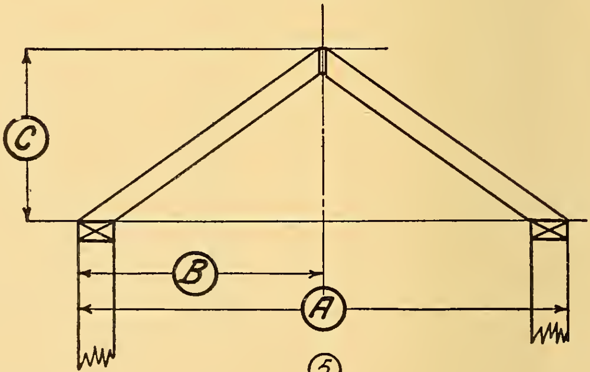


⑤

How many people, hungry for knowledge are going to school, studying at home, reading and laboring under the impression that they are acquiring knowledge. They are being dominated by this illusion until the real test comes, the test of applying their knowledge in a practical way, and that is when they come to the sad realization that in their constant efforts to acquire wisdom they have failed to "get understanding."

"Get understanding" should be the keynote of everyone who is pursuing knowledge. No matter how simple a subject may appear to you make sure you understand it. Understand it so thoroughly that you will be able to apply it to your work wherever an occasion offers.

There are many people who are in the habit of neglecting little things. They do not realize that in the main all big things are made up of innumerable little things, which are the foundation upon which the structure is built. Unless the foundation is solid and absolutely sound the superstructure is bound to topple over in the course of time. This holds good not only for material things but for things intangible as well.

Every branch of human knowledge is based upon certain elementary principles or fundamentals. These fundamentals may appear to be ridiculously simple and self-evident, and yet if the understanding of these little things is being neglected your further pursuit of the subject may be regarded as useless.

The above rather philosophical meditation was inspired by a letter received by the writer from a man in New England. Briefly, this is what he says:

"I was faithfully following your articles on Roof Framing in our Journal and I also have read a lot of books on this subject. However, there are some things I do not seem to get clear into my mind. Please tell me what relation has the span of a building to the pitch of the roof? How can I find the rise of a roof if the width of the building is known? Is the total rise of a hip rafter greater than that of a common rafter, a hip rafter I know is longer than a common rafter? What is meant by unequally pitched roofs?"

Here is an example of a valiant student, an individual who is craving for knowledge, who is constantly getting wisdom but who with all his getting "fails to get understanding." Down deep in my heart I sincerely admire this man for his thirst for knowledge, for his tenacity and perseverance. There really is no fault to be found with this man with the exception that he just happened to overlook the danger of superficiality; he neglected the fundamentals.

My friends, many of you perhaps have found yourselves in the same predicament. After putting in years of study and reading you may have discovered that there are some things in the very beginning of the subject that you do not quite understand.

Let us therefore get a general check up of our mental equipment and find out just what we really do and do not know. For it is quite easy to remedy our shortcomings if we know what they are. The accompanying diagrams were intended to be used in connection with the solution of the problems. Work out the problems before looking at the answers. If you don't you are fooling yourself. Be honest with yourself and how much you really know.

Problems In Roof Framing

1. Describe the roof shown in Fig. 2.
2. How would you define the roof in Fig. 3.
3. What is a deck roof?
4. Referring to Fig. 5, what does "A" indicate?
5. In the same diagram, define the distance "B"?
6. What part of the span does the Run equal?
7. What does distance "C" represent?

Answers To Problems

1. Gable or pitch roof. A type of roof most commonly used. It has two solpes meeting at the center or ridge and forming a gable.
2. When a roof consists four sides all sloping toward the center of the building it is known as a hip roof. The rafters of this type of a roof run up diagonally to meet the ridge into which the other rafters are framed.
3. A deck roof is formed when rafters rise to a deck instead of ridge as shown in Fig. 5.
4. The overall width of the building is known as the Span, indicated by "A".
5. Distance "B" is known as the "Run" and is the shortest horizontal distance from a plumb line through the center of the ridge to the outer edge of the plate.
6. In equally pitched roofs the Run is always equal to half of the span or generally half the width of the building.
7. Distance "C" is known as the Rise of the roof. It is the vertical distance from the top of the plates to the top of the ridge.

The Flattened Pencil

(By H. H. Siegele)

Accurate marking is even more important than accurate cutting. When the marking is done correctly, and the cutting is done right, the joint will be

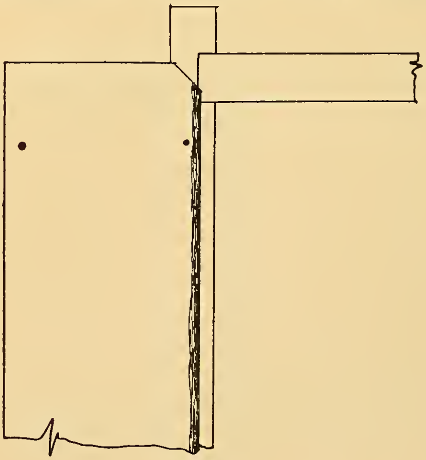


Fig 1

good. But no matter how painstaking one is with his cutting, if the marks he is cutting to are not reliable, grief is sure to follow.

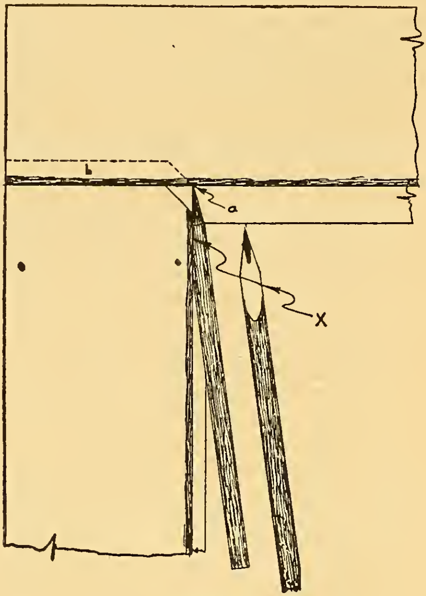


Fig. 2

Fig. 1 shows the side casing cut for a compound joint, and fastened to the jamb, ready for the head casing. Fig. 2, shows the head casing placed over the side casing, ready to be marked. At X we are showing by the first indicator, a face view of a flattened pencil, while the second indicator shows a side view. The pencil shown to the left, shows how it is to be held against the edge of the side-casing, in order to mark the head casing at point a. From this point, shown by dotted lines, the miter-part of the joint is marked on a 45-degree angle. Then, making the horizontal cut equal in depth to the perpendicular depth of the miter, the marking of the cut can be completed, as shown by the horizontal dotted line. The part marked b, of the head casing is to be cut out. Fig. 3, shows a finished compound joint. The shaded part of the casing represents a rounded corner.

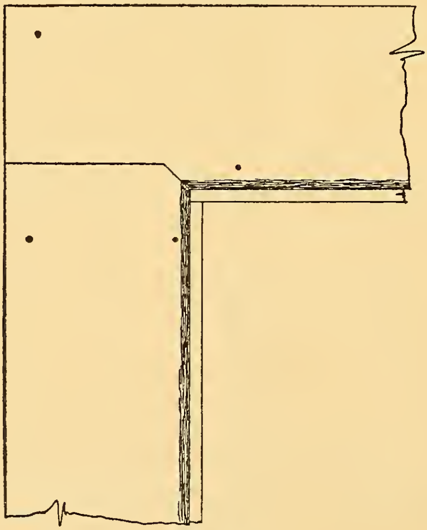


Fig 3

Flattening a pencil, as shown by Fig. 2, is simple. Take a sharp block plane, and set it so as to cut a rather thin shaving, and with it flatten the pencil. The plane must have a keen edge, and the pencil must be held firmly while it is flattened, so as to obtain a uniformly straight surface.

Answers and Explanations to Questions and Problems Appearing at Various Times in These Columns

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In July issue Brother Bosser invites comment on his contention "That the answers given to his Picture Frame Problem by Brother Pelham (2.484 plus) and the writer (2.4852813743) are incorrect, and too fine for use! So he vainly attempts to demonstrate his "Absolutely Correct-Method of solving them by using only common fractions!"

Brother Bosser reminds one of the vain endeavors of many 'To present Pi or the square root of 2 in common fractions:' However, get out your rules Brother Chips, and proceed in measuring some of Bosser's usuable fractions! In his attempted explanation, Brother Bosser grabs the fraction 408/34 right out of the air, and repeats it 8 times in a fantastic sketch, which presents several right angle triangles with 408/34 as the length of base-height and hypotenuse!

It is obvious, that Brother Bosser has taken the decimals from answers given by Pelham and De Guerre, and reduced them to the nearest common fractions he was capable of figuring, so he could juggle them to suit his new and wonderful system of computation!

The method of solving this problem is very simple and is as follows:

Rule—When areas of Square frame and picture are equal. From the square root of twice the area of picture, subtract the length of one side of picture, and half this remainder gives width of frame. To prove that, in this problem, a more correct answer is obtained by use of decimals, than is possible with common fractions, I submit figures, which may be verified by any competent computer:

Bosser—common fractions—16-66/68 square equals—288.0008650519 plus. Pelham—De Guerre—Decimals—16.970562748478 sq. equals 288.0000000000 plus. In conclusion, I wish to inform Brother Bosser "That the square of no number or common fraction ever results in the figure 8, but the square of a decimal fraction will approach this figure to the verge of perfection.

Frank De Guerre,
L. U. No. 22. Villa Grande, Calif.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The picture frame problem of William Bosser interested me and I spent a little time with algebra in getting the results. The following method is correct for all sizes and requires but little figuring.

Let a equal ½ the width of the picture, b equal ½ the length of the picture.

The area of the shaded section equals a times b divided by 2

As the area of the frame must equal the area of the picture

The area of A B C E equals area E C D equals A times b divided by 2

Then the Triangle A B D equals ABCE plus E C D equals 2 (a times b) (base divided by 2) equals a b

The area of a Triangle is equal to ½ (base times the altitude) area A B D equals ½ (b plus w) (a plus w) where w equals width of frame.

or (b plus w) (a plus w) divided by 2 equals a b or (b plus w) (a plus w) equals 2 a b

Further multiplying we obtain

a b plus a w plus b w plus w squared equals 2 a b or w squared plus (a plus b) w equals a b

Therefore in order to get the width we need only to substitute the letters with the given dimensions, divided by two and solve by the equation x equals —b plus the square root of b squared —4 a c divided by 2 a or by completing the square.

Let us consider the case when the picture has the 12 x 12 dimensions using the equation

w squared plus (a plus b) w equals a b. After substituting we have

w squared plus 12 w equals 36

Solving by completing the square

w squared plus 12 w plus 36 equals 72

Taking the square root of each side (w plus 6) equals the square root of 72 w plus 6 equals 8.48 plus or w equals 8.48—6 equals 2.48 inches or 2 32.68 divided by 68.00 inches.

Also when a picture is 4" x 6"

w square plus (a plus b) w equals a b

a equals 2

b equals 3

w squared plus 5 w equals 6

w squared plus 5 w plus 6.25 equals 6 plus 6.25 equals 12.25"

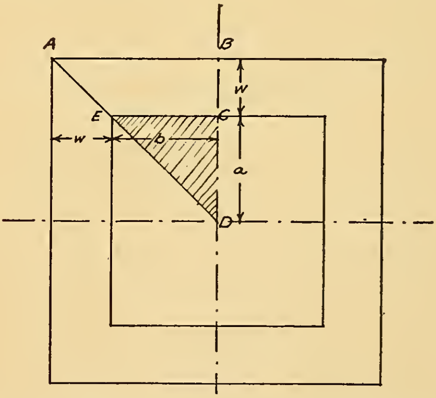
(w plus 2.5) equals the square root of 12.25

w equals 3.5—2.5 equals 1.00 inches.

This is obtained by taking ½ of the 12 before the w, squaring it and adding both sides of the equation.

To obtain the square root of any number

(1) Begin at the decimal point and group in twos.



(2) Find nearest square root of the group at the extreme left and square it and subtract.

'72.00'00' (8.
—64
———
8.00

(3) Bring down the next group.

(4) Multiply the number in the square by 2

72.00′00′ (8.4
64

16(4) 8.00
6 56

1 44

(5) To find the second number consider a zero attached to number obtained by multiplying by two and find what number when multiplied will either equal or be slightly below it.

Repeat as from (3) down.

′72.00′00′ (8.48 plus
64

164 8 00
6 56

168 (8) 14400
14304

09600 plus

More accuracy can be obtained by carrying it out further.

Paul J. James,
Norwalk, Conn.

* * *

Editor, "The Carpenter":

It seems to me that some further analysis of the problem submitted by Brother Johnson in the May number of The Carpenter would be in order. Brother De Guerre gives the correct answer to the problem in the June number, but does not say how he obtained it. The solution given by Brother Watzek in the July number is incorrect, inasmuch as he assumes that the 40 foot ladder crosses the 30 foot ladder ⅔ of the way up, which is not strictly true. And his answer disagrees slightly with that given by Brother De Guerre. The analysis of this problem is far from simple. I am sending my solution, which I have not thought it worth while to carry farther than to obtain the answer correct to two decimal places.

Victor L. Beebe,
L. U. No. 532. Coudersport, Pa.

Let B C equal X, C D equal y, B E equal Z, B F equal V
F C equal u

Then X squared plus y squared equals 1600 (1)

X squared plus 2 squared equals 900 (2)

In the similar triangles A F C and E B C; X : u :: Z : 10 or x divided by u equals Z divided by 10 (3)

In the similar triangles A F B and D C B; X : V :: Y : 10 or X divided by V equals Y divided by 10 (4)

B F plus F C equals B C or V plus U equals X (5)

Therefore V equals X — U (6)

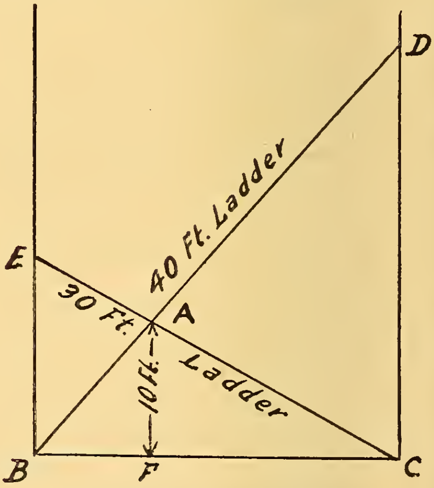
Substituting in (4)

X divided by X — U equals Y divided by 10 (7) Y equals 10 X divided by X — U (8)

From (3) Z equals 10 X divided by U

Substituting these values of y and Z in (1) and (2)

X squared plus 100X squared divided by (X — U) squared equals 1600 (9)



X squared plus 100X squared divided by U squared equals 900 (10)

From (10) U squared equals 100X squared divided by 900—X squared U equals 10X divided by the square root of 900—X squared (11)

Substituting in (9)

X squared plus 100X squared divided by (X—10X divided by the square root of 900—X squared equals 1600 (12)

Transposing X squared and extracting square root 10X divided by X—10X divided by the square root of 900—X squared equals the square root of 1600 — X squared (13)

Taking the reciprocal of (13) and multiplying by 10X

X — 10X divided by the square root of 900 — X squared equals 10X divided by the square root of 1600 — X squared (14)

Transposing terms and dividing by X 10 divided by the square root of 900— X squared plus 10 divided by the square root of 1600 — X squared — 1 equals 0 (15)

This equation may be reduced to one of the form t 4 — a t^3 plus b t squared — c t plus d equals o by squaring, transposing, squaring again, uniting similar terms, and representing X squared by t. But the coefficients a, b, c, and d are very large. The equation may be more readily solved directly from (15). Since E C equals 30, it is evident that B C, or X, must be less than 30. Were E C and B D both equal to 30 while A F equals 10, C D and B E would each be 20 and B C would equal the square root of 900 — 400 which is approximately 22.3. By lengthening B D, if A F remains equals 10, it is clear that B C must be lengthened. So B C or X, the root of (15), must lie between 22.3 and 30. A substitution of the true root for X in (15) would cause the first member to reduce to O. Substitution of successive members in (15) gives the following results:

If X equals 24 the first member of (15) becomes —.1319

If X equals 26 the first member of (15) becomes —.0029

If X equals 27 the first member of (15) becomes plus .1035

The required root, therefore, lies between 26 and 27, and near 26.

If X equals 26.01, the first member of (15) becomes —.00199

If X equals 26.03 the first member of (15) becomes —.00023

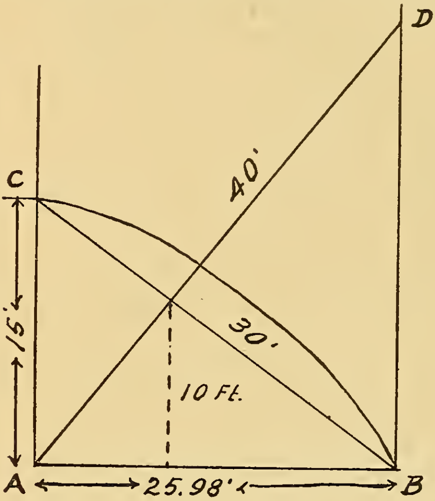
If X equals 26.04 the first member of (15) becomes plus .00061

Therefore X equals 26.03, correct to two decimal places.

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been following up the ladder problem in "The Carpenter." I have worked it out and got the same answer as George Watzek but I believe I have worked it more easily, by using Geometry.

The two ladders form two right triangles, A B C and A B D. In triangle A B C the hypotenuse is 30′ therefore the shorter side is 15 because in a right triangle the shorter side is equal to one-half the hypotenuse. Then by using a rule of Geometry which says: "The square on either side of a right triangle is equal to the difference between the square of the hypotenuse and the square on the other side," I got this:



Then 30 squared equals 900

15 squared equals 225

900 — 225 equals square root of 675 equals 25.98.

Norman A. Wilson,
L. U. No. 47. St. Louis, Mo.

◆

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Throughout the coming years:
The blessed gift of laughter
And courage for my tears."

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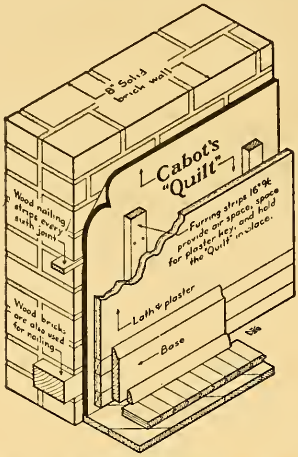
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Wood nailing strips every sixth joint
Furring strips 16" o.c. provide air space, space for plaster key, and hold the 'Quilt' in place.
Lath & plaster
Base
Wood bricks are also used for nailing

Fig. 2. 8" Solid Brick Wall Insulated with Cabot's Quilt

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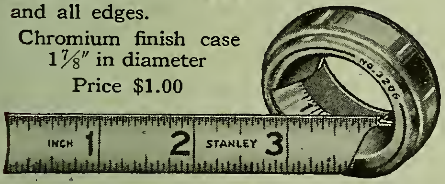
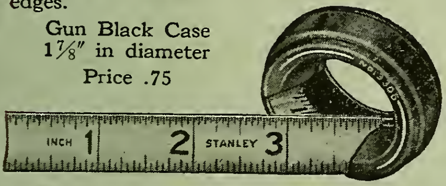
Graduated both sides and all edges.
Chromium finish case
1⅞″ in diameter
Price $1.00


NO. 3206
INCH 1
2
STANLEY 3

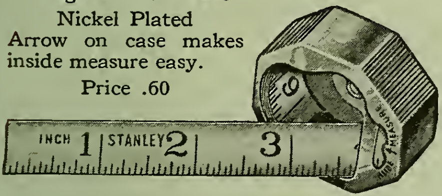
Stanley No. 3306

72 inch Blade ⅝″ wide
Graduated one side both edges.
Gun Black Case
1⅞″ in diameter
Price .75


INCH 1
2
STANLEY 3

Stanley No. 3506

72 inch Blade ⅝″ wide
Graduated one edge
Octagonal Steel Case
Nickel Plated
Arrow on case makes inside measure easy.
Price .60


INCH 1
STANLEY 2
3

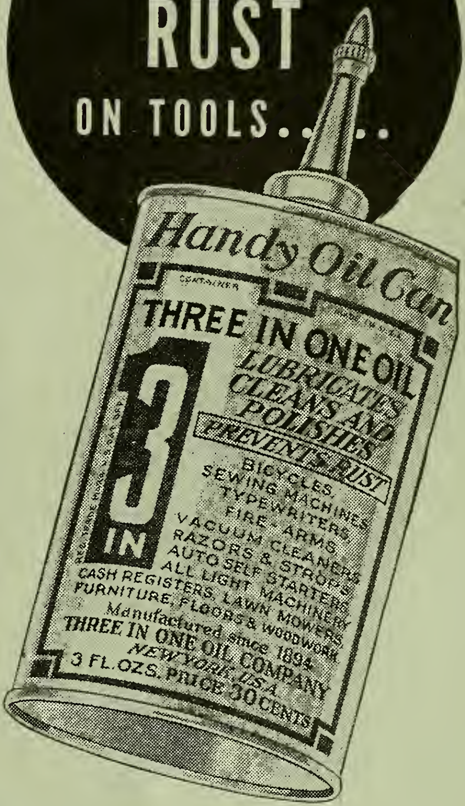
Write for a circular

FOR AN ECONOMICAL, LONG-WEARING, ALL 'ROUND RULE, ASK FOR A

STANLEY
"PULL-PUSH" RULE

STANLEY TOOLS — New Britain, Conn.

PREVENTS RUST ON TOOLS . . . .


Handy Oil Can
THREE IN ONE OIL
3 IN
LUBRICATES
CLEANS AND
POLISHES
PREVENTS RUST
BICYCLES,
SEWING MACHINES
TYPEWRITERS
FIRE-ARMS
VACUUM CLEANERS
RAZORS & STROPS
AUTO SELF STARTERS
ALL LIGHT MACHINERY
CASH REGISTERS, LAWN MOWERS,
FURNITURE, FLOORS & WOODWORK
Manufactured since 1894
THREE IN ONE OIL COMPANY
NEW YORK, U.S.A.
3 FL.OZS. PRICE 30 CENTS

Where the protection of your tools is concerned, you'll never make any better investment than the few cents you spend for a can or bottle of 3-in-One Oil.

This oil is specifically-blended from three oils to do three important jobs at one time. It lubricates working parts. It keeps them cleaner because it gums less than ordinary oils. And it protects all tools against rust. Your regular dealer has 3-in-One in handy cans and bottles.

3-IN-ONE OIL

HERE'S HOPING YOU ARE BACK ON THE JOB

AND perhaps it's time to go to your hardware dealer and get a Carborundum Brand Combination Stone to complete your tool kit.

You know better than we do the value of a good sharpening stone—one that CUTS an edge on a plane bit or chisel in less time—a stone that gives a keen, smooth edge.

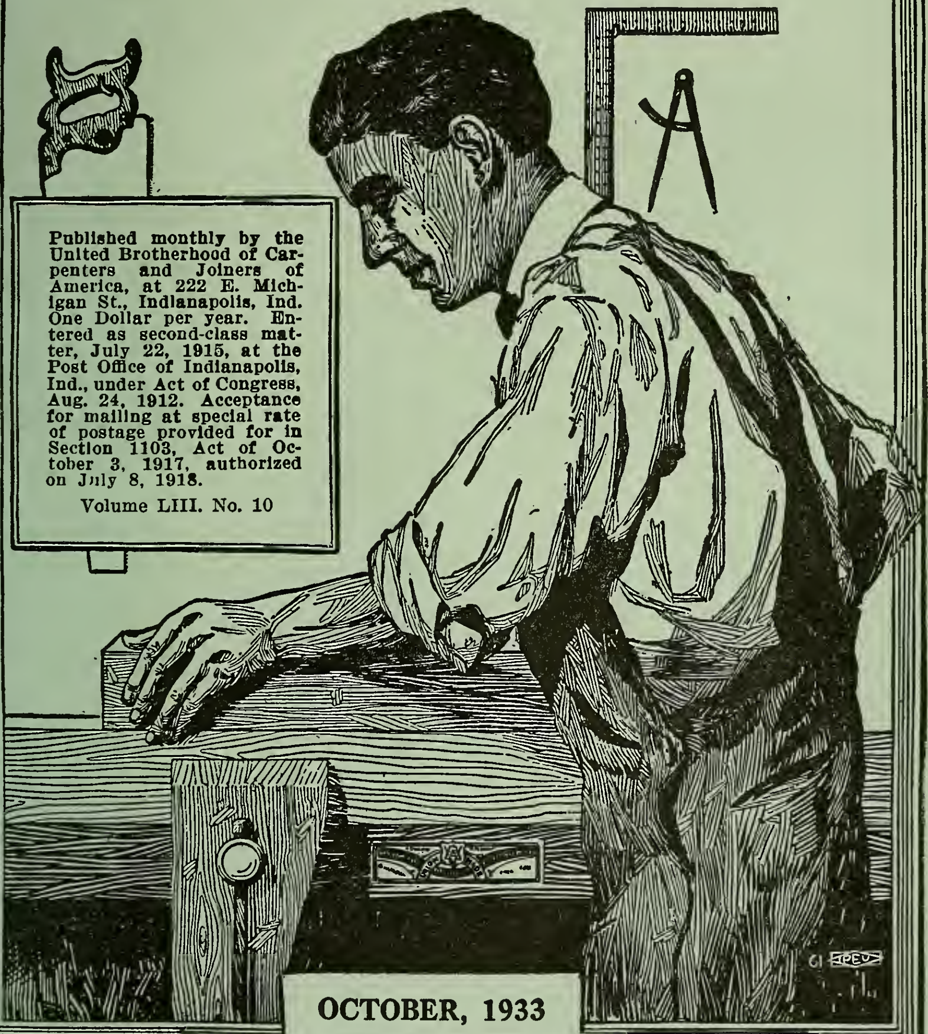
You make a wise choice when you ask for "Carborundum." Particularly one of those two-grit stones—coarse and fine.

Made in several sizes—and your hardware dealer has them in stock.

CARBORUNDUM
BRAND
REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
SHARPENING STONES
The Choice of Craftsmen

THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY
NIAGARA FALLS, NEW YORK
(CARBORUNDUM IS A REGISTERED TRADE MARK OF THE CARBORUNDUM COMPANY)

The CARPENTER



Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LIII. No. 10

OCTOBER, 1933

Where Winds Play Havoc —Sell SOLKA Roofing

NO CRACKS
NO BREAKS

1. **LONGER LIFE**
   Contains at least 30% more asphalt to combat the elements.
2. **MORE FLEXIBILITY**
   Moulds easily around angles and corners without breaking.
3. **GREATER STRENGTH**
   Resists tear and puncturing to unbelievable degree.
4. **FIRMER NAIL GRIP**
   Clings to nails under wind pressure without breaking or cracking.

WHAT IS SOLKA?

Solka is highly purified cellulose fibres, the same remarkable ingredient as used in the manufacture of textiles, shoes, roofings, and a host of products that require resistance to deterioration from age or exposure. Solka fibres have tremendous strength, flexibility and toughness and yet are so absorbent that they are preferred for use in the manufacture of products which require the maximum impregnation. Solka fibres when felted together as a base for Asphalt Roofings are permitted to carry the inspection label of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

Brown Company
MAKERS OF
SOLKA

Demonstration of Strength and Nail Grip Qualities Convinces Even the Most Skeptical . . .

THE Solka Roofing illustrated was taken from a roof after a severe wind test. When nails were removed, no cracks or breaks were found to invite leaks. Even the nail holes hardly showed, due to the high asphalt content of the Solka base and its remarkable resiliency.

If you use roofings in territories frequented by heavy winds, choose your favorite brand but insist upon a Solka (purified cellulose) roofing base. Then you can demonstrate as well as talk roofing life, strength, toughness, flexibility and firmness of nail grip — extra sales features of roofings made of Solka.

A Sales Demonstration Packet will be gladly furnished free—also folders to help you get more roofing and re-roofing business. Simply write in your name on the coupon and they will be sent to you without obligation.

The following manufacturers supply dealers with Solka Base Roofings.

The Philip Carey Company
McHenry-Millhouse Mfg. Co.
The Weaver-Wall Company

BROWN COMPANY 7-10-337
Portland, Maine
Send along your *free* Solka Sales Demonstration Packet. I want more roofing and re-roofing jobs.

Name ....
Address ....
Dealer's Name..

WHEN IN NEW YORK BE SURE TO SEE THE SOLKA EXHIBIT—ROOM 1411, GRAYBAR BUILDING

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at

Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LIII.—No. 10.

INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1933

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

ANNUAL REFERENCE NUMBER

This is the annual reference number of our official monthly journal "The Carpenter." It contains valuable information of vast importance to our members. The General Secretary is required by law to publish this information each year. It is therefore advisable for each member to file this month's copy carefully away and thereby have it as a ready reference during the coming year.

CONTROL THE DISORGANIZER

(By William Green, President, A. F. of L.)

IN looking for the causes of the breakdown of our economic institutions, we find recurring in all relationships failure to understand and utilize collective action. In industry after industry there is either a very inefficient trade association or else none at all. This is due in part to unwillingness of individual managements to submit to the standards and regulations necessary to industrial planning and government, and in part to interpretations of antitrust law limiting essential trade association activity. Many trade associations follow lines of development that are accidental so that trade associations will not be able to control industries until much organizing is done. The same holds true for Labor. Slowness in understanding the need for collective action in addition to the persistent warfare which employers have waged on trade unions, has made wage-earners hesitate to identify themselves with trade unions. The practice of employing private detectives or industrial spies to check the beginnings of unionism makes workers afraid to risk the loss of job which would follow union activity. In addition, the antitrust law and the power of the government have been used to prevent the growth of unionism. More recently the company union has been the medium for subtle attack.

Because of the constrictions placed upon the two organizations which would normally have built the bridge between undisciplined individualism and associated activity directed in the light of interdependent interests, our national industries have been exploited to make large fortunes for a few instead of controlled for steadily rising standards of living for all.

The results of technical and social progress have not been distributed equitably among all, consequently purchasing power has not increased sufficiently to maintain industries. There have been no agencies competent to plan and carry through policies of orderly development for industries, a condition which precedes national economic planning.

Such organization would provide the machinery through which industrial government could be carried on, standards agreed to and maintained.

The point of industrial control is to hold in line those irresponsible minorities that try to profit by undercutting normal standards thereby disorganizing costs so that the industry ceases to be a legitimate producing concern. A sweat shop industry is a form of industrial brigandry that is not self-sustaining. Since the sweatshop forces society to pay its production costs, society has a right to set up regulatory machinery that will force the industry to pay its own costs. Minimum standards determined jointly by all groups in the industry must be made binding upon all enterprises within the industry. A licensing system would provide a check on employers. No wage-earner can protect himself without group action to restrain other workers willing because of personal necessity, to work for too low wages and too long hours. The union enables workers to insist upon higher standards and more equitable conditions of work and a fairer share in the returns from joint production. A constructive union would hold the workers in line with a joint program. The unions must also accept responsibility for keeping wage-earners in line which implies the right to insist that all join the union so that it may have adequate control and competence.

The period of uncontrolled individualism for employers and employes has passed definitely, and either we must quickly develop the machinery for associated action which preserves opportunity for individual initiative or accept conditions imposed by the government.

The immediate task before industry is to accept without prejudice trade associations and trade unions as the agencies for determining industrial standards and procedures and provide ways for them to operate with proper protection for the interests of the nation as a whole.

Strive for 100 per cent organization of your craft. It will be a guarantee of fair wages and good working conditions.

Demand the Union Label

TRADE UNIONS FOSTER INDUSTRIAL DEMOCRACY

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, A. F. of L.)

THE National Industrial Recovery Act recognizing the right of workers to join a union of their own choosing, has aroused wide-spread interest among unorganized workers to establish membership in the Federation.

In no other type of labor organization has the worker greater freedom to deal with questions relating to conditions of labor of immediate concern to himself, than is afforded in the trade union. Trade unions organize within their ranks, workers following the same trade or occupation. In these unions, workers have full opportunity for self-expression in dealing directly with questions which affect the immediate character of work in which they are engaged. The practices and policies of the trade union movement are based on the principle of trade autonomy; in other words, the recognition of the right of workers in the same trade to decide for themselves, questions affecting conditions of labor in their own particular line of work. These workers have the right of extending control over their trade or occupation throughout the country through the functioning of a national organization. This type of organization is a natural development out of the demand of the workers for the operation of methods which satisfy their needs and meet with their general approval. The members of trade unions are free to chart their course in whatever way appeals to them as promoting their best interests so long as there may be no encroachment upon the equal rights of other trades. They may join with members of other trades to act unitedly in a given situation, or they may amalgamate with other organizations as the wisdom of these acts may suggest.

MAKING SYNTHETIC LUMBER FROM CORNSTALKS

DIFFICULTIES hitherto experienced in efforts to make synthetic lumber from cornstalks may be overcome by a process for which a patent has been granted, according to claims in statements filed by the patentee, Orland R. Sweeney, of Ames, Iowa, with the United States Patent Office.

The object of the process is "to provide a material similar to lumber that is economical in manufacture, durable and strong in use, and refined in appearance," it is declared by Mr. Sweeney, who has assigned the patent to the Iowa State College of Agricultural and Mechanical Arts.

"Heretofore, a great deal of experimenting has been done in attempting to make this class of material from cornstalks, and much difficulty has been experienced, especially in commercial plants," the patentee continues, stating that processing of the stalks is difficult because of the different physical properties of the outer shell of the stalk and the soft pulpy substance forming the "pith."

The newly-patented process departs from "standard practice" by feeding the stalks into a "digester" as they come from the fields, whereas previously they have been shredded or reduced to small pieces before subjecting them to cooking or chemical treatment, it is stated.

By cooking the unmutilated stalks under pressure, it is possible to secure a product which may then be macerated to make "a board of great strength and of highly desirable properties," Mr. Sweeney declares.

After cooking for approximately three hours, the stalks are allowed to stand before they are fed into a mill which reduces them to a pulp. The pulp is then washed and placed in machinery similar to that used by paper makers to remove particles. It is then subjected to a water-proofing or sizing process, after which it is placed on a board forming machine which removes the water from the pulp and presses it into shape.

The process as patented provides for addition of a small amount of corrosive sublimate to the pulp to protect the finished board against attacks by termites or ants. Provision also is made for addition of copper sulphate or other soluble salt to prevent formation of molds when the board is in a damp place.

DOES IT PAY?

(By Frank Shiflersmith, Pres., L. U. No. 1367, Chicago, Ill.)

QUITE a number of people, due to mis-information or lack of information, are of the opinion, at least to some extent, that a labor union is an organization into which the members pay dues, (often charged with being too high), and must keep on paying, while they receive little or no benefit except perhaps a funeral donation to bury them when they are dead.

Opinions of this kind are sometimes held by men who have actually belonged to labor unions for a long time. Lately a member of the Carpenter's union was heard to say, rather bitterly, "What good has it done me to belong to the union? Here I have been paying my dues for nearly twenty years and what have I got out of it? I never had to ask for any sick benefit and now I can not find a job and the union can not get me one. All I do is pay and pay and what do I get out of it?"

Let us look at the real facts of the case. Here are some figures that can be verified by anyone capable of counting up his own wages for any given period. These deal specifically with the woodworking mills in Chicago, but the same principles and percentages apply quite favorably to the union and non-union question in general.

It can easily be verified that the wages per hour paid in the non-union shops are never more than one half to two thirds of those paid in union shops for the same kind of work. Besides, the man in the non-union shop had to work many more hours per week. Now the official records show that the average **minimum** wage (the union scale) per hour in the union shops in Chicago for the last twelve years was one dollar and five-sixths of one cent, ($1.00-5/6); and that includes figuring in the present low rate of seventy-five cents per hour. For easy calculation we will call it one dollar.

During this same time the average pay in the non-union shops has not been more than sixty cents per hour, and probably on an accurate check-up would be found to fall well below that. During the same time the union shops have been working forty-four hours per week (except for the last few months when they have had a forty-hour week), while the best of the non-union shops have been running fifty hours, some of them fifty-four and a few of them still sixty hours a week.

Now, 44 hours at $1.00 per hour equals $44.00.

And 50 hours at .60 per hour equals $30.00.

That is one week's pay in both cases. But in the second case the man has worked 6 hours longer for $14.00 less pay! Why this difference?

That would make in one year a difference of 52 x $14.00 or $728.00. And in the same year it would make a difference of 52 x 6 hours or 312 hours. This means that the man in the non-union shop has made the boss a present of 312 hours work or 39 full days of 8 hours each, while the boss made him a present of $728.00 less wages! And all this in one year!

At the present rate of $6.55 per quarter for dues, that $728.00 would pay all his dues to the union for 27 years, 3 months and 28 days.

And this for the difference in wages for one year!

Suppose he had belonged to the union for these same twelve years **but had worked only half of the time.** That would be 312 weeks. At a difference of $14.00 a week he would be ahead 312 x $14.00 or $4,368.00. And this for working only half the time for the entire twelve years! This would pay all his union dues for 128 years, 6 months and 18 days, or, deducting all his dues for the entire twelve years, $314.40, he would still be ahead $4,053.60. So, in reality, instead of having to pay to belong to the union, the union would have paid him $4,053.60 to belong to it for twelve years and he had worked only half the time!

At a difference of 6 hours a week between the union and the non-union shop he would have had for himself 312 x 6 hours or 1,872 hours more time. This makes 78 full days of 24 hours each, or 234 working days of 8 hours each. He could take a two weeks' vacation **with pay** every other year for the twelve years, on the time he would have had to give to the boss in a non-union shop.

That $4,053.60 would buy 67,560 loaves of bread at 6 cents a loaf, or two loaves a day for 92 years, 6 months and 17 days. At 18 cents a pound it would buy 22,520 pounds of round steak, or two pounds a day for 30 years, 10 months and 6 days. It would pay for 101 suits of clothes at $40.00 each and have enough left to buy a dozen good shirts. And all this virtually a present to the workman because the union had brought about that difference in hours and wages. Would it pay this man to belong to the union?

Nothing has been said here about the many other benefits that the workman can enjoy by belonging to the union, one of the greatest of which is to have somebody else to settle disputes over hours and wages between you and the boss. If you are a member of the union but have never taken much interest in it, you can figure for yourself the plain facts of its advantages. If you have never belonged to it, you owe it to yourself and to those dependent on you to investigate it, honestly and thoroughly. Try it, it's good for you.

SHIPBUILDERS' AND REPAIRERS' CODE

PUBLIC hearings on the Shipbuilders' and Ship Repairers' Code were officially opened, July 19, in the Department of Commerce Building. The Code under consideration was a substitute Code submitted July 18, an eleventh hour change which was greeted with a vigorous protest by organized labor.

A prepared statement predicated upon the contents of the original Code had to be revised to meet the terms of the substitute Code. Most of the first day was required by the authors of the Code, and sympathetic sponsors of the low minimum wage and forty-hour week.

When Labor was called upon to take the stand, the labor spokesman immediately called for an adjournment in order that the contents of the new Code might be analyzed and briefs prepared accordingly. The request was considered justifiable, and hearings were adjourned until the following morning.

Upon resumption of hearings, the spokesman for organized labor presented a general statement for all Shipyard employes, literally tearing the proposed Code into shreds. With rapier like thrusts, he punctured the arguments advanced to support a 40-hour week and a low minimum wage. Each point advanced by the workers' spokesman was substantiated by indisputable statistical evidence.

A labor Code unanimously approved by all interested organizations was presented as a substitute for the labor provisions of the employers' Code. The proposal provided for a $25 minimum wage, a thirty-hour week, and complete freedom of the workers from coercion, intimidation or interference by employers in organizing into unions of their own choosing.

This was a definite attack upon company unions which are being actively supported and sponsored by the employers.

Post-hearing conferences between representatives of the unions involved, and the Shipbuilders were arranged by General Johnson. The objective of these Conferences being the elimination of controversial clauses contained within the Shipbuilders' Code.

At these Conferences the Shipbuilders maintained a "die-hard" attitude, indicating that they would not change their position on wages and hours of labor, and generally that they were not willing to conciliate on any of the disputed points.

It was very evident that the Shipbuilders resented the recognition of organized labor by General Johnson. After every effort to bring about a satisfactory settlement of the differences between the two groups had failed, due to the attitude of the employers in general, General Johnson indicated certain conditions which must be met by the industry if it was to participate in the naval construction program.

The significance of a general statement was finally realized by the Shipbuilders and shortly thereafter modifications of the terms of the Code were offered which reduced the hours of service to 32 per week on naval construction, and 36 hours per week on private work with double time for all overtime, except in the Port of New York, where double time and one-half will be paid for over time on repair work.

WHY TESTED BUILDING METHODS ARE BEST

(By H. V. Walsh Professor of Architecture, Columbia University)

THE modern house, built by up-to-date but thoroughly tested methods and materials of construction is my subject.

By the term "modern house," I mean a combination of highly efficient and well-studied developments in materials and equipment. I am not referring to those boxes of hastily assembled materials, with long, horizontal windows, flat roofs and factory-like exteriors that have been widely heralded under the name "modern house," or the "house of the future" or even as "the new house, for our mechanical age."

The type of modern house I mean is the product of generations of progress. It is the culmination of the tested knowledge of home construction and planning that we have available to us today. Home building has received the attention of many thousands of the best minds, and the methods that we have developed have grown with the changing demands of each generation.

It is difficult to believe that some one individual can come forward from the crowd of technical men in this country and invent a new and radically different type of house, built by such improved processes that all our accumulated knowledge will be scrapped. Yet in the past few years there have been plenty of candidates for this exalted position who have poured immense quantities of energy into this problem. In each case, the inventor seemed to be spurred on by ambition to find the one solution to make a house cheaper than any other, and thereby capture the market for American homes and become very rich in the process.

Some of these inventors have been honest enough to admit that that was their purpose, but others have cloaked their impulses with altruistic reasons! The commonest of such reasons has of course been that they were seeking the improvement of the awful housing conditions in this country. But when all is said and done, the picture is very alluring, that of being the originator of a model house that everybody wants to buy. What an industry it would be if it came about for some one city and group of individuals! What a calamity it would be to those architects, builders, carpenters, masons, electricians who are scattered throughout the land, and who after all are a substantial type of citizen in any community.

The point of view taken by those seeking to revolutionize home building methods for their own private gain and in hopes of getting control of the entire market or of setting up a great and powerful industry, has been first to criticize our present methods of building. They have in many cases persuaded the the public that the customary ways of building are obsolete. Building industry, they have described as the most backward of them all and in great need of being revolutionized.

One ardent inventor said to me that in approaching the problem of designing new homes for a new age, he assumed that if anything had been in use for a long time it probably was wrong. He went on the theory that accepted methods were merely hand-me-down ideas from ignorant generations of the past. Well I must admit that many of the proposed types of homes look as though they had been born from just such reasoning. Freak houses, they are, apparently existing for no other reason than to be different. A fine headline for the papers, they make, and their pictures create a sensation, as they pass on to oblivion with hundreds of similar monstrosities.

Don't forget that American builders, manufacturers of building materials and architects have advanced the science of building in the past 50 years to a degree equal to all the progress made during the previous 4,000 years, and it is ridiculous to think that any one man or any small group is going to provide us with the one and only solution of the modern house, that will be head and shoulders above that which can now be constructed today by the materials already on the market.

Very often in print, we read statements about the backwardness of our methods of building; how, for instance, we are laying bricks in the same old way they did in Egypt 4,000 years ago. Even such exaggerated statements as this are to be heard, that houses are built with the same old materials, in the same old way, and that what we need is to completely revolutionize home-building methods and turn out houses from factories with all the efficiency of mass-production methods developed in other industries. Say some of these critics of the building industry, "Look at the rapid technical development of the automobile in 30 years and the slow changes that have taken place in home construction methods."

All of such arguments sound reasonable to the public that is not informed of the facts. And what are they?

First—There have been hundreds, even thousands of plans drawn up on paper for building standardized houses at lower cost, but none has been commercially successful. None has been able to compete with houses built by the common and tested methods of construction, no matter how efficient.

Second—The houses built by the tried and tested methods are essentially factory-built and standardized houses. Continual changes have been made in making materials to develop products that required less and less fitting and cutting at site. The size and weight of the standard units have been studied for transportation and easy handling. The principles of pre-fabricating the house have been applied just as far as practical operations would permit, and thus little room has been left for the success of the various so-called factory-built houses. This procedure is continuing and improvements are to be noted all the time. More and more the average house is becoming an assembling plant of selected standard units. Thus efficient methods are being developed slowly and are being tried out by experience.

Now when I talk about the modern house, I have in mind one planned to satisfy the living requirements of our day, and one constructed of materials which are modern. Manufacturers have been, for selfish reasons perhaps, keen to improve the materials and equipment offered by them to the home-builder. Some skeptics may sneer at this statement of mine, but I know that it can be justified when a broad view of the whole situation is taken over a period of years. Within the last 25 years great technical advances have been made in the study of the chemistry and the physical properties of materials of construction. Much of this study has greatly improved the products and the knowlledge of their application. Building material trade associations have done much to assemble information about their products and educate the industry in its use. We have as a result, in our homes today, better lumber, better flooring, better concrete and plasters, better heating plants and plumbing equipment and many other things.

We have also a better group of builders, architects and mechanics to erect these houses than we did only a few years ago, when, due to the great boom, every Tom, Dick and Harry went into the building industry. Those who are in it yet are better qualified to carry on the building of our homes. The incompetent workers and the broker type of builder have been forced out by lack of work. A renewal of home construction will see a greatly improved product at lower costs, because the industry has been purged of unqualified workers.

So with better technical skill and better work from labor, the building of the home today by tested methods cannot be held up to the same criticism and ridicule that it received during the boom period. As the success of the modern house depends upon the skill of those responsible for its design and assembly, we can see that improvements like this are important. We need intelligent leaders to bring out the great possibilities in home building, for manufacturers have been so active in widening the choice of their standardized products that more ability than ever before is needed in selecting the parts to make a harmonious and attractive home.

The real qualities of building materials and mechanical equipment cannot be determined by laboratory tests alone. The tests come in the application. New devices and changes in materials that seem to be without flaws are offered by the hundreds every year, but their real defects are never known until human beings employ them or sun, rain, wind, frost and wear and tear prove them.

In the thousands of years man has been building on this earth, he has discovered certain practical facts about construction, that time can never change, because they are part and parcel of the universe in which we live. The fact that we still use wood, bricks, stones, tiles and other old materials in building houses today is not evidence of the backwardness of the building industry, but that these materials give results that no new substitutes have been able to show.

Yet we should not lose sight of the fact that these old, standard materials are not cut and shaped in the same old way. Woods are cut to standard units, or built into doors and windows or shaped into floor boards, or glued together into panels by processes that in every sense of the word are modern and scientific. Machine made bricks of today are not the same old things that the Egyptians used 4,000 years ago. Plasters are not the same old stuff that our ancestors used. The technology of paint has increased the life and beauty of these covering materials. Knowledge in the use of metal alloys has gone ahead in leaps and bounds.

Growing out of the experience of the older trades, we have a continual stream of new materials which are being tried out by experience. Some fall by the wayside, but those which prove their qualities such as hollow terra cotta blocks, gypsum blocks, concretes of modern Portland cement, synthetic roofing materials, white metal alloys, etc., take up their place with the old, tried and tested materials.

Americans are always interested in some new wrinkle in building or equipping a home. It is this progressive spirit that has encouraged and supported a constant improvement in mechanical equipment such as heating, plumbing and electric work. But changes are made only step by step, and are built upon experience gained from actual use.

Thus when we build the modern house and equip it, we are only being very sensible in employing methods and materials that have shown improvements, slowly and consistently. Too radical and novel changes are in most cases full of troubles yet to be found, and there are not many home owners who can afford to find them. We do not scrap our houses every two or three years for a new model. Most of them are expected to last for 30 years or more. We have many models, hundreds of years old at which we look with more pride than we do at some of the latest designs. Building and buying a house is not the same thing as getting a new car or a new suit of clothes. For most people the building of a house is the biggest thing they do in a lifetime, and it is only natural that they should be cautious about untried and untested new materials and methods of construction.

I have noticed that many proposals for new ways of building are based more upon an almost fanatic desire for lowering the costs of houses than upon basic knowledge of the problems involved. For example, I have had submitted to me over many years, hundreds of new ways to build the exterior walls of houses. The inventors have invariably claimed that their new wall construction would cut down the cost of the house by one-third or one-half. Yet practically in every case, they have not observed that the total cost of the exterior walls is only about 8 to 10 per cent of the total cost of the house. Thus, no matter how much the cost of the exterior walls was reduced, it could not possibly reduce the cost of the whole house as much as one-third or one-half. It is no wonder the methods of building exterior walls of houses have not materially changed in the past 25 years when inventors have been so blind to such fundamental cost ratios.

So, too, many of the claims of low cost by designers of houses to be turned out by mass production methods, are modified by the statement that such low costs are not possible until production gets under way. But when the single question is asked, "When is production going to get under way, and where is the great market that will maintain it?" then the answers are far from convincing. I have yet to see any estimate of a potential market, ready for exploitation.

In the meantime, the cost of the house built by ordinary methods has decreased so much, that from a cost angle, there is little to attract the home owner to sink his money into an untried, new type. I have been building houses, using modern, tested materials and equipment for as low as 12 and 15 cents per cubic foot, and these have been specially designed for site and owner's needs. I have used local masons, carpenters, laborers and mechanics and selected and bought stock materials from the nearby dealers. Such houses, I am sure, show a lower cost than that promised by the inventors of the factory-built house. The houses which I have built for such low costs are not myths but facts, whereas the costs of some of the promised innovations are still estimates on paper.

What I have done, others can do if they follow similar approaches to the problem. Thus I maintain that low cost houses can be built by tested methods now available, and that critics of the building industry who claim that the efficient and inexpensive house cannot come out of the old and tried methods of construction are not informed of the facts. What we need today is to put more effort into using and developing what we have in the way of materials and equipment. Manufacturers offer builders and architects a wide range of standardized units, in fact almost too wide a range, from which to select. By using good taste, good sense and good management, efficient, beautiful and low cost houses can be built from these materials, proved by use. And now is the time to begin. We have a surplus of many goods, but we have a deplorable lack of comfortable and well-built modern houses.—(American Builder.)

THE PRICE OF BLOOD

(By H. H. Siegele)

IN the last two articles we have been dealing with the men, women and children who have been forced out into a cold world, on the march to, nobody knows where. These penniless creatures were put on the march, not by famine or pestilence, far be it from that, but by the great panic of plenty that started back in 1929—the panic that left wrecked homes, blighted hopes and starving humanity in its wake everywhere. One of the major causes of this condition was improved machinery that made possible an increased production, coupled with an inequitable system of distribution; a system of distribution by which a few accumulate over-much of the goods things of life, while millions are deprived of the opportunity for making a decent living. The other major cause, or, to be more nearly exact, the first cause, was the World War.

"In the olden days," the philosopher began, taking up the thought, "when kings depended on slaves to do their work, it was not an uncommon thing for them to make war on other nations, in order to stock up with more slaves. In those days, just as at the present time, the suffering and hardship was the price that the common people paid for the blood that was shed; but the few, the kings and the lords, took the slaves, who were forced into servitude to provide, not necessities, but everything their masters wanted of them. But they didnt stop with slaves. Conquered nations were made to pay tribute, or, if the object was land, land was taken. Unscrupulous or idiotic kings would often plunge their people into war, just to satisfy a whim or to get revenge for some trivial offense. These were some of the things that constituted the price of blood in the days of old. In these modern days, if one analyzes the causes of war carefully, the price of blood is almost always rivalry for world power, with the one great object in view, profits for the kings of commerce."

The philosopher was well aware of the fact that on the surface, when war is declared, some justifiable national or political or humane reason is kept to the foreground. But he was speaking of the more nearly inivisible and underlying chief cause of modern warfare.

"When we were in the world war," the philosopher went on, "we were told that we were in it to end war, or to quote the exact words, 'a war to end war,' and many believed it. I remember hearing a young soldier speaking to a group of young people just before he left for overseas, and this is what he said:

'War is wrong—we know that war is wrong, but we are going over there to end war forever. We are going to show those people over there that war isn't necessary to settle disputes; that there are more humane means available for bringing about international justice . . . When this war is over we will have a new world, a warless world. All nations will live in peace, and the world will be 'safe for democracy'—international democracy.'

"It was his farewell address to his associates—many of them life-long acquaintances. He was so sincere and so conscientious about it that one could readily see that he really believed that, not only he, but every other soldier and sailor was making the supreme sacrifice for world peace and good will. Whether the young man ever came back alive, I do not know; but if he did, and later on found out, as so many of us did, that the 'war to end war' was in reality a war to protect and to make profits, what a shock it must have been to him, for he was an intelligent young fellow."

The philosopher remembered, particularly, the closing of the young soldier's talk, in which the oft quoted phrase was used, "safe for democracy." He also remembered that in 1919, after the war was over, the author of that phrase said: "The seed of war in the modern world is industrial and commercial rivalry . . . This war, in its inception, was a commercial and industrial war; it was not a political war."

"But these facts," the philosopher frowned, "were not held before the people during the crisis. 'We are in this war,' was the cry, 'to make the world safe for democracy;' and yet, simultaneously with that cry, here in America, we were using such undemocratic and un-American methods and means for creating sentiment and support for that war, as would make the angels weep. The persecution, the abuse and the force that was used on individuals to bring about involuntary purchases of Liberty Bonds, constituted a heinous contradiction of the liberty that is guaranteed to every American citizen by the constitution. We were trying to make the world safe for democracy, by practicing the lowest forms of tyranny."

It should be remembered here, that the philosopher was speaking with reference to individual cases of local un-American patriotism that cropped out at various places during the Liberty Bond drives. Those committees who solicited sales of bonds and respected the liberty rights, guaranteed to every citizen by the constitution, were not included in his condemnation.

"The greater part of the price that is paid for war," the philosopher continued, to the point again, "is paid by the common people, the people who have to work for a living. They have to, in the first place, give their sons, who, in turn, have to give their own lives and their life's blood. In the second place, they have to pay the price of suffering, hardship and sacrifices; and, whether directly or indirectly, they have to pay the cost of carrying on the war, while the few (call them by what name you will) look, from the beginning to the end, toward the profits which they expect to reap, and do reap. In the final analysis, the few sell the blood that is spilt in modern warfare for gold, consequently many of the huge fortunes that were accumulated during and since the war, represent the undivided profits of blood."

The philosopher was aware that profiteering, to a great extent, is inevitable, but at the same time he knew that large incomes and over-large fortunes, as well as inheritances can be taxed; and if they can be taxed, they should be, for the purpose of establishing and maintaining an unemployment-insurance, old-age pension and disability-benefit fund.

"Such a fund," quoting the philosopher's own words, "should be permanently maintained in order to guarantee a decent living to every man or woman, who is willing to work, but is either incapacitated for work or unable to find employment . . . When such a tax-law is enacted, without loop-holes, and enforced, it will be but a short time until the working hours will be shortened to such an extent that unemployment will be almost, if not altogether abolished. Moreover, the shedding of blood for the concealed purpose of building up large fortunes, will be reduced to the vanishing point."

Double Time in Jail For an Apprentice

Many were the trials and tribulations which faced the apprentice under the old indentureship system of a century ago. The following news item appeared in the New York Sun under date of October 9, 1833, and illustrates clearly the so-called justice which was meted out to an apprentice in court.

"The law of the state of New York authorizes a magistrate to confine an apprentice in prison, two days for every day he refuses to remain with his master, during his apprenticeship. A young man has lately been confined under this law. He had served his master seven years, but as the indenture bound him until he was twenty-one years of age, eighteen months of which was unexpired, he was adjudged liable to imprisonment, and confined accordingly."

HOUSE FRAMING LUMBER SHOULD BE KILN DRIED

(By L. V. Teesdale, Chief Engineer, Forest Products Laboratory, Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture)

IN the average six-room house, a twenty-dollar bill should be enough to cover the difference between the use of kiln dried framing lumber or the use of partially seasoned framing. This increased initial cost has recently been estimated as the result of experiments conducted by the Forest Products Laboratory on a moderate priced house to be much less than the cost of correcting the effects of shrinkage where partly seasoned joists and other structural members are used.

It has been general practice to consider that air seasoned material was satisfactory for structural puposes. Also that where thoroughly air seasoned material was not available, partially seasoned material could be used inasmuch as considerable seasoning would take place during the building operation. In the dwelling studied by the Forest Products Laboratory, the joists were Douglas fir and, though they had been in the local lumber yard at Madison, Wis., during the previous winter, they were only partially seasoned, the average moisture content being in excess of 25 per cent when delivered. During the building operation an appreciable amount of drying took place; however, only that drying which occurred before the plastering operation proved to be beneficial in minimizing plaster cracks.

The studs and plates in the house were kiln dried ponderosa pine and had an average content of about 10 per cent when delivered. The subflooring was air dried eastern hemlock averaging about 18 per cent moisture content when delivered. When all studs and rough floors were in and walls ready for lathing three ¼-inch steel pipes were placed vertically in the bearing wall, one pipe starting on top of the girder in the basement and extending to a point approximately 6 inches above the attic floor, the others starting on the partition caps of the first and second floors, respectively, and also extending above the attic floor. The pipes were capped top and bottom and so arranged that very accurate measurements could be made between the cap of the pipe and a special washer on the floor. Any increase developing after installation in the distance between the floor washer and cap would indicate the amount of shrinkage in the wooden members between the bottom of the pipe and the attic floor. To obtain a record of moisture content of the frame and other concealed parts, metal contact points were driven into the various members and wires carried to the basement where readings may be made at any time with an electrical moisture meter.

The bearing partition was supported on a steel girder which in turn was supported by steel columns. The studs in both first and second floor start on top of a 2 by 4 inch partition plate. With this system of construction all joist, plates, caps, and rough floor act as supports in the vertical height of the wall. It is the shrinkage of these members that constitutes practically all of that found when the pipes were measured from time to time.

Plaster cracks in the house appeared first in cross walls on the second floor and later some minor cracks developed in the bearing wall and around the fireplace on the first floor. A fair proportion of the shrinkage had taken place before cracks developed. This may be explained by the fact that under ordinary use conditions some shrinkage in the structural frame can take place without producing plaster cracks, or in other words there is a certain amount of "take up" or slack between the frame and the plaster. Tests have shown that the grounds, studs, door and window jambs pick up moisture from fresh plaster, and expand slightly. Subsequently after re-drying they shrink away from the plaster and leave a space even though very small that will permit some movement of the plaster sheet before contact is reestablished. After the take up or slack was absorbed in the house under consideration further shrinkage caused the cracks to extend in proportion to the shrinkage. In spite of the amount of shrinkage found in this house the effect of shrinkage in terms of plaster cracks and other defects has not been important on the first floor. On the second floor some unsightly cracks have developed and, because of distortion in the frames of two doors in cross walls, adjustment of the hardware has been necessary so that the doors would latch.

The plaster cracks did not appear in the first floor until about 7 per cent change in moisture content had taken place in the wooden members. In this basis these cracks might not have appeared at all if the original moisture content of the members composing the first floor unit had been somewhat less than 13 per cent. The figure of 13 per cent is obtained by adding the 7 per cent to 6 per cent, which is the lowest moisture content found in this unit. Cracks in the second floor appeared after about 5½ per cent moisture change had occurred in the first floor units and 4½ per cent in the second floor units. On this basis the first floor joist units should contain less than 11½ per cent moisture and the second floor less than 12 per cent (4½ plus 7½) to prevent plaster cracks on the second floor. In other words, if plaster cracks and other shrinkage effects are to be avoided kiln dried lumber having a moisture content of approximately 12 per cent or less at the time of installation should be used in house framing.

With joist of low moisture content the method of construction is relatively unimportant with the advantage somewhat in favor of the platform type for interior partitions. For bungalows or one-story structures the advantages lies wholly with the platform type regardless of original moisture content.

Throughout the greater part of the United States the minimum moisture content range of thoroughly air seasoned material is 12 to 15 per cent, but the average for stock as it comes from the lumber yard is generally higher. Stock may be considered well air seasoned and still contain 15 to 17 per cent of moisture. Such material will lose very little moisture during the building operation as it is already nearly in equilibrium with the atmospheric condition. Best results will be obtained by having structural material kiln dried to a moisture content averaging say 8 to 10 per cent. During the building operation such stock will absorb some moisture from the atmosphere but the average moisture content will remain appreciably lower than air dried stock under like conditions of exposure. The surface may become wet from rain but such moisture will dry off rapidly during subsequent dry weather. Kiln dried joist may not always be available in the local lumber yard, in which event owners and builders should place orders for kiln dried material with their dealer.

NATIONAL WOOD UTILIZATION COMMITTEE IS ABOLISHED

DISCONTINUANCE of the National Committee on Wood Utilization, which is slated along with many other changes in the U. S. Department of Commerce, interrupts an important service to the lumber, forest products and building and manufacturing industries of the country.

During the eight years of its existence under the able leadership of Axel H. Oxholm, the Committee has devoted itself to the problem of the closer utilization of the country's forest resources and has issued a notable list of publications covering many phases of this problem. It has co-operated with various departments of the Government in specifications for lumber and timber purchases; has taken an active part in introducing in this country various foreign methods and devices of construction and has achieved a world-wide reputation as a center of authoritative information on the use of wood and wood products.

Wilson Compton, President of American Forest Products Industries, Inc., in a recent letter expresses regret to Mr. Oxholm on the "interruption" of the work of the Committee, stating that he is confident it will be resumed.

A Resolution passed at the annual meetings of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association and American Forest Products Industries, in Chicago, July 1, urged the Secretary of Commerce to establish in the Department of Commerce a forest products division continuing the essential work of the Lumber Division, National Committee on Wood Utilization and U. S. Timber Conservation Board.

The Committee's most important work in the past two years has been the publication of "Modern Connectors for Timber Construction," describing a construction system, new in this country, which has been adopted and is being promoted by the organized lumber industry through its Timber Engineering Company. This report was prepared jointly by the engineers of the National Committee on Wood Utilization and the Forest Products Laboratory. It demonstrates the use of more than 60 types of metal connectors which strengthen wood joints from four to eight times. It also gives the results of tests of these connectors with American woods and explains their application to American construction. A supplement, largely pictorial, to the Modern Connector Bulletin, entitled "Structural Application of Modern Connectors" has also recently been issued.

The Committee has sold a million and a half copies of its publications, among the most popular being the "You Can Make It" series, "How to Judge a House," "Furniture, Its Selection and Use" and "House Insulation."

"Wood Construction," its 700-page handbook for architects, engineers and contractors, is used as a textbook in many colleges of the country and "Light Frame House Construction" has been endorsed by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners as the best publication of its kind ever written. Wide publicity has been given the various publications of the Committee and some of its publications have been reproduced in their entirety in some of the leading dailies of the country. The work of the committee generally has been of nation-wide interest, practically every newspaper of any size having carried frequent publicity and various technical magazines, feature stories describing its publications or activities.

"Chemical Utilization of Wood" was a notable publication of the Committee last year. This includes the latest domestic and foreign developments in the field of chemistry in relation to wood. "The Marketing of Short-Length Lumber" and "Sawdust and Wood Floor" were earlier pamphlets. Others have treated of Grade-Marking, Sap Strains, Treated Lumber, Seasoning and Handling of Lumber, Small Dimension Stock and Non-Utilized Wood in various states. As its closing activity, the Committee has issued "Insulation on the Farms" of which 30,000 copies have already been sold and the pictorial supplement to Modern Connectors for Timber Construction, mentioned above.

Mr. Oxholm, Director of the National Committee on Wood Utilization, has been assisted by an able staff, including among others Nelson S. Perkins, Construction Engineer; Russell E. Backstrom, Insulation Specialist; Philip A. Haywood, Chief of Technological Research; Claude Bell, Assistant Chief, and H. Conrad Hoover, Mechanical Engineer.—(Wood Construction)

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Standard Materials of Old Best for Homes

H. Vandervoort Walsh, professor of architecture, Columbia University, recently told delegates to the National Conference on the Renewal of Home Building held at Chicago, that "Too radical and novel changes in home design and construction are in most cases full of troubles yet to be found, and there are not many home owners who can afford to find them."

"We do not scrap our houses every two or three years for a new model," said Professor Walsh. Most of them are expected to last for 30 years or more. We have many models, hundreds of years old, at which we look with more pride than we do at some of the latest designs. Building and buying a house is not the same thing as getting a new car or a new suit of clothes. For most people, the building of a house is the biggest thing they do in a lifetime, and it is only natural that they should be cautious about untried new materials and methods of construction.

"In the thousands of years man has been building on this earth, he has discovered certain practical facts about construction that time can never change, because they are part and parcel of the universe in which we live. The fact that we still use wood, bricks, stones, tiles and other old materials in building houses today is not evidence of backwardness, but that these materials give results that no new substitutes have been able to show."

Professor Walsh's findings ought to take some of the wind out of the sails of those who, without adequate knowledge, predict the passing of old materials and the substitution of fabricated houses, made of various kinds of materials which admittedly are substitutes for the original and time-tried materials.

GUILDS OF MIDDLE AGES TRADE-UNIONS OF THE DAY

(By Oliver E. Carruth)

TRADE UNIONS as known today are largely a product of the last hundred years. But from early times, workers have organized to advance and protect their own interests. Evidence of labor organization can be found almost from the dawn of history and in the Middle Ages organizations similar in many respects to modern trade-unions flourished and exercised great influence. These organizations were the guilds, embracing many trades and professions.

While the guilds, which were known in England from the seventh century, were similar to trade unions, there was one important difference. The trade union is composed of wage-earners, whereas the guild was composed of both masters and employes. The distinction between employer and employe developed after the time of the guilds, when hand labor gave way to machinery and the factory system of production. The similarity, however, between guilds and trade unions is close enough to make the guilds of great interest to the student of trade unionism and its history.

The guilds of the Middle Ages, which was the period in European history from the fall of Rome, A. D. 476 to about A. D. 1500, were a tremendous influence in the lives of their members. They were, in fact, the center of life for their members, concerned not only with giving economic protection and security, but also regulating and even controlling their social and religious life.

At first the guilds were largely relief societies, but in time they developed into important corporations, representing every branch of trade, with local headquarters in every town of any importance. In England, there were some 30,000 guilds by 1600, which educated, employed and protected the workers.

"One may judge of the importance of the guilds," says one writer, "from the fact that many of them were entitled to be represented at all civic festivals. Moreover, a central council for every trade in the kingdom sat in London for the purpose of consultation by the King and his Chancellor. The King was in no small measure dependent upon these representatives for that all-important necessity, taxes. This fact explains the tremendous political power which the guilds wielded in those days.

"The general purpose of the guilds, as of the present unions, was protection. The tradesmen found it necessary to protect themselves against cheaper labor in outside towns; against exportation of raw products essential for the home market; against unfair monopolies, cornering the market, oversupply and dishonest tradesmen. But their interest did not lie merely in obtaining the greatest monetary return. They were also greatly concerned with the quality of the merchandise produced, and set very high standards, which all workers had to maintain.

"The high excellence of workmanship which has come down from those days is rather striking. Many of the cathedrals even in small towns, for instance, show the mark of expert craftsmen. Yet the fine iron work was made by the village blacksmith, and the exquisite carving of wood and stone is the handiwork of the local carpenter and mason. This general excellence was due to the type of training given, which is the peculiar characteristic of the guild system."

Hours and wages were not neglected, and it will come as a surprise to those who think the short work-day is a product of twentieth century trade-unionism to learn that the work-day of many guilds was only eight or seven hours. On Saturdays and before many holidays, work ceased at four in the afternoon.

The training in craftsmanship given by the guilds was the forerunner of the trade-union apprenticeship system of today, though, of course, given under different conditions. After a boy had chosen a trade, he was admitted as an apprentice by the guild controlling that particular calling. If he seemed to show sufficient aptitude for the trade, he was bound over to some master workman, who gave him a thorough trade training and supplied him bed and board.

Five years was the usual period of apprenticeship. If at the end of that time, a boy had made good in the trade, he was accepted by the guild as a "journeyman" or worker of the lower rank. In the next three years he was expected to travel from town to town, perfecting his skill. Then he might be admitted to the guild, providing he submitted satisfactory specimens of his work. If his work was approved, he was admitted to full membership, which entitled him to work at his trade as an independent worker. His membership also gave him certain privileges and rights in the same guild of all other cities and towns.

Social, religious and charitable activities played an important part in guild life. The guilds maintained almhouses, built schools, loaned funds to the needy on easy terms, served as insurance agents for their members and performed other services that are today undertaken by the city or state. Every guild member was bound to help other members in need, provided that such members "were bearing themselves aright to the brethren."

Many of the guilds had their own chapels, with their own chaplains. The church was the center of social life, as in isolated communities of today. The many holiday celebrations and dances on the green were all church festivals.

The guilds were leaders in the popular mystery and morality plays of the day. Each guild was held responsible for a certain part of the performance. As nearly every family had a representative in the plays, interest in them was great. Each guild had its own theatrical managers to take care of stage properties, costumes, and make-up. Curious and amusing entries made by the stage managers have come down to us, such as "Sevenpence to Mrs. Grimsby for lending of her gear for Pilate's wife," and "Elevenpence for mending of Pilate's wife's garments."

With all their social, religious and philanthropic activities, the main purpose of the guilds was the economic protection of the members, as is the case with organized labor now. The English essayist and historian, James Anthony Froude, summarized the guild's aims as follows:

"It was their duty to see that no person undertook to supply articles which he was not educated to manufacture; to determine the prices at which such articles should be sold; above all, to take care that the common people really bought at shops and stalls what they thought they were buying; that cloth put up for sale was true cloth . . . that leather was sound and well tanned; wine pure; measures honest . . to look to it generally that in all contracts between man and man for the supply of man's necessities what we call honesty of dealing should be truly and faithfully observed."

FROM STONE TO MACHINE AGE

MANKIND has laboriously and hesitatingly groped its way from the stone age to the machine age. That life in the machine age has its advantages over the struggle for existence in the stone age, no one will deny. The events of the last few years, however, have produced doubts and some of the doubters have provided us with thought provoking questions regarding the alleged superiority of our present civilization.

That our machine civilization has proved anything but a boon to vast masses of people, and that the dark past could boast much that the enlightened present might well copy with advantage, were points stressed by Dr. Edward Devine of the Federal Council of Churches, in the course of an address.

Decrying what he described as present-day "cynicism and brutality," Dr. Devine said that our economic system "has even failed to give its workers the security which feudalism once gave its serfs, so that a new terror has come into the world."

"Every generation has its own overshadowing dread—pestilence, famine, invasion," he declared. "Into the twentieth century has come the dread terror of unemployment, which hangs like a pall over the homes of the toiling masses."

Morrison Davidson, in his "Old Order and the New," divided the course of social progress into five eras of "doms" —savagedom, slavedom, serfdom, wagedom, and—yet to be realized— freedom.

A feature of the first three of these was a full and sufficient supply, in accordance with the economic conditions and possibilities of the times, of the human essentials—food, shelter, and clothing

For the production of these in the

dark ages of savagedom, slavedom, and serfdom only limited means were available. With machinery entirely unknown and tools and implements of the most primitive description mankind generally, nevertheless, was able to procure the necessities of life for all, save in times of famine.

The coming of modern Capitalism, however, has brought with it an extraordinary paradox, the paradox of millions of civilized men, with their powers of wealth production multiplied to a degree that staggers the imagination to try to conceive, living a life of material want worse in many respects than that of their forefathers of the dark days of feudalism.

"I would rather be a savage on a South Sea Island than a dweller in the East End of London," declared Professor Huxley, expressing his amazement at the lot of vast numbers of workers living in the greatest city on earth, surrounded by wealth beyond the dreams of Midas.

That the lot of the untutored savage should be happier than that of countless men born unto the blessings of civilization, as Huxley declares, makes the wonder grow that an established order on such a basis should manage to continue. There are signs of an awakening in many directions, however, not the least hopeful of which is that indicated by Dr. Devine's remark, quoted above.

No one denies that the giant strides made by the utilization of machinery are strides which have brought to the community the undoubted productive richness of the twentieth century. We could not enjoy one small fraction of the things which feed, clothe and house our people, or which beautify our lives, were not millions of machines—tributes to the genius which floods the world—engaged in the ceaseless grind which satisfies the wants of mankind.

Any student of industrial history will know that when man's inventive genius was given impetus in the early days of the industrial revolution by the demand for machinery for use in the factories which were then supplanting home handicrafts, the working population saw, or thought it saw, its existence menaced by the machine. It hunted the inventors out of the towns and broke up the machinery.

Yet it is strange that the very fear which struck terror into the hearts of those who broke machines in earlier centuries is finding justification these days, not when the machine is on the threshold of a new era, but when its common use and admitted excellence have made it indispensable.

There may be international problems of great magnitude facing the nations in armanents, gold and exchange, territorial boundaries, and huge debts, but one problem which touches intimately the opportunity of work people to find work by which to live, is wrapped up in the machine.

Shall we put a check on invention? Never! Shall we treat it as an enemy? Never! Shall we restrict its productiveness? Once again, never! It must be the servant and friend of mankind.

Whose job is it to make the machine a useful servant and benefactor of all mankind instead of a thoughtless and unmerciful job destroyer?

Without doubt, it is the task of the Unions! The Unions must intensify their efforts to educate the public mind on the machine problem. The Unions, and no one else, must force a shorter work day and a five day working week. In rendering this great public service, the Unions will write free insurance policies to all—guaranteeing that constantly increasing production shall, like electricity and wireless inventions, be a boon and a blessing to the age.—Seamen's Journal.

An Historic Piece of Wood

The National Committee on Wood Utilization of the Department of Commerce has received a piece of wood recently removed from the British Museum, where it has been in service since 1834. The girder from which this piece was sawed supported the floor of the heavy gallery of the Egyptian room. The wood, perfectly preserved, is Sylvester pine which is the common lumber pine of northern Europe.

Ten Tested Rules of Thrift

1. Work and Earn.
2. Study and Learn.
3. Make and Use a Budget.
4. Have a Bank Account.
5. Carry Life Insurance.
6. Own Your Home.
7. Make a Will.
8. Invest in Safe Securities.
9. Pay Your Bills Promptly.
10. Share with Others.

THE IMPORTANCE OF HANDICAP PREVENTION

LEWIS H. CARRIS, of New York City, managing director of the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness, in a recent address in Detroit, Mich., before the Committee on the Handicapped at the National Conference on Social Work, said in part:

"If we are to conserve our human resources, if we are to promote the well-being of the individual for the good of collective society, it is indeed important that industry, business, and finance shall prevent avoidable loss of life, avoidable maiming and blinding of individuals, and the dropping by the wayside of those suffering from industrial diseases. A society which can produce such an over abundance of goods as we have observed in the last decade can certainly supply a sufficient amount to meet the needs of mankind under conditions which leave nothing to be desired as far as preventable accidents or exposure to disease are concerned.

"Our great difficulty in the past has been that production has been organized not to meet the needs of the individuals composing society, but to yield the greatest possible profit, in order that this profit might be reinvested in additional machinery and raw material which in turn could produce more profit. This philosophy of life has resulted in a steadily increasing multitude of individuals needing rehabilitation for the loss of sight or limb or for disability caused by disease; it has produced a much greater multitude who need rehabilitation in the sense of finding a job and adjustment to life.

"What has been said is not meant in any way to discount the increasing consciousness of mankind as to the importance of a program for counteracting or correcting physical handicaps, but rather to emphasize the fact that rehabilitation movements under the conditions of the recent past are merely a palliative. They serve in a small measure to take care of the injured in industry, because it is felt to be cheaper to 'rehabilitate' the victims of industrial accidents and disease than to initiate a real prevention program. The centuries old proverb, 'An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure,' has been accepted in theory by everyone. But for the most part it is only theory when immediate profits are concerned. It has been difficult indeed to get employers of labor to see that this proverb is a sound business principle.

"It is true that a few big industrial organizations have made accident prevention as important as production or sales, and have thus brought about striking permanent reductions in their accident rates. It is equally true, however, that the bulk of American industry is made up of more than 100,000 small plants and that the vast majority of these pay little or no attention to accident prevention. The good records of a few big companies are given widespread and repeated publicity; the poor records of a hundred thousand little companies and of many of the big corporations are rarely mentioned. The same is true of accidents outside of industry, in our homes, on our streets, and in other public places. And so we are lulled into the belief that tremendous progress is being made in the safety movement—if the day of no accidents isn't actually just around the corner.

"Meanwhile, in the past twelve years we have killed 1,000,000 men, women, and children and seriously injured 25,000,000 by preventable accidents in the United States. In so doing, we have caused an economic loss of at least $40,000,000,000. These are estimates based on reports of the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics, the Hoover Conference on Traffic Accidents, the National Fire Protection Association, and the National Safety Council. Year after year the lives of 80,000 to 90,000 persons are cut short by accidents in the United States.

"Is such slaughter an inevitable by-product of modern civilization? Is it unavoidable? Hardly. H. W. Heinrich, of the Travelers Insurance Company, believes that 98 per cent of all industrial accidents are preventable. This is no offhand estimate, but the conclusion of a recognized authority after careful analysis of 70,000 detailed accident reports. Eighty-eight per cent of all industrial accidents, Mr. Heinrich said, are due to faulty supervision; 10 per cent are due to the material equipment with which employes have to deal; only 2 per cent are unavoidable.

"C. W. Price, formely general manager of the National Safety Council, is convinced that 75 to 90 per cent of the accidents in any industry can be prevented and that 50 to 70 per cent of all accidents outside of industry are preventable in the light of our present knowledge. The Secretary of Labor told a recent Safety Conference in New York City: 'Enough has been done to show that no accident need happen.'

"Rehabilitation in its narrower professional sense, as provided for in the federal act of 1920, was the natural sequence of the compensation acts so generally adopted in the decade preceding. The philosophy of rehabilitation was to restore those injured in industry or otherwise to productive employment.

"The philosophy of rehabilitation must of necessity be adjusted to fit the needs of the times. However successful a prevention program may be, there will be need, during generations to come, for the services of rehabilitation; but in the future emphasis will not be placed so much as in the past upon the return of the injured to productive employment, if by productive employment we mean factories, shops and farms.

"In the United States we appear to be at the crossroads leading to rehabilitation of our social and industrial life, either by the introduction of frankly socialistic scheme or by a reform of the capitalistic system, in order to provide for the real needs of mankind. Whatever may be the plan finally adopted, it is important that this plan include as one of its major considerations the elimination of all preventable hazards to life, limb and health, and that the cost of these safeguards be a legitimate and required charge against production, even if profits accruing to individual ownership are reduced to that extent or wiped out altogether."

◆

First Aid

Know What to Do. Sprains result from the violent stretching or twisting of the ligaments near a joint. Absolute rest for the injured part is required. If possible, don't let the patient take a step and don't rub the joint. Elevate the part and apply very hot or very cold water. Sprains are not trivial matters to be taken lightly. If they are at all severe, call a doctor.

First Aid Service. Bruises injure the tissues of the body without breaking the skin. The only treatment consists in applying hot or cold water, arnica, or witch-hazel. Bruises are often the least important part of any injury. Always look for broken bones and internal injuries.

Fainting. Comes from a lack of blood to the brain. Some persons faint often; others almost never. Fainting can often be prevented if the person who feels faint will lower his head between his knees and remain in that position for some time. If he actually faints lay him down with his head lower than the rest of his body. Loosen his clothing; open the windows and sprinkle his face and chest with cold water. Apply smelling salts or ammonia to his nose. Rub his limbs towards his body. Do not allow him to get up until he is fully recovered. When he is able to swallow once more, give him a stimulant.

The Smallest Cut is Never Trivial. "A wound infected is a cut neglected." If a new wound is touched by the hand, washed with water, or even with some common so-called antiseptic solutions, billions of germs may be carried into it. That is why the slightest wound should have proper care immediately.

Call a doctor at the first symptoms of infection. These symptoms are—redness, swelling and pain about the wound. The germs have multiplied into the billions and you must take steps to defeat them at once.

A Minute for Safety is Better Than a Month for Repairs. A thought for today—and every day. It is not only the knowledge of safety, but also the practice that count.

Lifting. "Learn the proper way to life heavy objects. Keep your back straight and your heels on the floor. Violation of this rule may result in hernia, sprained back, muscle and ligament injuries."—National Safety Council.

◆

The member that attends meetings, serves on committees, or holds office, is rendering a far greater service to his Union and its cause than the member who thinks his obligation ceases with the payment of dues.

"CHAMPS"

(By James Edward Hungerford)

The sort of fellow that we admire
Can take defeat with a grin;
To lofty honors he may aspire,
And the "prize" he hopes to win;
If things go wrong, and he fails to score,
He wastes no time in sorrow;
He thinks of the times he's WON before—
And he'll TRY again tomorrow!

"Babe" Ruth can't always batter the ball;
Is frequently known to "muff",
Nor neither can Gehrig "swat" them all......
But they are the kind of stuff
That makes real "champs"—for they never quit;
Again and again, they're failing,
Then—BAM!—they slam a home run hit!—
And the sphere goes skyward sailing!

My friend, it's the same throughout life's game—
A "champ", or a new "star", flickers,
And if you'll ask how glory came,
You'll find they are steadfast "stickers"!
Defeated again and again, they stuck—
The odds they were not afraid of;
It wasn't through "chance", they won, or "luck"—
But the STUFF that "champs" are made of!

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Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, OCTOBER, 1933

If You Work For Wages, Join the Union

FROM many points come reports of new interest in organization work. Applications for union membership are coming faster than usual. Men want to be inside instead of outside.

Perhaps this is merely an expression of the age-old instinct to join the pack when trouble comes. Perhaps it is something more than that. Perhaps it is a realization of the fact that individuals, by themselves, can not cope with a situation in which everyone on the employers' side is organized.

The situation with which a wage earner is confronted is too big for him to meet alone.

The man who comes into a union because he is so battered that he is desperate may stay when times improve, or he may not.

The man who comes in because he understands individual helplessness in the face of industry's complexities and organized strength will stay.

But whatever may be the reason that brings a member in, it is the union's job to show him why membership is valuable, why he should remain a member, why he should bear his share of the burden, why it is a matter of duty as well as a matter of self-preservation to stay in.

The union justifies itself in all times. It does so a hundredfold in these times. But tomorrow the non-union man will be out of the picture, because a lone individual, going his own way, in a world where everything is organization, teamwork, and negotiation simply will not fit.

Risk

ONE of the mental obstacles which union organizers have to overcome is the wage-earner's unwillingness to risk the penalties which anti-union employers may impose. Wage-earners with families to support, investments to be paid for, hesitate to start on a course that may cost them their jobs. They fear to take risks even though they know they cannot better their conditions materially without a union.

We can see why wage-earners hesitate and sympathize with their fears for themselves and their dependents, but what about the wisdom of refusing to take risks? All of life is change. We either stand by passively to accept the consequences of change or we attempt to control change by directing the forces that determine results. Whichever policy we follow there is risk. Under our economic rules, those who deliberately assume risk have a chance to gain reward proportionately, while those who merely take the consequences of the risks which others assume lose through their own inaction as well as from the bad judgment of those in control.

What is true of individuals is also true of organizations. Any union that plans only to maintain present gains, and refuses to risk undertakings that will mean progress and greater success, will not only lose prestige but will develop dry rot within its ranks. Now is a period of opportunity such as has rarely come in the experience of labor. The government will no longer put its support back of employers who deny their employes the right to organize. Wage-earners can organize but they must take the initiative on their own behalf. Not all of them realize the opportunity or how to take advantage of it. But the labor movement can carry them a message of cheer and hope and duty. There is always risk, for no one can guarantee success—but with risk goes hope of progress; with refusal to accept risk hope for progress dies.

Wage-earners, individually and collectively, must take risks. This is not an exhortation to recklesness but counsel to face the facts of progress and to prepare accordingly. Plan for progress. Plan wisely and organize to control decisions upon issues that affect us all, and then risk the issue.

The greatest risk of all is to do nothing. Any organization that stops growing begins to disintegrate. Growth involves risk. We must be willing to assume risk if we would gain life more abundantly.

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When Taxes Ruin Forests

State tax problems can often be obviated by study of the experiences of other States in evolving solutions, but too often a rule-of-thumb system is devised without examination of the sum of national knowledge. Many States are wrestling with timber land tax problems, and on the West Coast especially, where the public lands system complicates the timber situation, the timber tax looms as an economic monster. Oregon lawmakers are considering legislation called on the West Coast "the first scientifically worked out attempt to meet the timber tax problem," though Eastern States, notably Pennsylvania and New York, have advanced legislation that would fit the timber tax problems of the West with little reshaping.

California's experience is a typical example of assessing a tax that not only kills the goose, but spoils the golden egg. The State timber tax fails to recognize the fact that timber is a crop requiring many years to mature. The result is that timber owners cut as fast as they can and then prevent a new crop from growing. In some sections cutting operations would be wise no oftener than once a century. Instead of replanting, the land owners, with valueless land they cannot afford to make valuable again, are likely to trade off the cut-over land to the federal government under the land exchange laws—and the tax is lost for good. In one timber land country more than 100,000 acres have been thus returned to government ownership in a few years.

In Pennsylvania a land owner with acres fit for reforestation may have them designated as a part of the forest reserve extension and when so registered the lands can be assessed at only a dollar an acre. When the timber is ready for the harvest the owner pays the State a special timber tax of 10 per cent of the timber value. With reforestation taking millions of federal money at this time, a glance at Pennsylvania's reforestation methods, especially as they apply to timber land and timber taxes, would be worth the time of any other State that seeks an advanced method of taxing lands so that revenue may be obtained from the forests without causing too rapid production of lumber or militating against reforestation.

◆

Driest Place on Earth

The driest place on earth is Payta, in Peru, about five degrees south of the equator. In spite of the fact that this province is on the seaboard, there are children living there ten or twelve years old who have never seen a shower of rain.

Clouds are plentiful, and occasionally there are heavy sea fogs, yet as much as fifteen years may elapse between showers.

In spite of the dryness, this country is inhabited, for small streams, coming down from the western side of the Andes, water it.

◆

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Official Information

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
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WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

NOTICE TO RECORDING SECRETARIES

The quarterly circular for the months of October, November and December, 1933, containing the quarterly password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office for the months of October, November and December. The extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also were six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

◆

Special Circular From General President Hutcheson

Under date of August 21, 1933, the General President forwarded the following letter to all Local Unions and District Councils for the guidance of our members.

* * *

August 21, 1933

BROTHERS:

For the information of our membership I herewith enclose a copy of resolution that was adopted by the Special Board of Public Works and has just been released by the government. It sets forth the wage scales that are to apply on all government construction work, as I understand, from this date on, which is financed either in part, or whole, by the government.

You will note that the country has been divided into three zones; the Southern, Central and Northern. The scale provided for the Southern zone is $1.00, for the Central zone $1.10 and for the Northern zone $1.20 with the proviso that if on April 30, 1933, there was in effect an agreement providing for a higher scale of wages than that set for the zone that the wage scale as referred to in the agreement is the scale that will be recognized.

The Public Works Administrator is the Hon. Harold Ickes, Secretary of Interior, and under his supervision it is expected there will be expended, and loaned, by the government for Public Works some three billion, three hundred million dollars ($3,300,000).

Arrangements have also been made for the government to make loans out of the amount of money appropriated and undoubtedly a large portion of it will be loaned to finance housing projects in various parts of the country as there is in connection with the Public Works Emergency Administration a Public Works Housing Director, the Hon. Robt. D. Kohn, an architect, who passes on housing projects where application for loan is made to the Public Works Administrator and it is advisable that our members in various localities keep themselves informed regarding all construction work so they will know whether the rules set forth by the Public Works Administrator should prevail.

Fraternally yours
Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President

* *

August 21, 1933

COPY OF RELEASE NO. 56 SENT OUT BY FEDERAL EMERGENCY ADMINISTRATION OF PUBLIC WORKS, ROOM 603—INTERIOR BUILDING

Minimum wage rates on Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works construction were approved in a resolution passed by the Public Works Board.

The rates were under an agreement signed by representatives of the American Federation of Labor, arranged by the United States Department of Labor. Isador Lubin, Chairman of the Advisory Board, represented the Public Works Administration.

The Nation was divided into three wage zones—Southern, Central and Northern—under the resolution with minimum rates differing in the zones.

It was specified the rates were to be effective for Federal Public Works fund construction for a period not to exceed 12 months.

The Labor Wage Board, consisting of Henry W. Blumenberg, Carpenter's Union; Charles L. Reed, Electrical Workers Union; John Coefield, Plumber's Union; Thomas A. Lane, Bricklayer's Union and M. J. McDonough, signed the agreement. Mr. McDonough is Chairman of the Building Trades Council of the American Federation of Labor.

The agreement in resolution form as adopted by the Special Board for Public Works is as follows:

"I. Be it resolved that, for the purpose of determining wage rates on all construction financed from funds appropriated by the Administrator of Public Works under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act, the United States shall be divided into three zones as follows:

Southern Zone: South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Arkansas, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arizona, Oklahoma, Texas, New Mexico.

Central Zone: Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Tennessee, Colorado, Utah, California, North Carolina, West Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Nevada, District of Columbia.

Northern Zone: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wyoming, Oregon, South Dakota, Idaho, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, North Dakota, Montana, Washington.

"The hourly wage rates to be paid on construction projects in these zones shall not be less than the following:

Southern Zone

Skilled labor	$1.00
Unskilled labor	.40

Central Zone

Skilled labor	$1.10
Unskilled labor	.45

Northern Zone

Skilled labor	$1.20
Unskilled labor	.50

"II. Be it further resolved, that in the event that prevailing hourly rate prescribed under collective agreements or understandings between organized labor and employers on April 30, 1933, shall be above the minimum set for any district within that zone; that agreed wage rate shall be the rate to be paid for employees on construction projects financed from funds appropriated by the

Administrator of Public Works under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act.

"III. Be it further resolved, that the rates specified in paragraphs I and II shall be effective during the life of any contract financed from funds appropriated by the Administrator of Public Works under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act, but for a period not to exceed 12 months.

"IV. Be it further resolved, that the above designated minimum rates are not to be used in discriminating against assistants, helpers, apprentices and serving laborers who work with and serve skilled journeymen mechanics and who are not to be termed as 'unskilled laborers.'

"V. Be it further resolved, that there shall be created a Board of Labor Review which shall hear all issues arising under the operation of all contracts financed from funds appropriated by the Administrator of Public Works under the authority of the National Industrial Recovery Act and from such problems as may result from fundamental changes in economic conditions during the life of these contracts. The Board of Labor Review to be created shall consist of three members; one to represent labor; one to represent contractors and a Chairman who shall represent the Federal Emergency Administrator of Public Works. The members of this Board shall be appointed by the President of the United States but no member shall be connected in any way with any organization of building workers or directly connected with, or have any interest in, contracting. The Chairman shall not be in any way connected with the Federal Emergency Administration of Public Works. Decisions of the Board of Labor Review shall be binding upon all parties."

(P. W. 74818)

◆

Traveling Members Attention

William F. Kopf, Secretary of the Middlesex County, New Jersey, District Council advises all traveling members to stay away from that district as only a small number of the members are employed and building operations are at a stand still. The District comprises the cities of Perth Amboy, New Brunswick, Sayreville and Jamesburg.

A. F. of L. Smashing All Records

Some idea of the way American workers are taking advantage of the opportunity to organize may be gathered from figures released by the American Federation of Labor recently.

The A. F. of L. issues charters to national and international unions, state federations, local central bodies and also to unions of workers which do not fall within the jurisdiction of any national or international organization affiliated with the parent body.

During the "boom" year of 1929 the total number of charters issued in all four classes was 75. For the 12-month period, ending August 31 of last year, the total was only 33.

On the other hand, from July 1 to August 7 of this year—a period of less than six weeks—the Federation has issued charters to 155 organizations.

In other words, twice as many charters were issued during the last six weeks as during the entire year of 1929.

This is a magnificent record, but it only tells part of the story. Every national and international union affiliated with the A. F. of L. has been pushing its own organizing campaign, and all have the same story to tell—everywhere workers are eager to take advantage of the opportunity to join legitimate trade unions.

◆

July Home Building 25 Per Cent Over Last Year

Home building contracts for July exceeded those for July of last year by about four million dollars for the 37 states east of the Rockies, according to estimates based on the records of the F. W. Dodge Corp., for contracts reported in the first half of the month. These totaled $12,070,000 for residential construction and $43,051,600 for total construction, including commercial structures and public works. For residential building July showed about twenty-four million dollars, whereas last July recorded nineteen and three-quarter million.

The June home building contracts of this year went ahead of last by a little over four and a half million. Thus the 1933 gain for July over 1932 is seen to be holding at about the June rate.

Residential building this year is doing better than other classes of construction. The May records show home building as 17 per cent of the total, June 27 per cent and July 29 per cent.

◆

Ontario Provincial Council Convention

The Ontario Provincial Council of Carpenters held its 22nd annual convention in the city of Brantford, Ontario, July 22, 1933. William Thompson, president of the Provincial Council, called the convention to order and welcomed the delegates and visitors and expressed the hope that the conclusions of the convention would prove beneficial to the organized carpenters of the province.

Brother Thompson then introduced Arthur Martel, member of the General Executive Board from the Sixth District, who conveyed greetings from the General Officers. Brother Martel delivered an interesting address in which he outlined the obstacles which confronted our organization in the past few years and was happy to inform the convention that signs of improved conditions are now being seen and impressed upon the delegates the necessity of co-operation.

Tom Moore, president of the Trades and Labor Congress, was next introduced. Brother Moore extended greetings from the Congress and briefly outlined the efforts being put forth by that body to bring about improved conditions as well as federal legislation favorable to the workers. He also explained the formation of the National Construction Council, which includes in its membership every unit in the Building Industry from the architect down to the workers, the purpose of this Council being to seek further development and stabilization of the Building Industry. Brother Moore urged upon the Local Unions in Ontario the necessity of affiliating with the National Construction Council.

The Chairman thanked Brother Moore for his address and the encouragement given the delegates.

The report of the Executive Board to the Council among other things embodied several recommendations, all of which were concurred in.

There were seventeen resolutions presented to the convention. The most important of the resolutions that were considered favorably were: one commending the Local Unions in the Province that instituted the shorter work week; one urging the Federal, Provincial and Municipal Governments to initiate building programs; one urging the enactment of legislation to empower municipalities in the Province to eliminate "slums" and erect modern buildings on such sites; one urging the Federal Government to enact legislation to the end that Contributory Unemployment Insurance be provided at the earliest possible date.

Charles R. Nichols of Local Union 93 of Ottawa, and T. Jackson of Local Union 1820, Toronto, were unanimously elected President and Secretary-Treasurer respectively.

The convention empowered the Executive Board to select the convention city for 1934.

◆

Local Unions Organized During the Month of September, 1933

Charters for new Local Unions were granted during the month of September in the following cities:

Rome, Ga.
Greenville, S. C.
Marion, Va.
Marion, Ind.
Santa Ana, Calif.
Clarksville, Tenn.
Anderson, S. C.
Pine Bluff, Ark.
Sheboygan, Wisc.
Milwaukee, Wisc.
Martinsville, Va.
Bassett, Va.
Mattoon, Ill.
Mitchell, S. D.
Kewaunee, Wisc.
Petersburg, Ind.
Mason City, Ia.
Los Angeles, Calif.
Beckley, W. Va.
St. Louis, Mo.
St. Louis, Mo.

◆

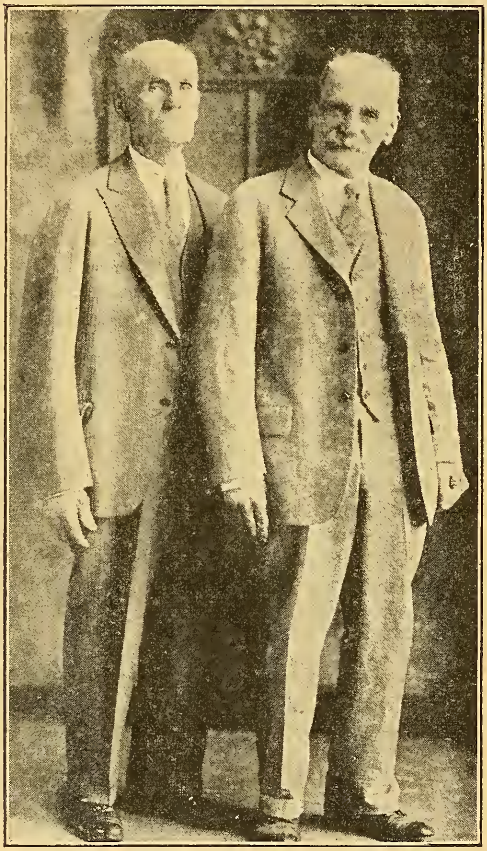
Veteran Members of Local Union No. 80

In the accompany photo are shown Joseph Peck and Sam Homan, veteran members of Local Union No. 80, Chicago, Illinois, both having past the age of four-score years.

Brother Peck, was born in England on September 21, 1950, and joined Local Union No. 80 on May 29, 1889, and served that Local Union as Financial Secretary for twenty-five years, resigning at last election. He was also a delegate from his Local Union to a number of our General conventions.

Brother Homan was born in Canada in 1848 and joined Local Union No. 80 on March 30, 1897. Like Brother Peck he has been active for many years in the affairs of our organization in Chicago and has served the Local Union as Warden since the year 1901.

Due to the advanced age of both members they are not as active in the organization as in former years but continue to attend the meetings and their advice is always eagerly listened to by the younger memberes.



SAM HOMAN JOS. PECK

Local Union No. 80 wishes both members many more years of continued good health.

◆

Old Time Member Passes On

Brother S. A. Maupin, who joined Local Union 302, Huntington, West Virginia, as a charter member on May 4, 1901, passed away after a lingering illness in that city on July 21, 1933, at the age of 76 years.

Brother Maupin was born at Barboursville, W. Va., where he resided for a number of years and came to Huntington in 1897, where he remained until the time of his death.

He served the Local Union as Recording Secretary for fifteen years. He was always a staunch supporter of trade unionism, made friends with all whom he came in contact with, had a smile and a kind word for everyone he met and his passing is mourned not only by the members of Local Union 302 but by his many friends in the city of Huntington.

He was laid to rest in Spring Hill Cemetery in Huntington, W. Va., a few miles from the city of his birth.

DEATH ROLL

GEORGE HAND—Local Union No. 608, New York, N. Y.

HENRY J. LOYD—Local Union No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOS. McLEAN—Local Union No. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.

How A Man's Life Is Spent

It is interesting to learn, based on research, that man sleeps an average of 23 of his allotted 70 years. He works contrary to popular belief but 18 out of these 70 years. He spends 4 years of his life reading newspapers, books and magazines; one year and nine months at play; two and one-half years at idling, and only three months less than that in washing, shaving and dressing. He devotes some two years and three months to walk, riding on cars, trains, ships and in autos, airplanes, etc. Three full years he spends eating his food, while another year and three months are devoted to school. A year and six months, usually, represents time out due to illness. Radio, movie and various other forms of entertainment claim three and a half years. The remaining seven years and 65 days may be classed as "sundries."

◆

No matter how stony the path, some forge to the front and no matter how easy the going, some lag behind.

Foreign Labor News

ARGENTINA: The Forty Hour Week.—By a recent decree the Minister of the Interior for Argentina has established a committee whose duty will be to inform the government as to the possibility of the introduction in that country of the forty hour week, conditions under which it might be brought about, the exemptions that may be found necessary, and the wage question involved. The preamble to the decree recalls the fact that the next Session of the International Labor Conference will have to examine the report of the Preparatory Tripartite Conference. The Argentina government delegation which will take part in the Conference, will require precise instructions on the question in view of its importance and the economic and social consequence which may result from the establishment of the shorter work week.

* * *

GERMANY: Aiding the Workers.—The Executive Committee of the Labor and Socialist International and the General Council of the International Federation of Trades Unions have decided to carry on a campaign through the Matteotti Fund, the International fund created to help the labor movement in countries without democracy. As in the case of previous campaigns in connection with this fund, it is open to all organizations and individuals to ear-mark their contributions for this special purpose, namely, help for the workers of Germany. An appeal is being issued to national trades union centres, the trades secretariats and the political and cultural workers organizations of all kinds to open campaigns for the assistance of the German workers, in their present difficulties.

* * *

HOLLAND: Deed Follows Upon Word. The Dutch National Trade Union Centre has decided to organize a boycott on German goods. They justify their decision on the ground that those in power in Germany fear nothing so much as a boycott, it is the only available weapon against them. In taking this action it is fully realized that the German government may take counter measures, but this is a risk which the Dutch labor movement is determined to run in view of the great moral significance of the action.

* * *

INDIA: United Trade Centre Realized.—When the Indian trade union movement disrupted five years ago and, after a short period of uncertainty the Indian Trades Union Federation was set up, this body took from the outset the standpoint of the "Free" trade unions. It is no doubt due to this fact that now, after many vicissitudes owing to purely political considerations, there has at last been an amalgamation of organizations which not merely call themselves trade unions, but have done actual practical work in clearly-delimited organizations. The Indian Trades Union Federation, consisting of about seventy thousand members, has combined with the strongest and most active Indian Union, the National Federation of Laborers (Railwaymen), with about one hundred thousand members, to constitute a united organization to be known as the National Trades Union Federation.

* * *

SWEDEN: Annual Meeting of Representative Body.—The Representative Body of the Swedish Confederation of Trades Unions recently held its annual meeting in the city of Stockholm. According to a report on the activities of the Confederation during the year 1932, the membership of the Confederation at the end of that period was 638,593 divided among 41 national unions and 5,783 local branches. An important action taken by the representatives was the decision unanimously taken to issue a circular to trade union executives, branches and members, strongly condemning the activities of the communists who, it was claimed, were endeavoring to destroy the legitimate trade unions by a campaign of falsification and vilification.

Solka Base Roofings

The Brown Company, of Portland, Maine, informs "The Carpenter" that they have had a number of inquiries asking information regarding SOLKA BASE ROOFINGS, which are inspired by their advertising in "The Carpenter." They have prepared the following questionnaire in reference to SOLKA BASE ROOFINGS for the benefit of the inquiring members of the Brotherhood, and have requested us to publish the same.

Q. What is Solka Fibre?

A. Solka Fibre is a highly refined cellulose that is the actual framework of plant life prepared according to processes developed, patented, and owned by the Brown Company, Portland, Maine. Not only is Solka very high in alpha cellulose content (higher than 94%), but it has unique physical characteristics which have made it of commercial importance in the manufacturing and development of many products.

Q. What do Solka Fibres look like under a manifying glass?

A. Clean, long, wiry with hooked ends. When felted together these fibres are very closely interwoven and interlocked.

Q. What qualities do felts made from Solka have to improve Prepared Roofings and Asphalt Shingles?

A. Uniformity, strength, toughness, flexibility and the characteristic of yielding felts with high saturating capacity.

Q. Are Felts made from Solka and used in Prepared Roofings and Asphalt Shingles acceptable to the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.?

A. Yes. Asphalt Roofings and Shingles made from a Solka Base are permitted to carry the inspection label of the Underwriters' Laboratories.

Q. Are these Felts lighter in weight than those used in ordinary asphalt roofings?

A. The Underwriters' Laboratories permit the use of Solka Felts as low as 40# as contrasted with 48# for a regular rag roofing. This is possible because of the fact that Solka Roofing made on the lighter weight felt is remarkably strong and tough.

Q. If lighter weight felts are used, isn't roofing quality sacrificed?

A. No, strength and toughness of the roofing "backbone" is more essential than weight, particularly if that base takes up more weather resisting asphalt.

Q. How much more asphaltic saturation does Solka Base absorb?

A. Solka Felt absorbs from 35 to 60 per cent more asphalt than do rag felts. The minimum per cent saturation obtained with Solka is 225 per cent.

Q. If this is so, why isn't the weight of the finished roofing heavier?

A. Because the weight of the felt is reduced by exactly the same amount as the quantity of asphalt saturant in the roofing is increased.

Q. Why is it important to have asphalt roofings containing the maximum saturation?

A. The greater the per cent saturation in a felt the more completely are the fibres protected from moisture which may find its way into roofing through weathering defects in the coating.

Q. Is it true that under saturation or uneven saturation may cause curling and leaks?

A. Under saturation or uneven saturation are undoubtedly contributing causes.

Q. Will Solka roofing buckle on the roof?

A. Solka roofing from observation of roofs covered about two years ago shows no greater tendency to buckle than does ordinary high-grade roofing.

Q. Does the nature of Solka fibres and the extra saturation give firmer nail grip?

A. Yes. The extra amount of asphalt that thoroughly encases the closely interwoven fibres gives Solka Roofings such density that the roofing hugs the nails tight.

Q. Why is this particularly important?

A. Roofing frequently loosens at the nails and gives rise to leaks at the nail holes even before the wind actually succeeds in breaking or tearing the roofing away from the nails.

Q. Why is flexibility an important factor in the application of roofing?

A. In many cases, especially when reroofing, the roof-deck is rough and uneven. Solka Roofing tends to snugly mold itself without breaking or cracking to the contour of the roof. Pliability is also particularly important for hips, valleys, ridges, dormers, etc.

Q. Is it true that the cheaper the roofing, the more flexible it is likely to be?

A. Not necessarily, although many of the cheapest roofings are extremely flexible because of volatile oils which later evaporate.

Q. What is the difference between volatile oil flexibility and Solka flexibility?

A. The flexibility of Solka Roofing is due to the nature of the fibre, so that with any given saturant Solka Roofing is more flexible than rag roofing would be if manufactured with the same saturant.

Q. Why is this toughness and puncture-resisting quality important?

A. Roofings must frequently withstand abuse as well as weather. The extra strength, toughness and puncture resisting qualities of Solka give roofings added stamina to better meet such emergencies as hail, walking on roof, resisting the effect of falling limbs, etc.

Q. What do weather-meter tests show regarding the durability of Solka Roofings?

A. Weather meter tests made by leading roofing manufacturers and by an independent laboratory indicate a normal rate of degradation of Solka Roofing. That is to say, so far as the weathering effects of sunlight, rain, change in temperature, and the like are concerned, Solka Roofing behaves normally in every respect.

Q. Why are Solka Base Roofings of particular interest to the carpenter, roofer and contractor?

A. Their many superior qualities help clinch the sale. Their ease of application safeguards your reputation for good workmanship.

Q. Why are Solka Base Roofings a wise selection for property owners?

A. They have built in them the inherent qualities so essential to properly and economically protect your property.

◆

True to Type

Americans Saw Wood Not Like Robots, But Men

(By Gilbert Seldes, New York Evening Journal)

Seeing a sawmill in action yesterday, I began to wonder whether America was really as enslaved to the machine as some American critics think. One of the earliest memories of my childhood is a sawmill I should like to see again; it was driven literally by horsepower, two great animals caged on a treadmill, pounding steadily along and getting nowhere, a startling appearance in the barnyard. Another I used to watch for hours was, I suppose, hitched to water power; at least, it was near the dam, and the logs came over the rollers with the swish of water underneath. These were simple mechanisms, and in those days no one suspected that all of America would be robotized before you could say "technocracy." The sawmill I watched yesterday was driven by a motor truck—one tire had been removed, one was sunk into a sort of pit, and a third wheel was hitched up to the entire machinery for running the saw and the flat trolley which carried the great oaks to their final destiny as ten-by-tens. It was, you would say, far more mechanical than the simple machines of thirty years ago; but the men working the machine were not machines themselves. They were expert craftsmen and human beings.

The trees were cut down by handsaws (the long kind operated by two men) and dragged by a team of horses to the clearing where the saw had been set up. The master of the saw and one helper turned the huge logs as easily and skilfully as a pancake maker turns his product in a Broadway window. (And that, by the way, is a disappearing profession because machines do it with remarkable accuracy.) The motor and the saw ran continuously, but the work was deliberate and the boss made fine calculations with his eye so that the log was shaped and ready for the final cut before he needed to set his gauge for the last few inches.

Some of the wood was being sawed for props in coal mines and some for replacing old hand-hewn timbers in a barn which might otherwise fall to pieces. I went into the barn and saw timbers set up nearly a century ago, some of them a foot thick, a foot wide and twenty feet long, as cunningly put together as if they were the most delicate cabinet work. Nails were expensive in those days and logs were mortised together in a way I had never seen before, the top of one being planed to a triangle, the bottom of the other hollowed to receive it. I saw a picture of the man who made the barn. He had the face of a patient, sensitive artist.

The men at the sawmill looked more commonplace, to be sure, because I had been seeing them, and men dressed as they were dressed, for several weeks.

But their hands and eyes were just as true; they did their work just as accurately; and I could not believe that they were slaves of the machinery which they ran so smoothly and easily. They liked doing their work; they were interested in the ultimate placing of the beams they were making; a year from now they will probably go to the barn-warming and feel a personal sense of pride in good work. They are still a cut ahead of Wiley Post's iron man.

One-Tenth of Factory Workers Employed on Building Supplies

One-tenth of the nation's factory workers are engaged in production of materials and supplies for the construction industry, showing the industry's tremendous importance to the nation and the role it must play in industrial recovery. The figures were presented in a recent issue of Engineering News Record by E. J. Mehren, president of the Portland Cement Association. Preliminary data in Mr. Mehren's survey show nearly 1,000,000 men so engaged in 1929, with a normal payroll amounting to about $1,300,000,000, which is more than one-third the amount set up for public construction under the National Industrial Recovery Act. These figures do not include men employed on construction projects.

"Many States considered negligible in the general industrial picture show up heavily as producers of construction materials," reports Mr. Mehren. "Thus we find Mississippi, with 24,000 employes, Louisiana with 26,000, Oregon 28,000, and Washington with 49,000, riding high above Massachusetts, which has 14,000 employes, and Missouri with 17,000.

"The paradox in this group is attributable to lumber and timber products, in which the South and Northwest predominate.

"Alabama combines steel with her lumber production to rank high as a construction supplier. Connecticut outranks her northern neighbor, Massachusetts, by virtue of her hardware and other metal manufactures. California and Minnesota totals are swelled by lumber production.

"This list is headed by Pennsylvania, Illinois, Ohio and New York, each with more than 50,000 employed in these industries. Pennsylvania's figure of 100,000 men is attributable in great measure to her steel mills and to a heavy production of cement. We must remember, though, that steel from this State is shipped in semi-finished form to far-off States for fabrication, thus adding to employment in other sections.

"We have considered only the manufacturing industries proper. But the production of raw materials goes on in obscure towns far from manufacture and far from construction. It gives life to thousands of people, and the closure of their mines, quarries and sawmills by a slackening of construction is disastrous."

Climbing Ladders

If more people knew all there is to be known about safety in climbing ladders there would be fewer serious accidents in their use. Here are a few of the most important things to remember.

1. Keep both your hands free for climbing whenever possible.
2. Never place a ladder in front of a door without first locking the door or placing someone on guard.
3. Use ladders with safety feet in preference to those without, but be sure the safety feet are the kind that will prevent slipping on the surface the ladder stands on.
4. Always face the ladder while climbing, either up or down.
5. Keep your eyes on the rungs while you climb. There might be a broken or weak one which slipped by inspection.
6. If your shoes are greasy or muddy or otherwise slippery, clean them before you climb. Many falls are caused by feet slipping off rungs.
7. Tie a ladder at the base to keep it from slipping on extra slippery surfaces or have someone hold it.
8. Never let anyone climb a ladder with you. One man is enough of a load for all ordinary ladders.
9. Beware of the ladder that has been standing in the weather, especially when it is water soaked.
10. When you use a step-ladder make sure it is fully spread before climbing it.
11. Never lean too far to one side of any ladder. Take time to move it.

—National Safety Council.

VALUABLE INFORMATION

By

FRANK DUFFY, *Gen'l Sec'y*

In accordance with the provisions of Paragraph E, Section 13 of the Constitution of the U. B. of C. and J. of A., the information required is herewith furnished. Some of our District Councils and Local Unions have not filled out the blanks sent them and in such cases we cannot give the data required.

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Night Meeting	Hrs.	Wages	Hol. Sat ½	Agrt
Montgomery, Ala.	18 Hill Bldg.	2-4 Wed.				
Bay Counties, Calif.	200 Guerrero St., San Francisco	Wednesday	8	.90-1.12½	All day	Yes
Fresno County, Calif.	1139 Broadway, Fresno	1-3 Thur.	8	.70 in .90 out	All day	No
Los Angeles, Calif.	538 Maple Ave.	Monday	8	1.00		
Montgomery and Vic., Calif.	543 Lighthouse Av. Monterey	L. Mon.	8	1.00		
Sacramento, Calif.	8th and Eye Sts.	Wednesday	8	.87½ In $1 out	Yes All day	Yes
San Diego, Calif.	621 6th Ave.	2-4 Mon.	6–8	1.00	All day	No
San Joaquin, Calif.	122 N. San Joaquin St.	1st Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	
San Luis Obispo, Santa Maria, Paso Robles, Calif.	Labr Temple, San Luis Obispo	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
Santa Clara Valley, Calif.	72 N. 2nd St., San Jose	Wednesday	8	.75		
Bridgeport and Vic., Conn.	170 Elm St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
Washington, D. C.	1010 10th St., N. W.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00 Out		
Broward County, Fla.	Carpenters Hall, Fort Lauderdale	1st Sat.	8	.75	Yes	No
Central, Fla.	Community Hall, Ocala alternate Gainesville	2nd Wed. 2nd Thur.	9	.40	Yes	No
Jacksonville and Vic., Fla.	North and Pearl Sts.	1st Mon.				
Pensacola, Fla.	C. D. of A. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
Volusia & Seminole Co.'s, Fla.	120 Division St., De Land	on call	8	.65-.75	Yes	No
West Palm Beach, Fla.	Labor Temple	2 & L. Tues.	8	1.00 ,	All day	Yes
Chicago, Ill.	12 E. Erie St.	Thursday	8	.75 in 1.31¼ out	All day	Yes
Fox River Valley, Ill.	Labor Temple, Aurora	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
Tri City, Ill.	Labor Temple, Rock Island	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Tri Counties, Ill.	Arcade Bld., East St. Louis	4th Tues.	8	1.25	All day	Vbl.
Will County, Ill.	127 E. Jefferson St., Joliet Ill.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
Lake County, Ind.	Labor Temple, Gary	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	Labor Temple	1st Thur.	8	.70		
Fall Cities, Ky.	809 W. Jefferson, Lopisville,	Wednesday	8	.80	All day	Yes
Tri State, Ky.	1445 Greenup Av., Ashland	2nd Fri.	8	.75		
New Orleans, La.	528 Bienville	1-3 Fri.	8	.75		
Berkshire County, Mass.	311 North St., Pittsfield, Mass.	4th Sun.	8		All day	
Boston, Mass.	470 Stuart St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.17½	All day	Yes
Central, Mass.	128 Main St., Marlboro	3rd Thur.				
Holyoke, Mass.	189 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
Lawrence, Mass.	98 Concord St.	2-4 Thur.	5	1.10	All day	No
Lowell, Mass.	13 E. Merrimac St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
Middlesex, Mass.	Dowds Block, Stoneham	2-4 Fri.	8	1.10	All day	No
Newton, Mass.	251 Washington St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.17½	All day	No
Norfolk County, Mass.	Norwood Walpole	1st Tues. 1st Fri.				
Northern, Mass.	Room 12, Cushing Block Fitchburg	1-3 Mon.	8			
North Shore, Mass.	176 Essex St., Salem	2nd Wed.	8	1.00 in 1.10 out	All day	No
South Shore, Mass.	Carpenter's Hall Hingham	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	All day	No
Springfield, Mass.	19 Sanford St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
Taunton, Mass.	R. 7, Jones Block	2nd Wed.	8	.85		
Worcester, Mass.	62 Madison St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
Grand Rapids, Mich.	415 Ottawa Ave., N. W.	1-3 Fri.	9 8	.45 in .80 out	Yes	No
Oakland County, Mich.	238 Riker Bldg., Pontiac	1st Tues.				
Southern Mich.	With Locals as notified	L. Sun.	8	1.00	All day	No
Tri County, Mich.	Carpenters Hall, Saginaw.	1st Fri.	8	.80		
Twin City, Minn.	520 N. Prior Av., St. Paul	2-4 Mon.	8	.85	All day	Yes
Kansas City, Mo.	3114 Paseo	Tuesday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
St. Louis, Mo.	3606 Cozens Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.25	All day	No
Omaha, Neb.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	.80		
Bergen County, N. J.	36 Bergen St., Hackensack	2-4 Thur.	8	1.25	All day	No
Burlington County N. J.	Moose Hall, Riverside	1st Wed.				
Elizabeth and Vic., N. J.	1197 E. Broad St.	Wednesday	8	1.40	All day	Yes
Essex County and Vic., N J.	604 High St., Newark, N. J.					
Hudson County, N. J.	305 Palisade Ave., Jersey City	Thursday Friday	8 8	1.40 1.40	All day All day	Yes Yes
Middlesex County, N. J.	271 High St., Perth Amboy 143 Albany, New Brunswick	1-3 Thur.	8	1.20	All day	Yes

D. C. CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Night Meeting	Hrs.	Wages	Hol. Sat ½	Agrt
Morris, Somerset & Vic., N. J.	68 Claremont Rd., Bernardsville	2nd Wed.	8	1.00	All day	No
Morris, Union & Vic., N. J.	91 Main St., Madison	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	No
Passaic County, N. J.	54 Van Houten St., Paterson, 167 Jefferson St., Passaic	1-3 Tues. 2-4 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	No
Pohatcong Valley, N. J.	alternately 1512 S. Main, Phillipsburg	2-4 Wed.				
Adirondack, N. Y.	Labor Temple, Glens Falls	L. Sat.	8	1.00		
Albany, N. Y.	87 Beaver St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	All day	No
Buffalo, N. Y.	475 Franklin St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
Elmira, N. Y.	120 Lake St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.67-.85 in 1.00 out	Yes All day	Yes
Mohawk Valley, N. Y.	Different Locals	4th Sat.	8	1.00	All day	No
New York City & Vic., N. Y.	130 Madison Ave.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.40		
North Hempstead, N. Y.	Odd Fellows Hall, Port Washington	2-4 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
Rochester and Vic., N. Y.	113 N. Fitzhugh St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75 in .90 out	All day	Yes
South Shore, N. Y.	Patchoque, N. Y.	2nd Sat.	8	$1-1.12½	All day	No
Tri City, N. Y.	Carpenters Hall, With Locals in District	4th Wed.				
Troy, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00		
Westchester County, N. Y.	230 Westchester Ave., Port Chester	1-3 Fri.	8	1.40	All day	No
Cuyahoga County, Ohio	1355 Central Av. Cleveland	2-4 Thur.	8	1.12½	All day	No
Hamilton County, O., Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky.	1228 Walnut St., Cincinnati, O.	Friday	8	1.20	All day	No
Miami Valley, Ohio	715 S. Main St., Dayton	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
Portland, Ore.	4th & Jefferson St.	2-4 Thur.	6	.90	All day	No
Delaware County, Penn.	15th & Esrey St., Chester.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
Lehigh Valley, Penn.	527 N. New St., Bethlehem	1-3 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
Lower Anthracite Region, Pa.	Moose Hall, Tamaqua	2nd Wed.	8	.80	All day	Part
Main Line, Penn.	Lancaster & Wayne Ave., Wayne, Pa.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
McKeesport and Vic., Penn.	316 Westinghouse Av., Wilmerding	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
Middle Anthracite, Penn.	Schwartz Hall, Hazelton	2nd Thur.	8	1.00		
Monongahela Valley, Penn.	I. O. O. F. Hall, Charleroi	2-4 Fri.				
Montgomery County, Penn.	545 Swede St., Norristown	1-3 Mon.	8	.75-.87	Yes	No
Philadelphia, Penn.	1803 Spring Garden St.		8¾ 8	.72 in $1 out	All day	Yes No
Pittsburgh, Penn.	241-3 Fourth Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.25	All day	No
Shenango & Beaver Valley, Pa.	212½ S. Mill St., New Castle	2nd Fri.	8	1.00		
Wyoming Valley, Penn.	41 E. Market St., Wilkes-Barre	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
San Juan Territorial Council P. R.	14 Culto St., Santurce					
Providence, Pawtucket, Central Falls, R. I.	98 Empire St., Providence	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	Part
Charleston, S. C.	Carpenters Hall, 140 Line St.	2-4 Fri.				
Jefferson County, Texas	Wall & Pearl St., Beaumont	4th Sun.	6	.75		
Salt Lake City, Utah	151 S. 2nd East St.	2nd Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
Grays Harbor County, Wash.	Hoquiam	1st Mon.				
	Aberdeen	1st Thur.				
Seattle, Kings County & Vic., Wash.	1620 4th Ave.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	No
	Bellingham	Tuesday				
Skagit Valley, Wash.	Anacortes	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
	Mt. Vernon	Thursday			All day	Yes
Tacoma, Wash.	1012½ Tacoma Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	.55¾ .75 in .90 out	All day	Yes No
Fox River Valley, Wis.	128 College Ave., Appleton	2-4 Sat.	8	.80	Yes	No
Milwaukee, Wis.	536 W. Juneau Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	.92½	All day	Yes
Wisconsin River Valley, Wis.	With Locals	1st Sun.	8	.75	All day	Part
Vancouver, B. C., Can.	531 Beatty St.	4th Thur.	8 8	.87½ out .90 P D	All day	No
Frontier, Ont.	Carpenters Hall, Thorold	3rd Thur.	8	.75-.80	Yes	Yes
Montreal, Que.	1182 St. Lawrence Blvd.	Wednesday	8	.65-.75-.85	All day	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
3	Wheeling, W. Va.	1506 Market St.	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
6	Amsterdam, N. Y.	9-11 Church St.	Monday	8	.75	All day	No
12	Syracuse, N. Y.	312 S. State St.	Monday	8	.90	All day	Yes
14	San Antonio, Tex.	Labor Temple	1-2 Tues.	8	.87½	Yes	No
16	Springfield, Ill.	505½ E. Monroe	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
17	Bellaire, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.				
18	Hamilton, Ont., Can.	110 Catherine St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	All day	Yes
24	Batavia, N. Y.	98 Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.60	Yes	No
27	Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	All day	Yes
28	Missoula, Mont.	Union Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	
30	New London, Conn.	Bank and Reed St.	Monday	8	1.15		
31	Trenton, N. J.	47 N. Clinton Ave.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	No
43	Hartford, Conn.	97 Park St.	3rd Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
44	Champaign, Urbana, Ill.	117½ S. Race St., Urbana	Friday	8	1.00	All day	No
46	Sault Ste Marie, Mich.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
50	Knoxville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	Friday				
55	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	Monday	8	1.09⅜	All day	No
59	Lancaster, Penn.	22 S. Queen St.	Wednesday	8	.60		
60	Indianapolis, Ind.	531 E. Market St.	Thursday	8	1.14	Yes	No
63	Bloomington, Ill.	101 S. Center St.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
66	Jamestown, N. Y.	319 Washington St.	Friday	8	.75	All day	No
68	Menomonie, Wis.	I. O. O. F. Hall	L. Sat.	8	.35-.40	No	No
69	Columbia, S. C.	923 Harden St.	2-4 Tues.				
71	Ft. Smith, Ark.	107½ N. 10th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
74	Chattanooga, Tenn.	829½ Market	Friday	8	.80	All day	Yes
79	New Haven, Conn.	23 Wooster Pl.	Friday	8	1.06¼	All day	Vbl.
81	Erie, Pa.	1701 State St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	All day	Vbl.
82	Haverhill, Mass.	43 Merrimack St.	Tuesday	8	1.00		
83	Halifax, N. S., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.55	Yes	No
85	Red Wing, Minn.	Union Hall	4th Mon.				
88	Anaconda, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Saturday	8	.62½-.93¾		
89	Mobile, Ala.	259 State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
90	Evansville, Ind.	1035 W. Franklin St.	Wednesday	8	.85	All day	Yes
91	Racine, Wis.	428 Wisconsin St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
92	Mobile, Ala.	Masonic Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.50		
93	Ottawa, Ont., Can.	223 Gloucester St	Thursday	8	.70	All day	Yes
97	New Britain, Conn.	Y. M. T. A. & B. Hall	Thursday	8	.90	All day	No
98	Spokane, Wash.	15 Madison St. North	Thursday	8	.87½	All day	No
100	Muskegon, Mich.	85 W. Western	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	No
101	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	2-4 Mon.	8			
102	Franklin, Mass.	183 Harrison Av., Boston	2nd Sun.	8	.67		Yes
103	Birmingham, Ala.	708 N. 17th St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
106	Des Moines, Ia.	908 W. 8th St.	Tuesday	8	.75	All day	Yes
109	Sheffield, Ala.	211 Raleigh Ave.	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
110	St. Joseph, Mo.	5th and Edmond	Friday	8	.75	All day	No
112	Butte, Mont.	156 W. Granite St.	Thursday	8	1.06¼	All day	Yes
121	Bridgeton, N. J.	49½ N. Laurel St.	Tuesday	8	.80	Yes	No
127	Derby, Conn.	Fraternal Hall, Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
128	St. Albans, W. Va.	Carpenters' Bldg.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
130	Teague, Tex.	4th & Main St.	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
133	Terre Haute, Ind.	5th and Walnut St.	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
136	Newark, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.85	Yes	No
137	Norwich, Conn.	13 Main St.	Monday	8	,75	All day	
143	Canton, O.	220 E. Tuscrawas St.	1-3 Fri.				
144	Macon, Ga.	408 Poplar St.	1st Fri.	8	.65	All day	No
145	Sayre, Pa.	521 Stevenson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.85		
146	Schenectady, N. Y.	145 Barrett St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
151	Long Branch, N. J.	Fire House	2-4 Wed.	8	1.10		
153	Helena, Mont.	Eagles Club Rooms	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
154	Kewanee, Ill.	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.65	Yes	No
155	Plainfield, N. J.	104 E. Front St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.25	All day	No
156	Staunton, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.	8	.80		
159	Charleston, S. C.	Moose Hall	Tuesday				
161	Kenosha, Wis.	26th Ave. & 63rd St.	Wednesday	8	1.05	All day	Yes
170	Bridgeport, O.	Heinlein Hall	1st Wed.	8		Yes	No
171	Youngstown, O.	259 W. Federal St.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	No
175	Dillon, Mont.	403 S. Montana St.	4th Tues.	8	.80	No	No
176	Newport, R. I.	182 Thames St.	Monday	8	.90	All day	No
180	Vallejo, Cal.	316 Virginia St.	Thursday	8	.94½	All day	Part
183	Peoria, Ill.	400 N. Jefferson	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
186	Steubenville, O.	5th and Market St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.87½	All day	Yes
187	Geneva, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	All day	Vbl.
189	Quincy, Ill.	9th and State St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	All day	No
190	Klamath Falls, Ore.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	8	.80		
191	York, Pa.	130 S. Beaver St.	Monday	8	.70	All day	No
195	Peru, Ill.	Legion Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
196	Greenwich, Conn.	17 E. Elm St.	1-3 Mon.	8		All day	No
197	Sherman, Tex.	Painters' Hall	Monday	8	.50	Yes	No
198	Dallas, Tex.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
200	Columbus, O.	8 E. Chestnut St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	All day	No
201	Wichita, Kan.	417 E. English St.	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
203	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	21 Academy St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
208	Fort Worth, Tex.	401 Calhoun St.	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	Part
210	Stamford, Conn.	65 Gay St.	Thursday	8	1.00		
213	Houston, Tex.	617 Caroline	Friday	8	1.00	All day	No
215	Lafayette, Ind.	506 Columbia St.	Thursday	8	.88	All day	No
216	Torrington, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.				
217	Westerly, R. I.	Stillman's Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	All day	No
219	Petersboro, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2nd Thur.				
220	Wallace, Ida.	Trades and Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	No	No
225	Atlanta, Ga.	91 Trinity Ave., S. E.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
228	Pottsville, Pa.	Center & Market St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
229	Glens Falls, N. Y.	8 Elm St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
232	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	209 W. Berry St.	Thursday	8	.80		
234	Thompsonville, Conn.	Legion Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.90		
235	Riverside, Cal.	3577 8th St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
236	Clarksburg, W. Va.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	.65	No	No
243	Tiffin, O.	Washington & Madison St.	1-2 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
244	Grand Junction, Colo.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
245	Cambridge, O.	Labor Hall	2-L. Thur.	8	.75		
249	Kingston, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
251	Kingston, N. Y.	4 Brewster St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.62½-.75	All day	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
256	Savannah, Ga.	107 Whitaker St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90		
258	Internat'l Falls, Minn.	City Hall	1st Fri.				
259	Jackson, Tenn.	Main and Liberty St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
260	Waterbury, Conn.	40 Scoville Ave.	Tuesday				
261	Scranton, Pa.	428 Lackawanna Ave.	Friday	8	1.12½	All day	Yes
263	Berwick, Pa.	Reliance Fire Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.70	Yes	No
269	Danville, Ill.	32½ N. Hazel St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.87½	All day	No
274	Vincennes, Ind.	2nd & Perry St.	Friday				
278	Watertown, N. Y.	Herald Bldg.	1st Fri.				
280	Mt. Olive, Ill.	City Hall	4th Fri.	8	.75		
281	Binghampton, N. Y.	78 State St.	Thursday	8	.87½	All day	No
283	Augusta, Ga.	810 Ellis St.	Monday	8			
286	Great Falls, Mont.	716 1st Ave., So.	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
287	Harrisburg, Pa.	15th & Shoop St.	Monday	8	1.00		
289	Lockport, N. Y.	52 Pine St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
290	Lake Geneva, Wis.	150 Center St.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
292	Shawnee, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Tues.	8	.75		
293	Canton, Ill.	K. of P. Bldg.	4th Wed.	8	.65		
294	E. Palestine, O.	G. H. Allcorn Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
297	Kalamazoo, Mich.	326 N. Rose St.	Tuesday	8	.80	All day	No
300	Austin, Tex.	200 E. 10th St.	1-3-5 Wed.	8	.62½		
301	Newburgh, N. Y.	Labor Temple	1-3-5 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	No
303	Portsmouth, Va.	305½ High St.	1st Mon.	8	.88	No	No
305	Millville, N. J.	Whitaker Bld.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
307	Winona, Minn.	4th & Center St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.65	Yes	Yes
310	Norwich, N. Y.	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.80		
311	Joplin, Mo.	302½ Main St.	3rd Sat.	8	.75	All day	No
313	Pullman, Wash.	Residence of Members	2nd Tues.	8	.62½		
314	Madison, Wis.	309 W. Johnson St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
315	Boone, Ia.	Labor Temple	2-4 Thur.	7	.90		
319	Roanoke, Va.	15½ Tazewell Ave., S. W.	Tuesday	8	.80		
321	Connellsville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Temple	1-3 Mon.	7	.80	All day	Yes
322	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	2118 Main St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
323	Beacon, N. Y.	McGlasson's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Part
326	Prescott, Ariz.	233 W. Cortez St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
327	Attleboro, Mass.	9 Bank St.	Wednesday				
328	E. Liverpool, Ohio	Ingram Bldg.	Thursday	8		All day	No
329	Oklahoma City, Okla.	916 W. California	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
331	Norfolk, Va.	312 E. Freemason St.	Friday	8	.80	Yes	No
332	Waxahachie, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday				
336	LaSalle, Ill.	1st and Hennepin St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
337	Detroit, Mich.	5718 Woodward Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
339	Clarks Summit, Pa.	Summit Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
340	Hagerstown, Md.	2 W. Washington St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
343	Winnipeg, Man., Can.	165 James St.	Alt. Fri.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
344	Waukesha, Wis.	320 Broadway	2nd Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
345	Memphis, Tenn.	212 N. 2nd St.	Friday	8	.87½		
347	Mattoon, Ill.	1812½ Broadway Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	.62½	Yes	
348	Waterville, Me.	Silver and Maine	1-3 Fri.	8			
351	Northampton, Mass.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
352	Anderson, Ind.	806½ S. Main	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
356	Marietta, Ohio	Labor Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00	No	
358	Tipton, Ind.	127½ E. Jefferson St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
360	Galesburg, Ill.	52 N. Prairie St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
361	Duluth, Minn.	117 W. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	.75		
362	Pueblo, Colo.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	All day	No
363	Elgin, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
364	Council Bluffs, Iowa	201 W. Broadway	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
365	Marion, Ind.	2nd & McClure St.	1st Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
367	Centralia, Ill.	138½ E. Broadway	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	All day	No
371	Denison, Tex.	Labor Hall	Saturday	8	.75		
372	Lima, Ohio	Moose Hall	1-3 Wed.				
373	Fort Madison, Iowa	Moose Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
377	Alton, Ill.	7 E. Broadway	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Part	No
379	Texarkanna, Tex.	314 Main St.	Monday				
384	Asheville, N. C.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	.50		
388	Richmond, Va.	Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.80		
389	Tuxedo, N. Y.	Henry Clb. Hall, Sloatsburg	2-4 Mon.				
393	Camden, N. J.	635 Market St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
396	Newport News, Va.	C. L. U. Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	Yes	No
398	Lewiston, Idaho	122 F St.	Thursday	8	1.00		
403	Alexandria, La.	Painters' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.75		
404	Lake Co. & Vic., Ohio	Township Hall, Mentor	2-4 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	No
405	Wellsville, Ohio	Amer. Legion Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
407	Lewiston, Me.	31 Lisbon St.	Wednesday	8	.80	Yes	No
409	New Canaan, Conn.	Locust Ave. and No. Main	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
411	San Angelo, Tex.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	.75		
413	South Bend, Ind.	232½ S. Michigan St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
425	El Paso, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
428	Fairmont, W. Va.	Labor Temple	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
431	Brazil, Ind.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
432	Atlantic City, N. J.	14 So. Tenn. Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	No
435	Chester, W. Va.	3rd and Caroline St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
437	Portsmouth, O.	Gallia & Gay St.	Thursday	8	.90	All day	No
442	Hopkinsville, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	9	.60	No	No
445	Palmer, Mass.	Hilyer's Bld.	1-3 Fri.				
446	Sault Ste Marie, Ont., Can.	Forester's Hall	2nd Tues.				
450	Ogden, Utah	2437½ Kiesel Ave.	Friday	8	.87½	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
453	Auburn, N. Y.	Mantel Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.90	All day	No
459	Bar Harbor, Me.	Union Hall	Monday	8	.87½		
469	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Mon.				
474	Nyack, N. Y.	1st Ave. and Broadway	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	No
479	Sparta, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.87½	No	
481	Barre, Vt.	125 N. Main St.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
484	Dinuba, Cal.	205 Perry Ave.	1st Sat.	8	.87½	Yes	No
487	Linton, Ind.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
489	Glassboro, N. J.	22 Sevell St.	4th Mon.				
492	Reading, Pa.	834 Walnut St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
494	Windsor, Ont., Can.	21 Pitt St. W.	1-3 Mon.	8			
495	Streator, Ill.	107 E. Main St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	All day	No
496	Kankakee, Ill.	261 E. Merchant St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	All day	No
498	Brantford, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.70	Yes	No
499	Leavenworth, Kans.	331 Delaware St.	Wednesday	8	.75	All day	Yes
500	Butler, Pa.	Younkins Hall	1-3 Fri.				
501	Stroudsburg, Pa.	Miller's Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	.80	Yes	No
502	Canandaigua, N. Y.	W. O. W. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
505	Litchfield, Ill.	Chamber of Commerce Rms	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	No	
507	Nashville, Tenn.	208 Polk St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
508	Marion, Ill.	311 W. Main St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.62½	All day	Yes
510	Du Quoin, Ill.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
511	Roswell, N. M.	K. of P. Hall	Thursday	8	.80		
515	Colorado Springs, Colo.	7 No. Cascade Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
517	Portland, Me.	453 Congress St.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	No
518	Charleston, Ill.	C. L. U. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
522	Durham, N. C.	107 Market St.	Tuesday				
523	Keokuk, Ia.	616½ Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
525	Coshocton, O.	Hall Bldg.	2nd Tues.	8	.62½	Yes	No
526	Galveston, Tex.	421½ 21st St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	All day	No
529	Scottdale, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.				
531	St. Petersburg, Fla.	276 2nd Ave., So.	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	Part
534	Burlington, Ia.	Jefferson and 5th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.80	All day	
535	Cadillac, Mich.	434 River St.	Wednesday	9	.80	No	No
538	Concord, N. H.	89 N. Main St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.80		
541	Washington, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
542	Salem, N. J.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.	8	.80	No	Yes
545	Kane, Pa.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
549	Greenfield, Mass.	Eagles Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
555	Temple, Texas	Nunnelly Bldg.	Friday				
556	Meadville, Pa.	C. L. Hall	Friday	8	1.00	Yes	No
557	Bozeman, Mont.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.87½	All day	No
559	Paducah, Ky.	5th and Jackson St.	Monday	8	.75		
561	Pittsburg, Kans.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	No
562	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	6	1.12½		
568	Lincoln, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-2 Fri.	8	.87½	Yes	No
570	Gardner, Mass.	1 Oak St.	1st Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
572	Georgetown, Tex.	710 E. 7th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.62½	No	No
574	Middletown, N. Y.	12 Washington St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.95	All day	Yes
576	Pine Bluff, Ark.	B. T. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
580	Du Bois, Pa.	5 West Long Ave.	1st Thur.	8	.80	All day	No
581	Herrin, Ill.	State Saving's Bank Bldg.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
587	Coatesville, Pa.	Malta Home	Tuesday	7	.65	All day	
588	Carterville, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Mon.				
590	Rutland, Vt.	Apollo Hall	2-4 Wed.				
592	Muncie, Ind.	302½ S. Walnut St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
595	Lynn, Mass.	320 Washington St.	Thursday	8	1.10	All day	Vbl.
596	Taylor, Tex.	218 Lizzie St.	1st Wed.				
597	Centerville, Ia.	Miners' Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
600	Saranac Lake, N. Y.	101 Main St.	2&L. Thur	8	.75-$1	Yes	No
603	Ithaca, N. Y.	213 W. State St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
604	Murphysboro, Ill.	2029 Pine St.	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00	Yes	No
607	Hannibal, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
609	Idaho Falls, Ida.	408 6th St.	Last Fri.	8	.90	No	No
616	Chambersburg, Pa.	Red Men's Hall	Monday				
618	Hurst, Ill.	City Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.80		
619	Moose Jaw, Sask., Can.	1005 Athabasca St., E.	on Call				
620	Vineland, N. J.	624 Emer St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.80	Yes	No
621	Bangor, Me.	81 Sidney St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.40-.65	Part	No
622	Waco, Tex.	610½ Columbus Ave.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75		
623	Danielson, Conn.	St. Jean Baptiste Hall	1st Mon.	8	.70	All day	Yes
624	Brockton, Mass.	28 Main St.	Monday	8	1.00	All day	No
625	Manchester, N. H.	335 Pine St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80		
626	Wilmington, Del.	815 Market St.	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	No
631	Spring Valley, Ill.	Rafter's Shop	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
635	Boise, Ida.	114 S. 10th St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
637	Hamilton, O.	2nd and Central Av.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
639	Akron, O.	184 W. Center St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
641	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.92½		
642	Richmond, Cal.	Brotherhood Hall	Thursday				
644	Pekin, Ill.	437 Court St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
645	Las Vegas, New Mex.	419 E. University Ave.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	No	No
648	Pana, Ill.	Locust and Main St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
650	Pomeroy, O.	Skinners Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
652	Elwood, Ind.	B. and P. W. Club Rooms.	1-3 Mon.				
653	Chickasha, Okla.	520 Kansas Ave.	Monday				
654	Rhinelander, Wis.	828 Dorr Ave.	3rd Wed.				
655	Key West, Fla.	1022 United St.	1st Wed.	8	.80		
657	Sheboygan, Wis.	811 New York Ave.	2-4 Thur.	8	.65	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
658	Millinocket, Me.	Legion Hall	1st Wed.	8	.61-.63	Yes	Yes
659	Rawlins, Wyo.	North Star Hall	1st Fri.	8	1.00		
660	Springfield, O.	138 W. High St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
661	Ottawa, Ill.	Union Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	1.00		
662	Mt. Morris, N. Y.	American Legion Hall	3rd Fri.	8	.85		
665	Amarillo, Tex.	212½ W. 7th St.	Thursday	8	1.00	4 days	No
666	Mimico, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall, New Toronto	1st Thur.	8			
669	Harrisburg, Ill.	Main and Polar St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	Yes
674	Mt. Clemens, Mich.	51 N. Walnut St.	1st Mon.				
677	Lebanon, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Tuesday	8	.85		
678	Dubuque, Ia.	233 W. 9th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
679	Montpelier, Vt.	73 Main St., K. P. Hall	1st Mon.	8	.90	No	No
682	Franklin, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	.95		
683	Burlington, Vt.	156 College St.	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
686	Blackwell, Okla.	Ostat Bld.	Friday				
689	Dunkirk, N. Y.	Heyl Block	1st Tues.				
690	Little Rock, Ark.	213½ W. 2nd St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	No
691	Williamsport, Pa.	51 W. 3rd St.	Monday	8	.60	Yes	No
694	Boonville, Ind.	C. L. U. Hall	Alt. Tues.	8	.50	No	Yes
695	Sterling, Ill.	10½ E. 3rd St.	1st Mon.	9	.90	Yes	No
696	Tampa, Fla.	2310 Highland Ave.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	No
700	Corning, N. Y.	92 E. Market St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
702	Grafton, W. Va.	Court House	1st Mon.				
704	Quanah, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Thursday	8	.50	No	No
705	Lorain, O.	112 W. 18th St.	Friday				
706	Sullivan, Ind.	N. D. Martin's office	2-4 Tues.	8		No	No
707	Silver City, N. M.	D. A. off. Co. Court House	4th Mon.	8	.87½	No	No
716	Zanesville, O.	39 S. 7th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
718	Havre, Mont.	Morris Cafe	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
719	Freeport, Ill.	Building Trades Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80		
722	Manchester, N. H.	335 Somerville St.	1st Mon.	8	.65	Yes	No
724	Houston, Tex.	617 Caroline St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.85-.95	Yes	No
728	Pontiac, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8			
730	Quebec, Que., Can.	272 Des Fosses	Wednesday				
731	Corsicana, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
732	Oakland City, Ind.	W. L. Webb Hall	Thursday	8	.80	No	No
733	Percy, Ill.	Carpenter Shop	2nd Sat.	8	.50		
734	Kokomo, Ind.	211 W. Mulbury St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
735	Mansfield, O.	21½ N. Park	2-4 Wed.	8	.85	All day	
737	Carlinville, Ill.	117 S. Plum St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
741	Beardstown, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75		
742	Decatur, Ill.	215 N. Water St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
743	Bakersfield, Cal.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	No
744	Red Lodge, Mont.	Labor Temple	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
745	Honolulu, H. I.	Phoenix Hall	2-4 Wed.	8		Yes	No
746	Norwalk, Conn.	25 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.12½	All day	No
747	Oswego, N. Y.	Richardson Theatre Bldg.	Monday	8	.90	All day	Yes
748	Taylorville, Ill.	Miller Lbr. Co. office	4th Thur.	8	.85		
749	Mt. Vernon, O.	3 3rd Ave.	1st Wed.	8			
750	Asbury Park, N. J.	Newman's Hall Belmar	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10	All day	No
751	Santa Rosa, Cal.	636 3rd St.	Friday	8	.90	All day	No
754	Fulton, N. Y.	19½ S. 1st St.	Friday	8	.80		
755	Superior, Wis.	1710 Broadway	Thursday	8	.80		
757	S. Manchester, Conn.	Manchester Home Club	3rd Tues.				
761	Sorel, Que., Can.	Veterans Hall	L. Thur.	9	.30-.35	No	No
762	Quincy, Mass.	Maple Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	1.15	All day	Yes
763	Enid, Okla.	122½ E. Broadway	Friday	8	1.00		
764	Shreveport, La.	1660 Texas Ave.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
767	Ottumwa, Ia.	220 E. Main St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
771	Watsonville, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	All day	No
772	Clinton, Ia.	613 S. 2nd St.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
776	Marshall, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.				
779	Waycross, Ga.	Labor Hall	Wednesday				
780	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	Monday				
781	Princeton, N. J.	Branch Hall	1-3 Tues.				
783	Sioux Falls, S. D.	Labor Hall	1-3 Fri.	9	.35		
789	Marissa, Ill.	American Legion Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.75		
790	Dixon, Ill.	Richart Hall	1st Tues.				
792	Rockford, Ill.	402 E. State St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.15	Yes	No
795	St. Louis, Mo.	2200 S. 7th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.40½-.45	All day	Yes
797	Charlevoix, Mich.	K. of P. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.75		
798	Salem, Ill.	E. Side Court House Sq.	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
799	Brockville, Ont., Can.	John & King Sts.	1-3 Thur.				
801	Woonsocket, R. I.	34 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	All day	No
803	Metropolis, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
804	Naugatuck, Conn.	Hibernian Hall	2-4 Wed.	7	.80		
805	Zeigler, Ill.	Carpenters' Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
811	Atlantic Highl'ds, N. J.		2nd Sat.				
812	Cairo, Ill.	712½ Comercial Ave.	Thursday	8	1.00		
813	Carbondale, Pa.	51 N. Main St.	Wednesday	8	.80	All day	Yes
817	Bessemer, Ala.	1822½ 2nd Ave.	Wednesday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
818	Putnam, Conn.	K. of C. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
822	Findlay, O.	Marvin Block	Friday	8	.60	Yes	No
824	Muskegon, Mich.	329 W. Larch St.	2-4 Tues.	9	.32-.37	Yes	Yes
825	Willimantic, Conn.	Labor Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½		
826	Sycamore, Ill.	Sycamore Nat'l Bk. Bld.	1-2 Wed.	8	.70	Yes	No
829	Santa Cruz, Cal.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
830	Oil City, Pa.	Moose Temple	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	All day	No
834	Reynoldsville, Pa.	Eagles' Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	No	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
835	Seneca Falls, N. Y.	Farrells Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	Yes	No
836	Janesville, Wis.	13 S. Main St.	Friday	8		Yes	No
838	Sunbury, Pa.	P. O. S. of A. Hall	Wednesday	8	.80		
841	Carbondale, Ill.	Watter's Tin Shop	Friday	8	.62½		
842	Pleasantville, N. J	I. O. O. F. Hall	2& L. Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
846	Lethbridge, Alta., Can.	240 13th St. N.	1st Fri.	8	.80		
849	Manitowoc, Wis.	1617 Washington St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
853	Bound Brook, N. J	2 Maden Lane	1st Thur.	8	1.00	All day	No
855	Coalinga, Cal.	Amey Bld.	1-2 Mon.				
857	Tucson, Ariz.	276 S. Stone Ave.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
863	Conneaut, O.	223 Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
865	Brunswick, Ga.	Bennetts Drug Store	2-4 Tues.	8	.70		
867	Milford, Mass.	169 Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
881	Massillon, O.	102 Lincoln Way	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00		
886	Dalhart, Tex.	400 Block, Denrock Ave.	2nd Thur.	8	.75	No	No
887	Hampton, Va.	Red Men's Hall	Thursday	8	.80		
891	Hot Springs, Ark.	307 Pleasant St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
893	Wellsburg, W. Va.	R. E. Whetsell, Shop	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
898	St. Joseph and Benton Harbor, Mich.	Central Labor Hall, St. Joe	1-3 Fri.				
899	Parkersburg, W. Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Tuesday	8	.50	Yes	No
900	Altoona, Pa.	11th Ave. and 12th St.	2-4 Fri.	8	.90		
901	Savanna, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.80		
904	Jacksonville, Ill.	Labor Temple	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
911	Kalispell, Mont.	O'Connells Hall	Thursday	8	.80	All day	No
912	Richmond, Ind.	716½ Main St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
913	Balboa, C. Z.	Balboa Club House	3rd Wed.	8	1.15	No	Yes
914	Augusta, Me.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Thur.	8		Yes	No
915	Horton, Kan.	on Call		8	.65		
917	Rochester, N. H.	Gagne Hall	3rd Tues.				
918	Manhattan, Kan.	431 A Poyntz Ave.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
919	St. Johns, N. B., Can.	Market Bldg.	1-3 Wed.				
920	Meriden, Conn.	33 Colony St.	2-4 Tues.	8	1.00	All day	Yes
921	Portsmouth, N. H.	43 High St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	All day	Vbl.
923	Cleburne, Tex.	Parva Bldg.	Monday	8	.75		
926	Beloit, Wis.	410 Public St.	2nd Wed.	8	.85		
927	Danbury, Conn.	264 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.85	All day	No
928	Danville, Pa.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2nd Fri.	9	.60		
930	St. Cloud, Minn.	617½ St. Germain	1-3 Fri.	8	.80	No	No
932	Peru, Ind.	62½ North Byw.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
935	Princeton, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
939	Weston, W. Va.	A. O. Ramburg's Shop	2-4 Sun.	8	.75		
940	Sandusky, O.	Ritter Bldg.	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	All day	No
942	Fort Scott, Kan.	Moose Hall	1st Thur.	8	.90		
943	Tulsa, Okla.	416 S. Detroit	Tuesday	8	.75	All day	No
944	San Bernardino, Cal.	4th & D St.	Monday	8	.75	All day	No
945	Jefferson City, Mo.	308a E. High St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½	Yes	No
947	Ridgway, Pa.	L. O. O. M. Hall	Friday	8	.60-.75	Yes	Yes
948	Sioux City, Ia.	508½ 5th St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
951	Brainerd, Minn.	Y. M. C. A. Hall	2nd Thur.		.70		
952	Bristol, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	All day	No
953	Lake Charles, La.	110 East St.	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	No
956	Normal, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00		
958	Marquette, Mich.	3rd & Bluff Sts.	Monday	8	.85	Yes	No
960	Nebraska City, Neb.	503 Central Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75		
965	Dekalb, Ill.	Viking Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.75		
971	Reno, Nev.	212 N. Virginia St.	Monday	8	1.07½	All day	No
973	Texas City, Tex.	5th St. & 8th Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½		
974	Baltimore, Md.	715 N. Eutaw St.	1-3 Wed.	9	.50	Yes	Yes
975	Benton, Ill.	111 E. Main St.	2 & L Tue				
976	Marion, O.	160½ S. Main St.	1st Sat.	9	.90	Yes	No
977	Wichita Falls, Tex.	705 Travis St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.87½	All day	Yes
978	Springfield, Mo.	315½ Boonville Ave.	Tuesday	5½	.87½	Yes	No
981	Petaluma, Cal.	108 Western Ave.	1-4 Tues.	8	.90	All day	Vbl.
986	McAlester, Okla.	W. Cherokee St.	Wednesday	8	.87½	No	No
989	Newburyport, Mass.	3 State St.	2nd Wed.	8	.70	Yes	No
990	Greenville, Ill.	Legion Hall	1st Mon.	8	.70		
993	Miami, Fla.	47 N. W. 3rd St.	Friday	8	1.00		
996	Penn Yan, N. Y.	219 So. 9th St.	1st Thur.	9	.90	No	No
999	Mt. Vernon, Ill.		2-4 Thur.	8	.75		
1000	Greenville, Pa.	Main and Canal St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	All day	No
1005	New Milford, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Wednesday	8	.80		
1010	Uniontown, Pa.	T. & L. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1014	Warren, Pa.	Vasa Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	Yes	No
1015	Saratoga Springs, N. Y.	Nat'l Bank Bld.	Friday	8	1.00	All day	No
1019	Cortland, N. Y.	13 Central Ave.	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
1022	Parsons, Kan.	1829½ Main St.	Thursday	8	1.00	No	No
1023	Alliance, O.	Y. M. C. A. Hall	1st Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1024	Cumberland, Md.	63 Baltimore St.	Monday	8	.80	Yes	
1028	Ardmore, Okla.	108½ E. Main St.	Thursday	8	.75	Yes	No
1029	Johnston City, Ill.	Henson Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
1031	Dover, N. H.	7 East St.	last Tues.	8	.80		
1033	Niles, Mich.	Meyer's Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.90		
1034	Oskaloosa, Ia.	123 High Ave.	1st Thur.	8	.80	No	Vbl.
1037	Marseilles, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1038	Ellenville, N. Y.	Mechanics Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
1040	Eureka, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	.90		
1041	Otisville, N. Y.	Firemens' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.85	Yes	No
1042	Plattsburg, N. Y.	Trades Assembly Hall	Monday	8	1.00		

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1043	Hanford, Cal.	1400 N. Reddington St.	3rd Thur.	8	.87½	Yes	No
1047	Shelby, O.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1049	Poplar Bluff, Mo.	Begley Bldg.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1055	Lincoln, Neb.	217 N. 11th St.	2-4 Mon.	8	.87½	All day	Vbl.
1056	Pinckneyville, Ill.	Legion Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.75	No	No
1059	Athol, Mass.	41 Exchange St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1060	Norman, Okla.	217½ E. Main St.	Friday	8	.75	No	No
1061	Jerome, Ariz.	Amer. Legion Hall	2nd Wed.				
1062	Santa Barbara, Cal.	Labor Temple	Tuesday	6	1.16⅔	All day	Yes
1065	Salem, Ore.	457½ Court St.	Thursday	8	.75	All day	No
1066	Rockland, Me.	Painters Hall	Wednesday	8	.70		
1069	Muscatine, Ia.	Trades Assembly Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75-$1	Yes	No
1071	Cobourg, Ont., Can.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	9	.60	Yes	Yes
1072	Muskogee, Okla.	111½ N. Main St.	Monday	8	1.12½	No	Yes
1074	Eau Claire, Wis.	Labor Temple	2-4 Fri.	8	.70	No	No
1076	Washington, Ind.	Moose Hall	Friday				
1077	Owosso, Mich.	112½ N. Wash St.	Monday				
1078	Fredericksburg, Va.	K. of P. Hall	Friday	8	.80	Yes	No
1080	South Haven, Mich.	652 Phillipe St.	1st Tues.	7	.80	All day	No
1081	Plainview, Tex.	108 E. 6th St.	Thursday	8	.62½	No	No
1084	Bloomsburg, Pa.	Liberty Fire Hall	Friday				
1085	Livingston, Mont.	Park and 2nd St.	1st Fri.	8	.80	3 Mo.	No
1088	Punxsutawney, Pa.	Eagles Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1089	Phoenix, Ariz.	215 E. Adams St.	Monday	8	1.00		
1093	Glen Cove, N. Y.	10 Pulaski St.	Monday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1095	Salina, Kan.	200½ E. Iron	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1097	Longview, Texas	Odd Fellows' Hall	Thursday				
1099	Downington, Pa.	Downington Imp. Co. Bldg.	3rd Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
1100	Flagstaff, Ariz.	323 W. Aspen St.	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1101	El Dorado, Ark.	East Ark. Lumber Yard	2-4 Mon.	8	.60	No	No
1102	Detroit, Mich.	69 Erskine St.	Monday	8	1.15	Yes	No
1103	Paragould, Ark.	office East Ark. Lum. Co.	2-4 Mon.	8	.60		
1104	Tyler, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1107	Gloversville, N. Y.	42-44 S. Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	
1112	Marshalltown, Ia.	Woodbury Bldg.	Friday	8	.60	All day	
1116	Twin Falls, Ida.	2nd Ave. & W. 3rd St.	4th Mon.				
1118	Malone, N. Y.	Forester's Hall	2nd Tues.	8	.80		
1119	Ridgefield, Conn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2nd Thur.	8	1.00		
1123	Biddeford, Me.	21 Alfred St.	1st Fri.	8		Yes	No
1126	Annapolis, Md.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.90	Yes	No
1129	Kittaning, Pa.	City Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75	Yes	No
1130	Titusville, Pa.	Goldstein Block	1-3 Tues.	8	.80		
1132	Alpena, Mich.	K. of C. Hall	2-L. Sat.	8	.60		
1133	Newton, Ia.	W. 2nd St., N.	1-3 Fri.				
1137	Pratt, Kan.	119 E. 3rd St.	1-3 Tues.				
1138	Toledo, O.	912 Adams St.	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1141	Pampa, Tex.	Orange Court	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1143	La Crosse, Wis.	Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.80		
1145	Port Jervis, N. Y.	Masons' Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.85		
1147	Roseville, Cal.	518 Grove St.	Thursday	8	.75	All day	No
1148	Olympia, Wash.	Labor Temple	Thursday	8	.68¾		
1151	Batavia, N. Y.	84 Main St.	2-4 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1153	Crooksville, O.	J. D. Lehew's Shop	2nd Mon.	8	.75		
1155	Columbus, Ind.	320½ Wash. St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.60	All day	No
1156	San Francisco, Cal.	2940 16th St.	1-3 Tues.				
1161	Morris, Ill.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1162	Suffern, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
1163	Virden, Ill.	Masonic Hall	4th Thur.				
1166	Fremont, O.	M. W. A. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.60	No	No
1167	Smithtown Branch, N. Y	Mech. Hall, St. James, N.Y.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.25	All day	No
1170	Pine Knot, Cal.	Reck's Place	Saturday	8	1.00	No	No
1172	Billings, Mont.	Cooks and Waiters' Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	.90	No	Yes
1173	Trinidad, Colo.	210 N. Commercial St.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1176	Fargo, N. D.	Unemployed Exchange	1st Wed.	8	.70	All day	No
1177	Marceline, Mo.	Marceline Lumber Co.	2nd Sat.	8	.60	No	No
1178	Pawhuska, Okla.	Carpenters' Hall	Thursday	8	.75		
1181	Piedmont, W. Va.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	.55½-.65	Yes	No
1182	Wellsville, N. Y.	Pine St.	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
1183	Stephenville, Tex.	C. of C. Bldg.	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1186	Minot, No. Dak.	630 1st St., N. W.	2-4 Thur.				
1188	Mt. Carmel, Ill.	Lennerts Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	No	No
1189	Green River, Wyo.	Masonic Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1190	Pawling-Dover, N. Y.	Carpenters Hall, Wingdale	1st Wed.	8	1.00	All day	No
1191	Raton, New Mex.	120 S. 5th St.	1st Mon.				
1193	West Frankfort, Ill.	101 W. Poplar St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	
1198	Independence, Kan.	113½ S. Penn.	Tuesday	8	.87½	No	No
1202	Merced, Cal.	Moose Hall	Friday	8	.90	All day	No
1203	Mart, Tex.	Watson Hall	1st Fri.				
1207	Charleston, W. Va.	18½ Alderson St.	Wednesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1212	Coffeyville, Kan.	7th and Union St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1214	Walla Walla, Wash.	Labor Temple	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1217	Elm Grove, W. Va.	C. E. Corcoran Res.	1-3 Tues.				
1219	Christopher, Ill.	115 S. Thomas St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00		
1224	Emporia, Kan.	325½ Commercial St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1226	Manistee, Mich.	Salt City Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.70	Yes	No
1227	Ironwood, Mich.	Foresters' Hall	1st Mon.				
1228	Bluefield, W. Va.	109 North St.	2nd Tues.				
1229	Deer Lodge, Mont.	711 Maryland Ave.	Wednesday				
1230	Franklin, Mass.	K. C. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90	All day	No

L U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1231	Canon City, Colo.	Members Homes	1st Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1234	Girard, Ill.	Russell Young's Res.	2nd Mon.	8	.50	No	No
1235	Modesto, Cal.	Labor Temple	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	Yes	No
1240	Oroville, Cal.	1695 Lincoln St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	All day	Yes
1241	Thermopolis, Wyo.	W. A. Cooley's Shop	1st Mon.	8	.75		
1246	Marinette, Wis.	Eagles' Hall	2nd Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1247	Laconia, N. H.	39 Beacon St.	2nd Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
1250	Homestead, Fla.	I. D. Clapp, Res.	1-3 Fri.				
1254	Harbor Springs, Mich.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1255	Chillicothe, O.	97 E. 2nd St.	1-3 Thur.	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1257	Silverton, Colo.	758 Green St.	1-3 Mon.				
1258	Pocatello, Ida.	120 N. Main St.	Tuesday	8	.90	Yes	Yes
1260	Iowa City, Ia.	524 N. Johnson St.	1st Mon.	8	.80	Yes	No
1262	Chillicothe, Mo.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.65	No	No
1263	Millbrook, N. Y.	Keavers Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	1.00		
1265	Monmouth, Ill.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.87½		
1268	Johnstown, N. Y.	39 W. Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1275	Clearwater, Fla.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1276	Central Valley, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8			
1277	Bend, Ore.	Lone Pine Labor Temple	1-3 Thur.				
1281	Abilene, Tex.	209½ Pine St.	Monday				
1282	Salem, O.	Maccabee Hall	2nd Thur.	6	.65	All day	No
1284	Duluth, Minn.	119 W. 2nd St.	3rd Fri.				
1288	Lisbon, O.	K. of P. Hall	2nd Mon.	8	.50		
1290	Hillsboro, Ill.	Legion Hall	1st Tues.				
1291	Poteau, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1292	Huntington, N. Y.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.25	All day	Yes
1295	Hornell, N. Y.	Federation Bld.	1-3 Tues.	8	.60-.80	Part	No
1304	Lawrenceville, Ill.	Moose Hall	1st Fri.	9	.65	Yes	No
1305	Fall River, Mass.	210 S. Main St.	Wednesday	8	.85	All day	No
1306	Turlock, Cal.	512 Minerett Ave.	2nd Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1309	French Lick, Ind.	Over Post Office	2 & L Mon	8	.75	Yes	Vbl.
1310	Ft. Atkinson, Wis.	317 Jackson St.	1st Tues.	10		No	No
1313	Mason City, Ia.	102½ S. Federal Ave.	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1314	Oconomowoc, Wis.	Royal Arcanum Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.65	Yes	No
1316	Brownsville, Tex.	7th & St. Francis	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No
1318	Rantoul, Ill.	Cantner Bldg.	1-3 Tues.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1319	Albuquerque, N. M.	415 N. 2nd St.	Thursday	8	1.00	All day	No
1321	Ballston Spa, N. Y.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	All day	No
1325	Edmonton, Alta., Can.	10180 100th St.	last Fri.	8	.60-.85	Yes	No
1326	Ely, Nev.	Riepe Bld.	Tuesday	8	.93¾	No	No
1333	State College, Pa.	Fireman's Hall	2-4 Tues.				
1339	Morgantown, W. Va.	over 2nd Nat'l Bk. Bld.	1-3 Tues.				
1340	Fort Collins, Colo.	Elks Bld.	2-4 Tues.				
1343	Redlands, Cal.	Division St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1344	Portage, Wis.	210½ W. Cook St.	1st Wed.	8	.75		
1353	Santa Fe, N. M.	129½ San Francisco St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	All day	No
1354	Ogdensburg, N. Y.	Advance Block	1-3 Tues.	8	.70	Yes	No
1355	Crawfordsville, Ind.	101½ N. Washington St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1359	Toledo, O.	Labor Temple	2nd Mon.	9	.75	Yes	No
1363	Brownwood, Tex.	206 E. Broadway	1st Tues.	7	.60		
1366	Quincy, Ill.	Labor Temple	2nd Mon.	8	.55	Yes	No
1370	Bingham Canyon, Utah	28 Carr Forks St.	on Call	8	.90	No	No
1372	Easthampton, Mass.	Nonotuck Hall	4th Fri.	8	.75	All day	No
1374	Keyport, N. J.	Skirt Co. Hall	2-4 Tues.	8	1.10	All day	Vbl.
1378	Manahawkin, N. J.	Community Hall	1st Mon.	8	1.00		
1380	Bedford, Ind.	1011 16th St.	Friday	8	.65	Yes	No
1381	Woodland, Cal.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.81	Yes	No
1383	Sarasota, Fla.	Junior Order Hall	Monday	8	.87½	Yes	No
1384	Sheridan, Wyo.	226½ N. Main St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1396	Golden, Colo.	Koenig Bld.	2nd Wed.	8	1.10		
1398	Washington, Ia.	Labor Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.60		
1399	Okmulgee, Okla.	208 S. Central Ave.	Monday	8	.75-1.12½	Yes	No
1403	Watertown, Wis.	Davys Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	No	No
1404	Flora, Ill.	Forsman's office	2-4 Tues.	8	.65	No	No
1405	Red Bank, N. J.	19 Broad St.	2-L Sat.	8¾	1.10	All day	No
1409	Rouyn, Que., Can.	615 Perrault St.	1st Mon.	10	.40-.50	No	No
1412	Drumright, Okla.	113 E. Fulkerson	Monday				
1416	New Bedford, Mass.	100 High St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.85	All day	No
1417	Tonapah, Nev.	Carpenters' Hall	Tuesday	8	1.00		
1419	Johnstown, Pa.	485 Bedford St.	Monday	8			
1422	St. Marys, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90		
1423	Corpus Christi, Tex.	221½ Staples St.	Monday	8	.75		
1426	Elyria, O.	549 Broad St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.90	All day	No
1429	Little Falls, Minn.	City Hall	once a mo.	8	.70		
1431	El Reno, Okla.	600 S. Miles	1-3 Thur.	8	.75	No	No
1432	Laramie, Wyo.	Central Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1434	Moberly, Mo.	Mullens Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	No	
1438	Warren, O.	106 N. Park N. E.	2-4 Wed.	8	.75	All day	No
1441	Canonsburg, Pa.	Eagles Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	All day	Vbl.
1445	Topeka, Kan.	116 E. 6th St.	Tuesday	8	1.00	Yes	Vbl.
1447	Vero Beach, Fla.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Thur.	6	1.00	All day	No
1448	Corning, Ia.	S. L. McGoffins Shop	1-3 Thur.				
1454	Charlottesville, Va.	I. O. O. F. Hall	4th Mon.				
1459	Westboro, Mass.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Fri.				
1460	Greensboro, N. C.	114½ E. Sycamore St.	Friday				
1462	Bristol, Pa.	T. L. Hall, Wood St.	1-3 Thur.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1465	Frankfort, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.65	No	No
1469	Charlotte, N. C.	102½ N. Trion St.	Thursday	8	.70	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1471	Jackson, Miss.	W. O. W. Hall	Thursday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1472	Rockville, Conn.	84 Brooklyn St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.62½		
1474	Brewster, N. Y.	Firemen's Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00	All day	No
1477	Middletown, O.	Amer. Savings Bldg.	Monday				
1480	Boulder, Colo.	Union Hall	Wednesday	8	.75		
1481	Colusia, Calif.	303 Webster St.	Monday				
1484	Visalia, Cal.	Goldsteins Bldg.	2-4 Wed.				
1486	Austin, Minn.	Firemen's Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	No	No
1488	Seneca, Ill.	Johnson's Carpenter Shop.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	Yes
1490	Virginia, Minn.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Fri.				
1492	Hendersonville, N. C.	W. O. W. Hall	Saturday	8		No	No
1494	Baton Rouge, La.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80		
1499	Kent, O.	Beals Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.90	Yes	No
1503	Amherst, Mass.		2-4 Wed.	8	.90	Yes	No
1505	Salisbury, N. C.		1st Sat.				
1509	Roseburg, Oregon	Moose Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	All day	No
1512	Middletown, Conn.	232 Main St.	1st Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
1513	Detroit, Mich.	527 Holbrook Ave.	Monday				
1514	Niles, O.	Labor Hall	Monday	8	1.00	All day	Yes
1517	Johnson City, Tenn.	124 Spring St.	Tuesday	9	.75	Yes	No
1518	Gulfport, Miss.	14th and 26th Ave.	Thursday				
1522	Tupper Lake, N. Y.	St. Johns Hall	1st Sat.				
1523	Rockford, Ill.	1015 3rd Ave.	Tuesday			Yes	No
1524	Miles City, Mont.	Wibaux Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1525	Princeton, Ill.	City Hall	1st Thur.				
1526	Denton, Tex.	Evers Bldg.	Thursday	8	.87½		
1530	Marlin, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1538	Miami, Ariz.	Labor Temple	1-3 Fri.				
1540	Ocean City, N. J.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Fri.				
1542	Dodge City, Kan.	1303 8th Ave.	Tuesday				
1543	Hyde Park, Mass.	3 Boylston Pl., Boston	4th Tues.	8	.73	No	No
1545	Riviere Du Loup, Que., Can.	Independent Foresters Hall	1st Mon.				
1547	Ludington, Mich.	Danish Hall	1st Wed.	8	.60		
1549	Keansburg, N. J.	Manning Pl., Firehouse	1-3 Wed.				
1551	Three Rivers, Mich.	J. O. A. M. Hall	2-4 Wed.				
1553	New Market, N. H.	Red Men's Hall	1st Fri.	8	.90		
1555	Pressmen's Home, Tenn	Pressmen's Home	1-3 Fri.	8	.50		
1556	Huntsville, Ala.	116 Meridian St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	No
1559	New Athens, Ill.	Union Hall	3rd Sat.	8	.75	Yes	No
1560	St. Louis, Mo.	406 Market St.		8	1.00	Yes	No
1564	Casper, Wyo.	231 N. Wolcott St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
1565	Anna, Ill.	Ferguson's Shop	Thursday				
1567	Martins Ferry, O.	Shreve Hervy Hall	2nd Tues.	8		Yes	No
1569	Knoxville, Tenn.	Labor Temple	4th Sat.	8	.80		
1570	Marysville, Cal.	119½ D St.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00		
1572	McGill, Nev.	Cypress Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.64⅜	No	No
1574	Weirton, W. Va.	Odd Fellows' Hall	2nd Fri.	8	1.12½	Yes	No
1575	Endicott, N. Y.	417 E. Main St.	1-3 Tues.				
1578	Tulare, Cal.	Burnett, Rosenthal Bld.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00		
1581	Lenoir, N. C.	J. R. Order Hall	Tuesday	10			
1582	Bloomington, Ind.	Woodman Hall	Thursday				
1583	Denver, Colo.	1947 Stout St.	2-4 Fri.	7	.70	All day	Yes
1584	St. Anne de Bellevue, Que., Can.	City Hall	last Tues.	9	.58	Yes	No
1585	Lawton, Okla.	Masonic Temple	Tuesday	8	.75		
1587	Hutchinson, Kan.	15½ E. Sherman St.	Wednesday	8	.75	No	No
1588	Sydney, N. S., Can.	Casino Bldg.	Monday				
1589	Arecibo, P. R.	Federation of Labor	13th mo.	9	.22	No	No
1591	Plymouth, Mass.	Hibernian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.90	All day	No
1592	Fort Smith, Ark.						
1597	Bremerton, Wash.	850 Burwell Ave.	1-3 Thur.	8	.90	All day	
1598	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.87½	All day	Yes
1605	Moscow, Ida.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.80	No	No
1607	Fort Smith, Ark.	Labor Temple	Wednesday				
1609	Hibbing, Minn.	Lib. Bld. 3d Av. N. Hibbing	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	Yes
1611	Galax, Va.	Pennington Hall	Friday	8		All day	
1612	E. Millinocket, Me.	Municipal Bldg.	3rd Wed.	8	.46-.73		
1616	Nashua, N. H.	115 Main St.	Thursday	8	.80		
1620	Rock Springs, Wyo.	110 L St.	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1621	Mexia, Tex.	705 E. Nowlin St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1622	Knoxville, Tenn.						
1623	Evansville, Ind.	Carpenters' Hall	Sunady				
1626	Wallingford, Conn.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Mon.				
1627	Mena, Ark.	Laucks Lumber Co.	1-3 Sat.	8	.75		
1628	Paris, Ark.	Richey John's Bld.	1-3 Wed.	8	.50	No	Yes
1629	Ashtabula, O.	4328 Main Ave.	2-4 Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1630	Ware, Mass.	68 Main St.	1st Thur.	8	.85	Yes	No
1633	Mayaguez, P. R.	Palmer St., No. 40		9		No	No
1634	Big Springs, Tex.	112 E. 2nd St.	Monday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1637	La Junta, Colo.	119 W. 2nd St.	1-3 Fri.	8	.75		
1639	Lenoir, N. C.						
1646	Dubuque, Ia.						
1648	Macon, Ga.	2357 2nd St.	Tuesday	8			
1650	Lexington, Ky.	139 N. Broadway	Tuesday				
1652	Hampton, N. H.	Town Hall, North Hampton	1-3 Wed.	8	.80	All day	No
1654	Tallahassee, Fla.						
1655	Sapulpa, Okla.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Mon.				
1658	Grove City, Pa.	Graham Bldg.	Thursday	8	.75	All day	Yes

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1659	Bartlesville, Okla.	112½ E. 2nd St.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1660	Norfolk, N. Y.	over 1st Nat'l Bk Bldg.	1st Fri.	8	.50-.75	No	Yes
1662	Goshen, N. Y.	P. S. of A. Lodge Rooms	2nd Wed.	8	.87½	All day	No
1663	Bath, Me.	108 Front St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.50	No	No
1664	Bloomington, Ind.	105½ W. 5th St.	Wednesday	8	.85	Yes	No
1666	Kingsville, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3-5 Wed.	8	1.00	Yes	Yes
1667	Biloxi, Miss.	Olivera Bld.	Monday	8	.90	Yes	No
1671	Kilgore, Tex.	Base. 1st M. E. Church	Monday	8			
1672	Hastings, Neb.	G. A. R. Hall	last Tues.	8	.62½	No	No
1673	Bristol, Va.	State & Lee Sts.	Thursday				
1675	Breese, Ill.	City Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.60	No	Yes
1678	Peckville, Pa.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	.87½		
1679	N. Attleboro, Mass.	Hibernian Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	1.10		
1681	Bogalusa, La.	102 Sup. Av.	Saturday	8	.24		
1682	Richmond, Va.	1111 Hull St.	Friday				
1684	Sherbrooke, Que., Can.	86 Wellington	2-4 Mon.				
1685	Melbourne, Fla.	Craft's Bldg.	2nd Wed.				
1686	Stillwater, Okla.	720½ Main St.	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
1691	Coeur d'Alene, Ida.	Eagles' Hall	2nd Fri.	8	.80	No	No
1692	Clinton, Iowa	Labor Temple	Friday				
1696	Rock Hill, So. Car.						
1698	Memphis, Tenn.						
1699	Pulaski, Va.	Fraternity Hall	Friday	8	.30		
1700	Wilton, Conn.	Fire House	1st Mon.	8		All day	No
1701	New Braunfels, Tex.	243 S. Sequin Ave.	Thursday	8	.62½	All day	No
1702	Moundsville, W. Va.	105 Jefferson Ave.	1st Mon.	8	1.00	Yes	No
1703	North Wilkesboro, N. C.						
1706	Vernon, Tex.	1401 Cumberland St.	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
1707	Kelso-Longview, Wash.	City Hall, Kelso	Wednesday				
1709	Ashland, Wis.	Fraternal Hall	1st Sat.	8	.75	No	No
1711	Van Wert, O.	521 E. Sycamore St.	3rd Mon.	8	.75	No	No
1712	Bicknell, Ind.	2nd and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.75	No	
1713	Shreveport, La.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Tues.				
1720	Athens, O.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	.62½		
1722	Danville, Va.	Owls' Hall	Saturday	8–9	.70-.75		
1723	Columbus, Ga.	939½ Broadway	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1729	Miami, Okla.	K. of P. Hall	Wednesday	8	.75		
1734	Murray, Ky.		1st Tues.	8	.60		
1735	Prince Rupert, B.C. Can	Carpenters' Hall	1st Wed.	8	.85	Yes	Vbl.
1736	Valleyfield, Que., Can.	Pharand's Hall	2-4 Sat.	8	.50	Yes	No
1737	Waterloo, Ia.	310½ W. 4th	Thursday	8	.35		
1738	Hartford City, Ind.	721 E. Washington St.	1st Thur.	9	.75	Yes	No
1740	Henderson, Texas		Friday				
1741	Evansville, Ind.						
1743	Wildwood, N. J.	Fraternity Hall	2-4 Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
1744	Grand Mere, Que., Can.		Saturday				
1749	Anniston, Ala.	912½ Noble St.	Tuesday				
1751	Austin, Tex.	Labor Temple	2nd Mon.				
1752	Pomona, Cal.	168 W. Kingsley	Tuesday	7	.85		
1756	Denver, Colo.						
1758	Atlanta, Ga.						
1761	New Castle, Ind.	Red Men's Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.50		
1762	Bucyrus, O.	Trades and Labor Hall	1st Thur.				
1764	San Antonio, Texas						
1765	Orlando, Fla.	Division and Citrus St.	1-L. Tues.				
1766	Fostoria, O.	D. of A. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80	Yes	No
1767	Logan, Utah	Rear Owl Pool Room	1-3 Sat.	8	.90	No	No
1769	Benld and Gillespie, Ill.	K. of P. Hall	2nd Thur.	7	1.03	All day	Yes
1770	Cape Girardeau, .Mo.	703 S. Ellis	1-3 Wed.	8	.85	Yes	No
1771	Eldorado, Ill.	Union St.	2-4 Wed.				
1772	Hicksville, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	2nd Wed.				
1774	Taft, Cal.	B & B Hall	Wednesday	8	1.00	Yes	No
1775	Palestine, Texas	White House Cafe	1-3 Tues.	7	.75		
1776	Pendleton, Ore.	Union Hall	Monday	8	1.00	No	No
1777	Muscatine, Iowa						
1778	Columbia, S. C.	1435 Main St.	Thursday	8	.75		
1779	Calgary, Alta., Can.	229 11th Ave. E.	Alt. Thur.	8	.85	All day	No
1780	Las Vegas, Nev.	118½ Tremont St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
1781	Hickory, N. C.	Moose Hall	Thursday	8			
1783	Roundup, Mont.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	1.00		
1788	Festus, Mo.						
1790	Baltimore, Md.	1236 McElderry St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.64		
1791	Altus, Okla.	W. O. W. Hall	on call				
1792	Sedalia, Mo.	Members Houses	1st Thur.	8	.75		
1794	Punta Gorda, Fla.		1-3 Wed.				
1797	Rome, Ga.						
1798	Greenville, So. Car.	Mauldin Bldg.	Tuesday	8			
1802	New Philadelphia, O.	Moose Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.80		
1804	Fairfield, Ia.	400 W. 4th St.	4th Mon.				
1805	Marion, Va.						
1810	Milwaukee, Wis.						
1811	Monroe, La.	Woodman Hall	Monday	7	1.00		
1812	Marion, Ind.						
1814	Huntingburg, Ind.	Landgrebe Kilian Blk.	2-4 Wed.				
1815	Santa Ana, Calif.						
1816	Durant, Okla.	401 W. Main St.	1st Mon.				
1817	Nokomis, Ill.	John Ruppert's Shop	1st Thur.	8	.50		
1818	Clarksville, Tenn.						
1820	Toronto, Ont., Can.	167 Church St.	2nd Tues.	8	.40-.60	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
1821	Yauco, P. R.	Federation Hall	Friday				
1827	Madill, Okla.	T. H. Rodger's Lumber Yd	Friday	8	.75		
1829	Ravenna, O.	over Reed's Store	1st Tues.	8	.65	Yes	No
1832	Escanaba, Mich.	331 S. 10th St.	2nd Wed.	8	.75	All day	No
1833	Anderson, S. C.						
1835	Waterloo, Ia.	310½ W. 4th St.	1-3 Wed.	8	.75		
1836	Russellville, Ark.	Carpenters' Hall	Monday	8	.75	No	No
1840	Medford, Ore.	Labor Temple	last Wed.	8		No	No
1841	Burlington, Wis.	Woodman Hall	2-4 Thur.	9	.90	Yes	No
1842	Oxford, Ohio	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Mon.	8	.75		
1843	Pine Bluff, Ark.						
1844	Pittsburg, Calif.						
1845	Martinsville, Va.						
1847	Monterey, Tenn.	City Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.40		
1849	Bassett, Va.						
1852	Martinsville, Va.						
1855	Bryan, Tex.	Astor Bldg.	Friday	8	.75	Yes	No
1857	Spring Valley, N. Y.	Rockland Fire Hall	1st Wed.	8	1.00		
1858	Columbiana, O.	City Hall	1st Tues.				
1860	Warsaw, Ind.	City Hall	1st Tues.	9	.40	No	No
1862	Sheboygan, Wis.						
1863	Kellogg, Ida.		1st Thur.	8	.87½	No	No
1867	Regina, Sask., Can.	Labor Temple	1st Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
1871	Sheffield, Pa.	Cedarloff Hall	1st Sat.				
1872	Hanover, Pa.	1st National Bank Bldg.	1st Thur.				
1882	Chattanooga, Tenn.	7th & Market St.	2-4 Sat.	8			
1883	Macomb, Ill.	Munson Bldg.	2-4 Fri.	9	.75	No	No
1884	Lubbock, Tex.	1318½ Texas Ave	Monday	8	1.00		
1885	Paris, Tex.	W. O. W. Hall	Monday	8	.75		
1891	Brenham, Tex.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1-3 Thur.				
1892	Shelbyville, Ill.	2503 N. 3rd St.	2nd Thur.	8	.85	Yes	No
1895	McLeansboro, Ill.	Odd Fellows' Hall	Saturday	8	.60		
1898	Girard, Kan.	109 W. Buffalo St.	1st Mon.	8	.50		
1903	Sikeston, Mo.	Reed Hall	Thursday				
1906	Daytona Beach, Fla.	2nd and Pine St.	2-4 Wed.	8	.62½	All day	Yes
1907	Arkansas City, Kan.	City Building	Monday	8	.75		
1908	Holland, Mich.	West 8th St.	1st Mon.				
1912	Prescott, Ont., Can.	King and George St.	1st Fri.				
1915	Rusk, Tex.	C. H. Fitts Bld.	1-3 Mon.				
1918	Blairsville, Pa.	C. G. John's Hall	3rd Wed.				
1920	Mineral Wells, Tex.	Norwood Bldg.	1st Tues.	6	.75		
1921	Hempstead, N. Y.	124 Jackson St.	1-3 Mon.	8	1.25	All day	No
1925	Columbia, Mo.	8th and Broadway	2-4 Fri.	8	.85	Yes	No
1926	Chanute, Kan.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.50	No	No
1934	Port Arthur, Ont., Can.	Campbell & Gibbon Hall	1-3 Wed.				
1935	Deming, N. Mex.	Foxworth Galbraith Co.	1st Tues.				
1936	Sand Springs, Okla.	411 N. McKinley	1-3 Wed.				
1942	Winston Salem, N. C.	118 W. 3rd St.	Tuesday	8	.75	Yes	No
1943	Henryetta, Okla.	4th and Main St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	No	No
1945	Westport, Conn.	Arion Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	All day	No
1946	London, Ont., Can.	Labor Temple	1st Tues.	8	1.00	All day	No
1948	Ames, Ia.	Members Homes	1st Tues.	8	.75		
1949	Lewistown, Mont.	614 Broadway	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00	No	No
1953	Greencastle, Ind.	Legion Hall	1-3 Fri.	8	.50	Yes	No
1957	Toledo, O.	1625 Summit St.	1-3 Tues.				
1958	Alamosa, Colo.	Amer. Legion Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	1.00	No	No
1961	Barrio, Obero and Sunoco, Santurce, P. R.	15 Santos St.	Tuesday				
1964	Vicksburg, Miss.	Moose Hall	Tuesday				
1966	Egg Harbor, N. J.	Roesch's Hall	1-3 Mon.	8	.75		
1968	Oberlin, O.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.75		
1975	Graham, Tex.	Royal Neighbor's Hall	1st Tues.	8	.87½		
1977	Rome, Ga.	Broad & 5th Ave.	2-4 Mon.				
1980	Atchison, Kan.	712½ Commercial	Tuesday	8	.80	Yes	Yes
1982	Evergreen, Colo.	Pearson, Res.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.10	All day	No
1990	Stratford, Ont., Can.	Royal Bank Bldg.	2-4 Tues.	9	.30	Yes	No
1993	Shadyside, O.	40th & Central	1-3 Mon.				
1995	Williamsport, Pa.	Pine & 3rd St.	2-L. Tues.				No
2002	Beatrice, Neb.	506½ E. Court St.	1st Fri.				
2008	Ponca City, Okla.	309½ E. Grand	Thursday	8	1.00	Yes	No
2014	Ranger, Tex.	I. O. O. F. Hall	1-3 Sat.				
2016	Eastland, Tex.	301 W. Main St.	1-3 Sat.	8	.75	Yes	
2018	Lakewood, N. J.	P. O. of A. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.10	Yes	No
2023	Norfolk, Conn.	Arcanum Hall	1st Thur.				
2027	Fulton, Ky.	110 Paschal St.	1-3 Tues.				
2028	Grand Forks, N. D.	14 N. 3rd St.	2-4 Thur.	8	.80	No	No
2034	Dundas, Ont., Can.	Orange Hall	1st Fri.	8	.75		
2036	Rapid City, S. D.	Union Hall	1-3 Thur.	8	.80		
2039	Noank, Conn.	Mechanics Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	.75	Yes	No
2046	Martinez, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	2-4 Wed.	8	.90		
2056	Huntington Beach, Cal.	610 8th St.	1st Wed.	8	1.00	All day	No
2057	Kirksville, Mo.	202½ N. Elson	Monday	8	.50	No	No
2058	Frankfort, Ky.	I. O. O. F. Bldg.	1-3 Mon.	9	.75	No	No
2059	Bismarck, N. D.	Labor Hall	2-4 Wed.				
2060	Logansport, Ind.	Trades Assembly	Thursday	8	.90	Yes	No
2061	Saugerties, N. Y.	88 Livingston St.	1st Thur.	8	.75	Yes	No
2075	Burgettstown, Pa.	Carpenters' Hall	1st Mon.	8	.87½		
2080	Greenville, Miss.	117 Eureka St.	1st Fri.				
2085	Exeter, N. H.	Polish Hall	2-4 Mon.	8	.75	Yes	No

L. U. No.	CITY AND STATE	MEETING PLACE	Meeting Night	Hrs.	Wages	Sat. ½ Hol.	Agrt
2088	Johnsonburg, Pa.	112 Cushing Ave.	1-3 Wed.	8	.70		
2096	Kitchener, Ont., Can.	Labor Hall	2-4 Fri.				
2103	Chicago, Ill.	758 W. North Ave.	2-4 Fri.	9	.40-.70	Yes	No
2108	Shelbyville, Ind.	V. F. W. Hall	Friday				
2110	Everett, Wash.	Labor Temple	2nd Fri.	8	.67½	All day	Part
2114	Napa, Cal.	Labor Temple	Thursday	7	.85½	All day	No
2117	Mankato, Minn.	202 Kruse Bld.	2-4 Thur.				
2122	Vandalia, Ill.	Fehren Bldg.	2-4 Mon.				
2125	Whitefish, Mont.	243 Obrian St.	1-3 Fri.	8	1.00	No	No
2127	Centralia, Wash.	Hope Block Hall	1-3 Fri.				
2141	St. Joseph, Mich.	Labor Hall	1-3 Tues.	8	.50	All day	Yes
2156	Bowling Green, Ky.	Price (Cook) Bldg.	1st Wed.	9		No	No
2161	Catskill, N. Y.	Heidelburg Inn	1-3 Mon.	8	1.00		
2165	Wilmington, Mass.	62 Chambers St., Boston	1st Thur.	8	.59		
2173	Guelph, Out., Can.	Labor Temple	1-3 Mon.				
2181	Corvalis, Ore.	1051 Adams St.	Monday		.75		
2183	Southampton, Ont., Can	Mechanics Hall	1st Mon.	10	.20-.25	Yes	No
2188	Barnstable, Mass.	Old School Ho'se Ost'rville	1st Mon.	8	.62½		
2190	Harlingen, Tex.	N. Commerce & Monroe St.	Monday	8	.75	Yes	Yes
2198	Milton, Pa.	52 Center St.	1-3 Mon.	8	.80	All day	No
2202	Price, Utah	Amer. Legion Hall	3rd Mon.				
2203	Anaheim, Cal.	K. of P. Hall	1-3 Wed.	8	1.00		
2205	Wenatchee, Wash.	Eagles' Hall	2-4 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	No
2208	Fort Pierce, Fla.	C. Roffs pl., Okechobee Rd.	1st Fri.	8	.80	Yes	No
2215	Crestline, O.	Weavers Hall	Thursday	8	.65		
2217	Lakeland, Fla.	B. P. O. E. Hall	Wednesday	8	.87½	Yes	No
2222	Kemmerer, Wyo.	Labor Hall	Wednesday	8	.87		
2232	Lynchburg, Va.	1001 11th St.	L. Thur.	9	.67		
2235	High Point, N. C.	127½ Wrenn St.	Tuesday	9	.75		
2238	Sweetwater, Tex.	101 Elm St.	1-3 Mon.				
2239	Port Clinton, O.	H. N. Merritt's Res.	1st Wed.	8	.70	No	No
2256	White River Jtn & Vic, Vt	Gates Block	1st Fri.	9	.85	Yes	No
2258	Statesville, N. C.	Evans Hall	Friday				
2261	Fort Myers, Fla.	813½ 2nd Ave.	Monday	8	.75		
2289	Chicago, Ill.	113 S. Ashland Ave.	1st Wed.				
2307	Cornwall, Ont., Can.	Lefaris Hall, Montreal Rd.	1-3 Tues.	9–10	.30-.70	Yes	No
2310	Madisonville, Ky.	W. O. W. Hall	Tuesday	8	.75	No	No
2313	Meridian, Miss.	I. O. O. F. Hall	Monday	8	.80		
2319	El Paso, Tex.	Carpenters' Hall	1-3 Mon.		.65-1.00	Yes	No
2340	Bradenton, Fla.	I. O. O. F. Temple	2-4 Sat.				
2351	Walkerton, Ont., Can.	Private Hall	1st Thur.				
2361	Frederick, Md.	349 Madison St.	1-3 Mon.	9	.55		
2372	Haverstraw, N. Y.	Forester's Hall Garnersville	1st Fri.	8	1.00	All day	No
2395	Lebanon, Ind.	off. Parish & Dood Plbg sh.	1-3 Thur.	8	.75		
2400	Woodland, Me.	Town Hall	1-3 Mon.	5	.58		
2414	Silver Creek, N. Y.	I. O. O. F. Hall	3rd Tues.	8	1.00		
2415	Victoria, B. C., Can.	Labor Hall	2nd Fri.	8	.90	Yes	Vbl.
2419	Astoria, Ore.	Labor Temple	1st Sun.	8	.90		
2420	Paola, Kan.	Lights Carpenter Shop	2-4 Mon.	8	.75		
2425	Glendive, Mont.	Monarch Lumber Co.	1st Sat.	8	.85	All day	No
2427	White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.	Mayor's Office	1-3 Fri.	8	.75	Yes	
2451	Erwin, Tenn.	Odd Fellows' Hall	1st Fri.	8	.60		
2459	Pearl River, N. Y.	Excelsior Fire Co. Hall	1st Tues.				
2463	Ventura, Cal.	113 S. Oak St.	Tuesday	8	.87½	All day	No
2466	Pembroke, Ont., Can.	Victoria House	1-3 Wed.				
2484	Mannington, W. Va.	A. L. Yost, Res.	1st Sat.	8	.60		
2704	Lykens, Pa.	403 S. 2nd St.	2nd Fri.				
2732	New Buffalo, Mich.	Ratajick Hall	2nd Thur.	8		No	No

Warns Big Industries

Unless wages go up faster than prices, the industrial recovery act will cause a worse disaster instead of bringing relief.

So warned J. David Stern, editor and publisher of "The Philadelphia Record," in a radio address broadcast recently from a national hookup.

So far the industrial recovery act has worked out the wrong way, Stern said. He pointed out that the Federal Reserve Board's figures for May show factory production increased 30 per cent, while factory payrolls decreased 10 per cent, compared with May, 1932.

"These are startling and dangerous figures," he declared. "Payrolls are the controlling factor in the capacity to consume increased production. Unless General Hugh Samuel Johnson, administrator of the act, can reverse the trend, the so-called industrial recovery act will prove a curse instead of blessing."

Industry has shown, Stern pointed out, that it won't raise wages sufficiently of its own accord, even though that means its own salvation. It is therefore up to President Roosevelt and General Johnson to force industry to save itself by raising wages.

"The salvation of the industrial recovery bill lies in complete unionization of all labor," Stern declared. "Without this force to curb the natural selfishness of business, all the codes they may make in Washington will prove of no avail."

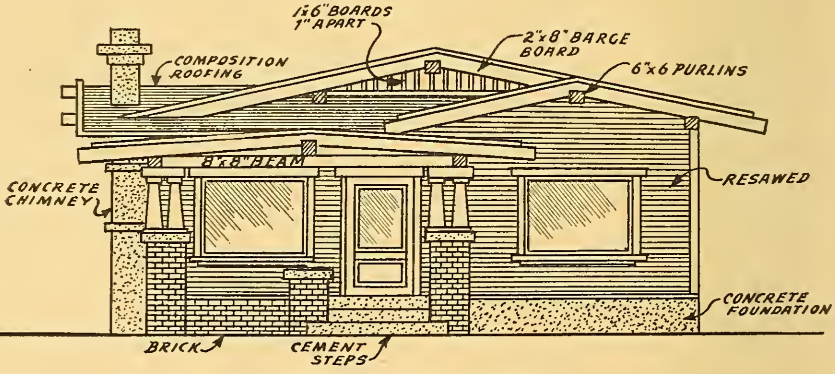
Craft Problems

BLUE PRINT READING

(By L. Perth)

Drawing is the language used by the architect in expressing to the builder his ideas in regard to the proposed structure. It shows by means of lines, symbols and figures what the structure is to look like, how it is to be built, what materials are to be used and all the necessary information that will enable the men to carry out the work in a most accurate, efficient and workmanlike manner.

This is a language in which all directions are made so clear and complete that there is no possibility of misunderstanding. And it would be impossible to accomplish this in spoken or written words.



FRONT ELEVATION

The original drawings are made by the architect, or his draftsmen, on heavy white paper with a pencil and since considerable time is required to produce these drawings, they are quite expensive.

If these original drawings were sent out on the job to be used as "working drawings" from which a structure is to be erected they would soon become torn and soiled and the pencil lines would be rubbed out to such an extent that they would become useless for the intended purpose. It would then become necessary to make new drawings.

To avoid this unnecessary repetition of the work of the draftsman and the expense connected with it, drawings are sent out on the job in the form of blue prints.

A blue print, as the name implies, is a sheet of paper one side of which is blue and on which side in white lines is an exact reproduction of the original architects' drawing.

Blue prints are made on the same principle as photographs are printed. A photographic print is made from a plate or a film taken by a camera, while a blue print drawing is printed from a tracing made by the draftsman. Therefore in order to make a blue print it is first necessary to make a tracing of the original drawing.

The original pencil drawing is placed on the drawing table and covered with a sheet of transparent paper or cloth. On this transparent sheet known as tracing paper or tracing cloth a copy of the original drawing is made with black ink.

The finished tracing is then laid over a sheet of sensitive paper. The face of this paper is coated with a chemical substance that gives it a pale yellowish-

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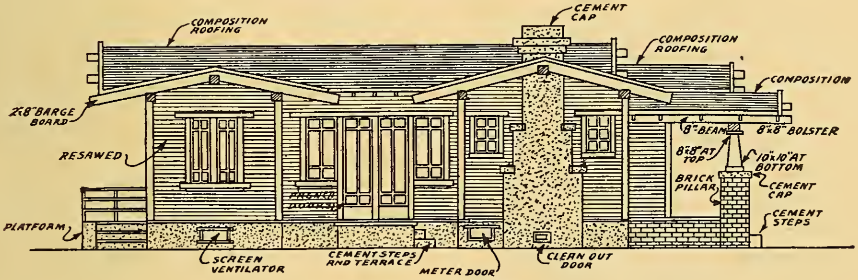
green color and which is easily affected by light.

This sheet of sensitive paper with the tracing over it is exposed to a strong electric light, or the sun. After a proper interval of time the tracing is removed and the photograhic paper is washed in clear water.

Everything shown in black ink on the tracing will appear in white lines on the blue print and all blank or white spaces on the tracing will turn blue on the print. This print is an exact reproduction of the tracing or the original architects drawing and for this reason it accomplishes the same results as if the original pencil drawing were sent to the job.



SIDE ELEVATION

The process of making blue prints is simple and inexpensive. Any number of prints may be made from a tracing. Thus if a blue print becomes soiled or torn or is lost, it can be easily and cheaply replaced by a new print made from the tracing, which is usually kept on file in the architects office.

Without drawings the architect could not express his ideas so as to have them carried out by the builder. No work of any consequence, no structure of any kind can be properly erected without drawings. And from the making of a miter box to the erection of a skyscraper drawings are necessary.

No man can ever expect to be advanced to the position of a foreman or become a successful contractor or dealer in building materials unless he has the ability to read drawings as easily as a printed page of a book is read.

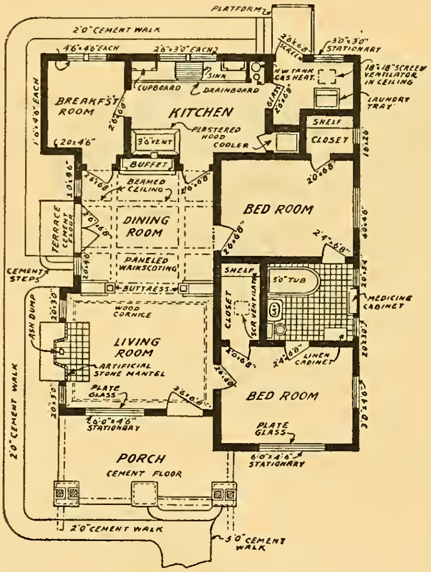
The foreman who has charge of the erection of a building is given a set of blue prints from which the work is to be done. It is his duty to study the blue prints carefully, see that the proper materials are delivered at the building site and put together according to the drawings. He assigns various parts of the work to the different mechanics under his control and directs their work so that it is carried out as the drawings call for.

The contractor must have a thorough knowledge of blue print reading as it is his business to resolve the building into its component parts, such as excavating, masonry, brickwork, carpenter work, millwork, plastering, painting, plumbing, and heating, and to make complete and reliable estimates of the material and labor required for its construction.

The dealers and merchants who supply lumber, brick, stone, hardware, and other materials for a building must have the ability to read blue prints and understand all the indications on a drawing that show where their material is being used. They must know how to take off a bill of material from the drawings, and this knowledge enables them to handle their business to much greater advantage.

Therefore it is evident that the ability to read drawings is just as essential to the success of the builder as the ability to read and write.

Blue print reading has appeared to many to be a very difficult study. There are a great number of building mechanics who think that to become proficient in the understanding of drawings they first must have a technical education that will enable them to make drawings. This however is a very erroneous idea; the reading of drawings should not be confused with the art of making drawings. Blue print reading requires less study than almost any other branch of useful knowledge, and all the education necessary is the ability to read and understand the English language.

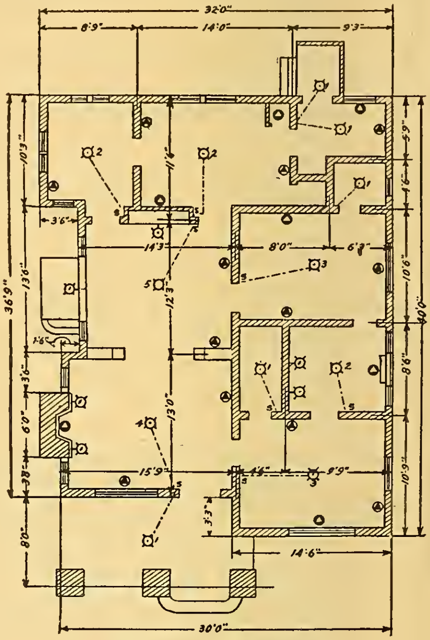

PLATFORM
2'0" CEMENT WALK
4'6"x4'6" EACH
2'6"x3'0" EACH
SINK
CUPBOARD
DRAINBOARD
HW TANK GAS HEAT.
18"x18" SCREEN VENTILATOR IN CEILING
LAUNDRY TRAY
3'0"x3'0" STATIONARY
SCREEN
BREAKFST ROOM
KITCHEN
PLASTERED WOOD COOLER
SHELF
CLOSET
3'0" VENT
BUFFET
BEAMED CEILING
DINING ROOM
BED ROOM
TERRACE CEMENT FLOOR
PANELED WAINSCOTING
BUTTRESS
CEMENT STEPS
SHELF
5'0" TUB
MEDICINE CABINET
CLOSET
VENTILATOR
WOOD CORNICE
LIVING ROOM
ARTIFICIAL STONE MANTEL
ASH DUMP
PLATE GLASS
LINEN CABINET
BED ROOM
PLATE GLASS
6'0"x4'6" STATIONARY
PORCH
CEMENT FLOOR
6'0"x4'6" STATIONARY
2'0" CEMENT WALK
2'0" CEMENT WALK
5'0" CEMENT WALK

PLAN

This writer, who has had a large technical as well as practical experience in building construction, has come in personal contact with thousands of carpenters and builders. And it is for these practical men who have learned all they know by experience only, and who had very little or perhaps no schooling at all, that this lesson has been prepared.

This lesson is written in a plain, simple, everyday, language, that enables the workman of average capacity to grasp the meaning at a glance.

As it was emphasized above, no special school training is required for the perusal of this study. And those who will devote to it a little time and earnest thought will soon acquire the ability to read a blue print like a book. This knowledge will open for them the way to greater personal achievement, financial success and independence, and also increase their value as members of the craft and their organization.


32'0"
8'9"
14'0"
9'3"
10'3"
3'6"
13'6"
36'9"
1'6"
3'0"
6'0"
3'9"
8'0"
14'3"
12'3"
13'0"
15'9"
3'3"
8'0"
6'3"
4'4"
9'9"
14'6"
5'9"
4'6"
10'6"
40'0"
8'6"
10'9"
30'0"

ELECTRICITY & GAS.

The accompanying drawing is a general plan of a residence. It shows the plan and elevations. Endeavor to examine this drawing carefully and see how much of it is clear to you.

Information Desired

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have a set of beech wood planes: A jointer, jack and a smooth plane. These planes are all wood. They are not the iron plane with a wood bottom, but are the old fashioned beech wood bench planes.

I would like to know if there is any

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brother who could give me the name and address of some firm that carries in stock plane irons for the above mentioned planes.

Frank J. Fitch, R. S.,
L. U. No. 645. Las Vegas, N. M.

◆

Ohio and Indiana Lead in Walnut Lumber

The hardwood forests of Ohio and Indiana thirty and forty years ago were important contributors to the lumber production of the country. Now these prominent lumber consuming states produce comparatively little lumber; in 1899, however, Indiana was the leading state in hardwood production and Ohio second, according to a state survey of the importance of the lumber industry. Neither state has ever produced much softwood lumber.

Ohio in 1930 was the leading state in the production of the most valuable native species of lumber, namely, walnut. Indiana was the third state in output of this species in 1930 and first in 1929. About half of the lumber production of these states in 1930 was of oak. Maple and beech were also important.

The decline of these states in forest rank is a reminder that agriculture rather than lumbering was the cause of the removal of their forests.

Ohio was the sixth state in the country in 1930 in consumption of lumber, a total of 955,322,000 feet being reported by the U. S. Forest Service, or 145 feet per capita. Indiana reported consumption of 598,081,000 feet, or 185 feet per capita. About 85 per cent of the lumber consumed in these states came from other states; 9 per cent from within the states; most of the rest from Canada.

Of the lumber sales by the sawmills of Ohio and Indiana, between 40 and 50 per cent goes direct to wood-using manufacturers and only a small proportion is sold direct to retailers. About 38 per cent of the mill sales in Indiana are made through wholesalers and commission houses, in Ohio, about 12 per cent.

Prominent among the wood-using industries of these state are the box and crate industry, car construction and furniture— especially in Indiana; sash, door, millwork, and motor vehicle manufacture.

◆

Only What We Fight For!

"What does labor get out of the Industrial Recovery Act?"

That question is being asked on every hand.

The answer is simple: ONLY WHAT WE FIGHT FOR!

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Today the law gives us a chance to stand up and fight.

Men can organize.

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An organizer can ask a man to join a union and the man can join—and nothing is going to happen to him. The employer is forbidden to fire him for joining a union.

AT LAST THAT IS LAW, good and plenty, with teeth with a bite—WITH JAIL WAITING TO TEACH LESSONS TO THOSE WHO TRY THE OLD TRICKS.

Of course, if workers will NOT join unions, then that's too bad. Nothing much can be done for them or by them.

The law compels no man to join a union. The government won't organize unions.

The law does only what labor has always wanted. IT CLEARS THE FIELD OF OBSTACLES. It gives men the lawful chance to join unions.

That being done, it's up to the workers of America.

Labor will get only what it fights for and IT CAN'T FIGHT FOR ANYTHING IF IT ISN'T ORGANIZED!

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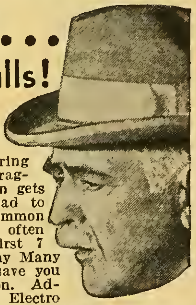

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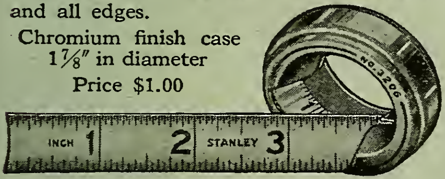
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INCH 1
2
STANLEY 3

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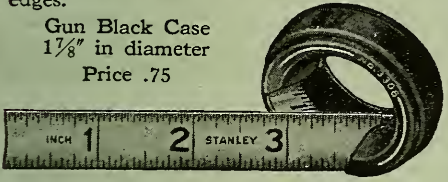
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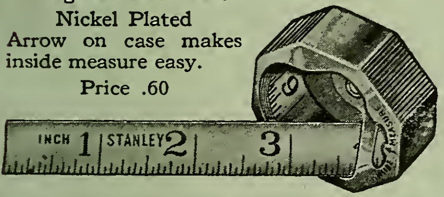
INCH 1
STANLEY 2
3

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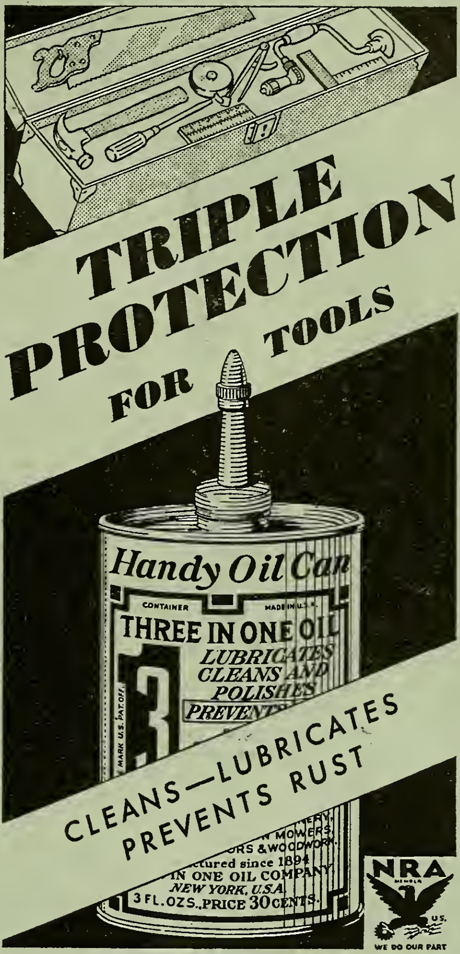
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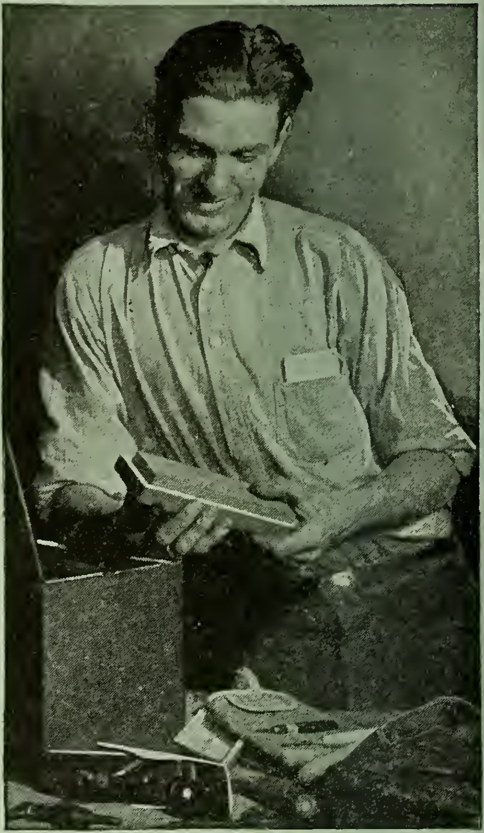

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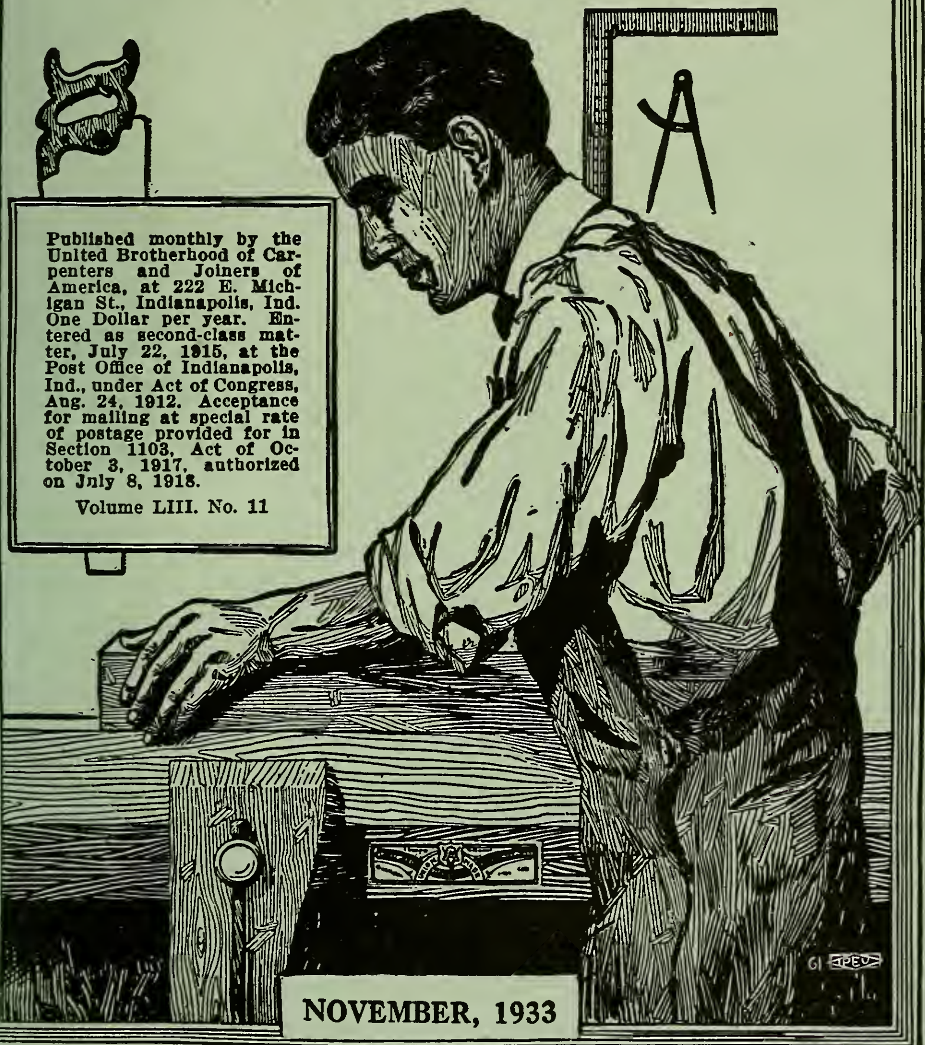

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LIII. No. 11

NOVEMBER, 1933

When Fortune Rapped!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

FORTUNE knocked upon his door;
Knocked and knocked—then knocked some more,
But his ears, they did not hear her,
And to make the story drearer,
While she knocked—he, with his neighbors
Who had ceased their diverse labors,
Was debating dire "depression,"
And exhorting on oppression.
FORTUNE knocked—and then departed
From his dwelling, heavy-hearted,
And passed through the neighborhood
Knocking on the paneled-wood
Of each portal—KNOCKING, KNOCKING,
Loudly hammering and socking
Each door loudly, as she wended,
'Til at last the long street ended—
There she came to humble cottage,
Where a poor man ate his pottage
Who had ceased his weary labors,
Nor had lingered with his neighbors
To hold forth in sad digression
On the topic of "depression";
Who had cast off gloom's FEAR-fetter,
And believed things would get BETTER—
Not by shivering and shirking;
Not by worrying—but WORKING!
Came Dame Fortune to the portal
Of this optimistic mortal,
KNOCKED—and he sprang forth to meet her,
Wring her hand, and warmly greet her—
And with fortune's wreath, she crowned him;
In the richest robes she gowned him,
Placed him in a gilded palace;
Drank his health from golden chalice;
Emptied in his lap vast treasure;
Heaped on him life's ev'ry pleasure,
While his neighbors—shred of glories—
TOLD EACH OTHER "HARD-LUCK STORIES!"

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THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LIII.—No. 11.
INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1933
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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Home

I turned an ancient poet's book,
And found upon the page:
"Stone walls do not a prison make,
Nor iron bars a cage."
Yes, that is true, and something more;
You'll find where'er you roam,
That marble floors and gilded walls,
Can never make a home.
But every house where Love abides,
And Friendship is a guest,
Is surely home, and home sweet home,
For there the heart can rest.

—Henry Van Dyke.

THE POWER OF AN IDEA

(By Wm. Green, President, A. F. of L.)

IDEAS are the greatest forces the human beings control. Ideas are expressed in the form of tools, machinery and mechanical power, we can readily appreciate. Those ideas which operate as invisible forces may be equally significant.

These invisible forces control human living and social organization. They change with changing conditions, and vary as widely as do the various types of mechanical power.

Water power was much more effective than human lifting power. Steam revolutionized our method of living. Electricity has still further widened the individual's control over space, time and weights.

Ideas that control living must change accordingly, for living in a modern metropolitan community is vastly different from living on a farm which attempted to produce to meet all the needs of the family, or living in a small town and finding employment in hand crafts. Industrial and social organizations are highly centralized group associations.

In practically no case does an individual own a large factory or industrial undertaking. Companies of two or three have given way to corporations whose stocks and bonds are owned by large numbers of people. Management consists of an organized group instead of the single owner as in earlier days. The workers have multiplied into thousands.

These small armies of workers are dependent on industrial employment for the money to pay for home, clothing and food. Like any other large group of people, these groups of workers cannot accomplish any definite plans unless they organize for that purpose. Just as an army may be transformed into a mob when discipline breaks down, so a group of thousands of workers becomes a helpless mass without organization.

Organization provides machinery for deciding upon plans and carrying them out and wields the group into a controlled force. The idea that transforms workers into an effective institution is the union. It is an idea that changes workers from helpless acceptance of the dictation of employers and the fortunes of industry into self-reliant persons who have a voice in deciding issues that affect them directly as well as opportunity to contribute to development of the undertaking that employs them.

The union is nothing tangible. It is only an idea of working together. But this idea is a dynamic force.

The Rise of the Sweatshop

Spawned in the slime of a national depression, nourished by an industrial order whose god is the golden calf, and aided and abetted by those who seek bargains without any inquiry as to how such bargains are possible, the sweatshop has again come into its own.

For generations organized labor fought this un-American institution, and practically exterminated it. Then came the lean years of 1930, 1931 and 1932, with industrial stagnation. Wholesale wage slashing, factory shutdowns and curtailed employment reduced the purchasing power of the masses. Labor became cheap and cheap goods are the product of cheap labor.

So the sweat shop returned. Grasping exploiters traded on human necessity and human misery. State and city governments became lax in the enforcement of labor laws; maximum hour and minimum wage enactments became mere scraps of paper, and the exploiters were unmolested. As a result, the sweat shop evil now pollutes practically every State in the Union. Its poison touches almost every trade.

Coupled with the sweat shop and almost as infamous is the prison contract system. Under this system the various States sell the labor of convicted men and women for a few cents a day to the exploiters. Factories are set up within the walls of State institutions to turn out many of the common commodities manufactured by the sweat shops. In a word, prison-made goods are released to compete with sweat shop wares. And all the while millions of willing workers and craftsmen walk the streets and beg for bread.

It is a sorry commentary on American standards and American morals when a worker must either go to prison or debase his manhood in a sweat shop in order to earn the barest necessities of life.

THE CLOSED SHOP VERSUS THE OPEN SHOP

(By Frank Morrison, Secretary, A. F. of L.)

THE terms "closed shop" and "open shop" are misapplied in designating labor policies of employers. The proper terms are "union shop" and "non-union shop."

In the union shop the employer recognizes the right of his employes to join the unions of their trades and callings and be represented by delegates of the unions in negotiating terms of employment.

In other words, such an employer accords to his wage workers the recognition of their inherent and constitutional rights of association to handle in a protective and intelligent way the matters which affect intimately their life and labor.

In a non-union shop the employer refuses to recognize the right of his employes to conduct negotiations with him looking to regulating conditions of employment through union representatives.

Some employers may not discriminate against workers holding union cards, and many may be honest in their convictions that they assume the fair attitude when they leave it to the free will and choice of the individual worker as to whether he or she shall belong to a union.

In the final analysis, even though an employer may be neutral with regard to the right of his employes to belong to a union, if he refuses to deal with the union in deciding conditions of employment, he enforces a non-union policy.

Wages mean for workers food, clothing, housing and such added comforts as their income may afford. Hours of labor vitally affect their home life and their association therein.

The purpose of membership in a union is to establish co-operation among workers to secure agreements with their employers, standardizing conditions of employment, so that there may be an assurance of regularity in these conditions. The procedure is for the workers in the regular meetings of the organization to consider the terms of employment, which they will draft finally in the form of a proposed agreement to be submitted to their employers.

When agreement is finally arrived at among the members the organization requests the employer to set the time and place for a conference with the representatives of the union for discussion of the proposed terms, in the hope of reaching an agreement. It is not to be expected that the employer and his employes will always be in accord with the proposals offered for consideration, regulating conditions of employment.

When both parties approach the question with the purpose of dealing fairly and honestly with the question at issue, the discussions pave the way to a better understanding of each other's viewpoint and usually a common ground of agreement. During the period of agreement employes having any complaint of grievance growing out of conditions of employment are required to take up their grievance through the channel of their union.

If, after investigation, the union decides that the employe has a real grievance, the matter is taken up with the employer, with a view of adjusting it.

These policies of negotiation and conciliation lead to promoting a greater mutuality of feeling and respect for each other's rights, duties and responsibilities.

Where workers thus have the right of joining the union of their craft or calling without fear or loss of their employment to protect themselves in their conditions of employment, they exercise this right. This fact was demonstrated during the World War.

When labor was greatly in demand as a result of production requirements, the growth in membership of the American Federation of Labor almost doubled. The exact figures show that in 1917 the membership of the American Federation of Labor was 2,350,000, and in 1919, during the peak of employment the membership was 4,075,000.

This indicates the attitude of workers where there is no intimidation exercised.

Men who never do anything seldom get anywhere, but they are usually the loudest denunciators of the man who strives to better himself.

WE HAVE ORGANIZED TO SAIL OUR SHIP IN STORMS AS WELL AS IN FAIR WEATHER

(John P. Frey)

A GENERATION ago when buffalo robes were cheap, the pioneers on the plains brought back thrilling accounts of stampeding buffalo. Frightened because of some trifling incident, a few buffalo would begin to run. Other buffaloes with no knowledge of the cause, joined with the few in their mad rush, and soon the plains were black with thousands of crazed buffalo rushing away from something they did not understand, madly galloping in a direction which led them nowhere.

In their panicky fear they stopped railroad trains, they hurled themselves over bluffs and perished by thousands in the river below. Finally completely exhausted, what was left of the herd stopped, looked around and began feeding once more. Their stampede resulted in nothing more than moving them from one place to another, but at a terrific cost, and the death of a large number and the injury to many more. They had no intelligent leadership in the beginning, and were without leadership, purpose or organization when their panicky fear had subsided.

Sometimes men are the victims of the same panicky fear. Without informing themselves of the facts, or the character and substance of the dangers which menace them; without intelligent leadership; without organization and definite purpose, they stampede in some direction without accomplishing more for their welfare than losing their common sense and their sense of direction.

When conditions menace, men who place their faith in organized effort first study the character of the threatening conditions. They gather the facts, they examine them carefully and thoroughly. Instead of stampeding in a panic, they adopt a policy to govern them so that in the largest measure possible they can protect themselves.

The trade-union movement was not born as the result of panicky fear. Panic stricken men may form mobs, but they can not create organization.

Workmen, in the beginning, organized trade unions because they suffered from many injustices and believed that they could overcome these through collective action. Once organized they began to carefully study the conditions affecting them which had developed so much injustice. They began to search for the facts.

As the trade union movement grew, the members began to more clearly grasp the economic facts which affected them. They were taught collective bargaining, the economics of the shorter workday, the economics of higher wages. They received a practical understanding of the part which the workman played as a producer and as a consumer.

The strength of the trade union movement would have been no more than the mass of a mob unless there had been knowledge in the first place, and then organization which enabled trade-unionists to give practical effect to their understanding.

Men can act no more wisely when they are under the influence of panicky fear than they can think deliberately and sanely when they are under the influence of flaming anger or some other strong emotion.

There never has been a time in the history of modern civilization when it was more necessary that the wage-earners should think clearly and without trace of panic, or should more carefully and intelligently make use of their organization.

No economic magician by the wave of a wand will take the world out of its present disastrous economic situation. Neither can any dictator accomplish this, for dictatorship wipes out the ability of organized individuals to function except as the dictator permits.

Desperate as the industrial situation is in the United States, there still remains an intelligently directed trade-union movement, a trade union movement which so far has most successfully prevented panicky fear from converting its members into a panic-stricken body. The trade union understanding of economics is thoroughly sound. Trade-unionists who have discussed the economics of this depression and the economics which must be applied to bring about recovery, are widely accepted today as the sanest, soundest thinkers upon the subject.

To permit panicky fear to influence us today would be as suicidal as for the officers and crew of a ship to become panic stricken when a great storm overtook them at sea. The officers of a ship, from the captain down to the men in the stoke-hole, know how the ship is constructed and what it can do. The engineers know what repairs can be made if an accident occurs. This necessary knowledge is the assurance that the ship, if strongly built, can weather any storm. If they become panic stricken the very safety of the ship itself is definitely jeopardized.

And so it is with our trade-union ship. Trade-unionists know what it is, they understand how it is constructed, they are familiar with its navigation charts, and so long as organization is maintained no matter how desperate the storm may become, the ship can be safely navigated.

The trade union ship was not constructed in fair weather. It was not built for fair weather voyages only. It has not been manned by fair weather sailors. For these reasons it will safely weather the storm, and its crew will acquire greater confidence in its seaworthy qualities than ever before.

UNION MEMBERSHIP IS EVERY WORKER'S DUTY

(By Dr. Francis J. Haas)

GIVEN two men of equal ability, one a union man and the other non-union, unquestionably the union man is the better. He recognizes his obligations to himself, his family and the country. Unionism is a way of life. Intelligently led, whole-heartedly joined in by the rank and file, honestly recognized by employers, with the Government as presiding officer, it is the necessary foundation of our future industrial society. Unionism does not mean armed truce. It means conference, co-operation and peace. To this happy ideal we are privileged with hope to look forward today.

Reviewing the last four or five decades of American industrial life, I have traced many evils to the idea that property was sacred and inviolable, even more sacred and inviolable than the man who worked with it and on it, and the idea that workers were to be marketed, according to supply and demand. The owner of a mine or mill was permitted to operate it, expand it or contract it, almost as he chose, because it was his property. He could hire or discharge workers simply because the property was his. In slack seasons, sometimes running into years, he could shut down his property and turn over the support of his employes to the community. His social responsibility was almost zero. He could go to law and be upheld even in the most arbitrary and inhumane demands. He was the owner of property.

It was only after four years of depression that the general public rejected the monstrous position that treated the labor of the overwhelming number of wage earners as a chattel, an article of commerce.

Absolute ownership reached down into the lives of working people. Mill and mine owners, often in shameless disregard of the law, and always in opposition to the dictates of elementary justice, spent money to keep workers disorganized and to hold their wages down to the level of the neediest competitor. What the unemployed man was willing to take, the man perhaps with hungry wife and children, gradually became the standard for the rest.

But during these years the souls of men were not dead. The sparks of liberty burst into flames of action. There was a labor movement. Valiant and devoted men, against disheartening odds, rose up to free themselves and their fellowmen. They were idealists. They could have earned more money than they received as labor leaders, had better homes, better education for their children, eaten better food, and worn better clothes. They were the men who struggled and fought and did without—the Gompers, the Greens, the Mitchels, and other officials.

Economics to the Greeks, who first used the word, meant managing a household. It did not mean giving preferred treatment to one child to the neglect of the rest. It meant seeing that the entire family lives properly and well.

The pagan idea that labor is an article of commerce, the idea that heaped up huge fortunes, reduced millions to misery periodically every eight years, and during prosperous times kept millions below decent subsistence, has been thrown into the discard. The worker is now free to choose his spokesmen, and to exercise his intelligence and freedom. His labor is no longer to be regarded like the energy burned out of coal but as the energy of a being stamped with the image of his Creator.

President Roosevelt has said that the Recovery Act gives workers a new charter of rights. But we should remember that no charter of history created essential rights that a people did not have before. They had these rights from their Creator and the charter merely declared that henceforth these rights would have legal recognition.

Today we may be permitted to look into the future. Happily we can see rising up a new and enlightened public opinion. It is taking the view, something that it should have done long ago, that over-expansion of industry on the one side, and starvation on the other, is insane folly.

Work has been transferred from human backs to machines. The forty-hour week, the thirty-five hour week are past and gone. The thirty-hour week is here. The American people is wholeheartedly back of the idea that hours must be reduced far below present levels and that the benefits of science must be shared by all.

There is to be adequate living for all and fullest opportunity for the exercise of freedom. The question is no longer to be asked: Is it profitable to operate this property? The acid question of the future is: Is this property being operated with due regard for the legitimate freedom of man?

Above all, a man is to be free in the possession of his own home. We are to return to the ancient truth, once unchallenged, that a man's home is his castle. He is to be protected against invasion, even by the Government. The idea that a man's home is to be controlled by his employer is of yesterday. The threat of eviction can no longer force him to work for this or that owner. He has been liberated from the slavery that deprived him of his liberty without even guaranteeing him bread in return.

Unfortunately, the worker cannot come to the full exercise of his rights within a month or a year. Evils have been festering in the system so long that time alone can heal them. But we have made an all important beginning. The first step has been taken. The law now says that men may exercise their freedom in industry as becomes free men. The law, however, does not compel men to enjoy their freedom. It cannot do so, but it has opened the door and removed the obstacles. The rest remains for workers themselves.

◆

U. S. Takes Leaf From Labor Book

The United States Government asks all Americans to patronize those firms which display the NIRA emblem, which indicates they have signed the blanket code for minimum pay and maximum hours.

Thus, inferentially, it says, DON'T PATRONIZE THOSE WHO DO NOT DISPLAY THE EMBLEM!

That's boycott.

That's what unions have done ever since there has been such a thing as a union label.

Unions have said: "PATRONIZE PRODUCTS BEARING THE UNION LABEL."

Unions have said this because the Union Label stands for FAIR WORKING CONDITIONS.

They have said, "Do not buy goods that do not bear the label."

And for this the courts of the United States have hauled unions up and put them under injunction. The famous Danbury Hatters case grew out of boycott.

Now, behold, the United States Government, finding sweatshop and exploiting employers refusing to be decent voluntarily, says to all America: "DO NOT BUY THEIR PRODUCTS."

It seems, after all, that through all the years the UNIONS HAVE BEEN RIGHT AND THE COURTS HAVE BEEN WRONG.

The whole force of government now lines up for THE UNION POSITION. THE UNION LABEL LED THE WAY.

EMPLOYE STOCK OWNERSHIP SHOWS COMPLETE FAILURE

ORGANIZED labor has frequently criticized employe stock ownership from various angles. Labor has charged that it is a scheme to discourage and prevent unionism and has pointed out its dangers as a form of investment.

A study recently made by Eleanor Davis, assistant director of the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University, bears out labor's criticism of employe stock ownership. The study, covering the results achieved under fifty plans of leading business concerns from 1926 to 1932, reveals the plans as a grave danger to the worker's savings and also shows its weakness as a means of improving the relations of employer and employe, which is one of its ostensible objects.

The study reveals that the long and extensive slump in the prices of stocks has hit both employes and employers. It is impossible to avoid the conclusion from the report that the purchase of stock by employes is an excellent way for them to lose money, unless the plan contains provisions rigidly safeguarding the workers savings.

"Because of their small income and lack of reserves it is exceedingly difficult for employes to invest on a long-time basis," the study says. Calls for money beyond the amounts in the weekly pay envelopes and such major risks of life as sickness, accident, and unemployment frequently make it necessary for them to draw upon their savings. It was to meet such emergencies, after all, that savings were accumulated.

"But investment in industrial stocks cannot always be realized upon at once to advantage. When prices are low, the owner must be able to wait for an upswing in the market before selling. This the lower-paid groups of employes are in no economic position to do and the result frequently is that they are forced to sell at a loss.

"Often the better-protected investor loses, too, but he has reserves from which he can meet losses and he gains more than enough the next time to compensate. The argument is sometimes heard that employe losses during the past three years have been small in comparison with those met by others and that they should be willing to stand them for the sake of gains. This is to ignore the fact that, for many, this is their only saving and that what they need is, not a chance at speculative gain, but security of principle."

Pointing out that savings banks are required to invest savings in relatively safe securities, the study says:

"The experience of the past three years indicates the need for similar limitations by employing companies on the forms of investment in which they encourage employes to place their savings."

Workers under stock purchase schemes not only have their savings in securities to which there is attached a risk, but they have all their eggs in one basket. They are dependent upon the prosperity of one company for the safety of their savings as well as for employment. Only under plans where their savings are invested in diversified securities is the protection similar to that obtained by deposits in mutual savings banks.

"Experience to date with most employe investment trusts indicates the necessity, however, for a great deal of caution. Diversification of investment has not, recently, proved to be as much protection as it was assumed it would be. There is no magic in a large number of stocks when they are all dropping in price."

The greatest protection given employes is found under plans in which the company guarantees to repurchase the stock at the price originally paid by the employe and return the employe's money with interest. Only four of the fifty plans studied had this provision.

Discussing improvement of relations between employer and worker through stock ownership plans, the report says that losses of employes through company-sponsored plans "may prove to be a boomerang, as far as industrial relations are concerned. The company hopes to gain, as its benefit from these plans, increased morale and loyalty on the part of its employes. But this cannot be brought about if the plan is responsible for losses to any considerable number or to any great degree. What was meant to be a help to employment relations may then become a drawback."—I.L.N.S.

PERSONAL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ACCIDENTS

(A Radio Address by Ida M. Tarbell)

THERE was a time—not so far back when accidents were generally classified as "Visitations of the Lord." Science has corrected most minds on that point. Outside of the people who still believe the world is flat and those who contend that Genesis disproves evolution, accidents are conceded to be the work of human ignorance, carelessness or stupidity.

This is a long stride on the road to safety but a second stride of almost equal importance is developing in the individual a sense of his responsibility not only to keep himself out of danger but to do nothing that will put others in danger. As things stand now most of us instinctively deny that we are in any way to blame if we are injured or if we are concerned in an accident where others are injured. The other fellow is always at fault.

Yet analyze almost any of these accidents and you have to admit if you are candid that at least a fraction of the fault usually lies with you.

I am not basing this comment on what I have seen happening to other people but rather on what has happened to me personally.

Pardon me, if to illustrate the point I use a recent personal experience.

I was passing through one of those temporary corridors which our city authorities rightly require erected over sidewalks where buildings are being demolished. The corridor was dark. I walked into it without attention to where I was going. There was a hole in the walk—I tripped, fell and broke my wrist.

How far was I responsible? The city authorities certainly were negligent in leaving a dangerous public walk unlighted. But if my safety sense had been properly developed, I would not have walked absentmindedly into a dark passage. Or, entering, I would have had in mind the possibility of stepping into something or tripping over something. Clearly, I was as much to blame in the matter as those who left the corridor dark and the walk broken.

Our news columns are full of examples of accidents like this of mine, due to the fact that the safety sense has not been developed to a point where the victim instinctively sees and avoids danger. Possibly you remember Bobby Leach—a dare-devil who 15 or 20 years ago thrilled the country with his performances—one of them, perhaps the most spectacular, was going over Niagara Falls in a barrel and coming out alive. But Bobby Leach soon after this, jauntily walking down the street, slipped on a piece of orange peel and had a fall which caused his death. What was his share in his death? I suppose we will agree that the major responsibility rested on the ill-mannered and inconsiderate person who threw the peel on the sidewalk; but the habit of watching one's step is a primary responsibility of the individual who wants to pass through this world sound of limb and to die a natural death. Bobby Leach did not have it.

One of the greatest safety rules that has ever been devised if not the greatest runs: "Show me where an accident can happen and I will show you where an accident will happen." It has come to be a basic rule—in the safety education which goes on in all our better industrial plants. It has been stressed in some places until a body of men has been built up who almost unconsciously recognize when the ladder which they are to ascend is properly placed, when the hammer or the wrench that they are using is placed where it may fall on the head of somebody below—responsibility for their own lives and the lives of their fellow workers is an element of daily practice—a factor of their character as workers.

This is, I think, true in practically the whole factory world. Unhappily, in one of our most dangerous industries, that of mining, the recognition of responsibility is not so general. There are well developed methods of making mines safe, but in parts of the country they are still flouted. There are still mine owners in this country who are too selfish or too ignorant to make safety a first consideration; and there are States where the legislatures are so intellectually backward, so indifferent to the well being of their own citizenship that they will not force mine owners to equip their mines with every known safety device.

Only a few months ago 59 men, most of them heads of families, were killed unnecessarily in an Oklahoma mine,—one of the legislatures of the Union, still backward in looking after its people. Who can deny that this legislature as well as the mine owners were not accomplices in this awful murder of useful men?

But it is not in industry that we find the largest irresponsibility towards accidents. Curiously enough, it is in the American home. In 1928 there were 24,000 fatal accidents in the homes of this country. Nearly 10,000 were deaths from falls. Reasonable caution would have prevented most of them.

Fire, electricity, benzine, kerosene, gasoline are still handled with ignorant confidence by hundreds of thousands of women. It seems as if we would never learn what a stray spark from an unscreened fireplace may do. One of the most tragic encounters of my life was with a young couple who had gone out for the evening, leaving an unscreened fire in the nursery where their little child slept. They were called home by a blazing house. It was too late to save the little one. All they could plead was that the fire was almost out, that they never dreamed a spark could fly. As long as there is a burning brand a spark may always fly.

The injuries and deaths from inflammable substances like gasoline, benzine, kerosene, naphtha, are an old story. Women cannot be persuaded that they are flirting with death when they use one of these substances carelessly. The ignition point in all of them is low. They vaporize readily into highly inflammable gases and their explosive energy is tremendous. Everybody knows this, yet in one recent year nearly 800 women lost their lives in the United States through the careless use of these inflammables.

A few years ago, I numbered among my acquaintances a charming and promising young girl, the only child of a hardworking carpenter, and of course his hope for the future. She was cleaning a pair of elbow length kid gloves on her hands and in the kitchen where a gas fire was burning. Her father, knowing the danger, begged her to go into another room. "Oh, father, you are always fussing," she said, "there is no danger. And the defiant little creature to prove it swept her had over a lighted gas jet.

There was an explosion, and she came out with fingers and arms permanently crippled and a frightful scar on her lovely face. People pitied her—she came to pity herself, yet clearly the responsibility was entirely hers.

Possibly our sense of responsibility would be quickened if in youth we should be sternly taught that we will be held guilty if we are injured—at least until we can prove ourselves innocent. It should be held before us too that we are not the only ones to suffer. This young girl not only crippled herself but she ruined her home. Her defiant gesture in the face of danger caused a train of misery that cannot be calculated.

What we need in order to keep alive our sense of responsibility for our own and others' safety is to remind ourselves continually that some of the most terrible tragedies of our day were caused by careless acts of which we personally are often guilty.

Take the awful Triangle fire when 150 people lost their lives. It came from a cigarette carelessly dropped in inflammable rubbish. There is scarcely a household in the country where there are cigarette smokers in which you will not find wood scarred from a cigarette carelessly laid down—draperies set on fire—waste baskets bursting into flame.

If the matter doesn't go beyond a little damage—doesn't burn the house down or destroy life, it is treated lightly and the smoker continues to drop cigarettes without knowing whether the fire is extinguished or not.

You drop a lighted match into the waste basket. So did the man who caused the destruction of the Equitable Life Insurance Society's building in 1912, where six lives were lost and property worth $2,000,000 was destroyed.

You allow rubbish to accumulate in your yard or cellar. It was a pile of rubbish that caused the Peabody school fire in Peabody, Mass., where 22 children lost their lives.

You light your Christmas tree with burning candles. Out in Oklahoma on

Christmas eve, 1924, lighted candles set fire to a Christmas tree and 36 children were burned to death.

You open the hood of your car with a lighted cigarette in your mouth. So did an important gentleman out in Chicago not long ago, with the result that there was a terrific explosion which killed him and destroyed valuable property.

You take your hands off the wheel of your car to light a cigarette. So have others,—with the result that they and those with them and possibly innocent passers-by were killed.

Each one of us holds life and death in his hands. A thoughtless, irresponsible act and not only we but sometimes scores of others suffer. Let us frankly admit, we who do not and will not correct our careless ways that if as yet we have caused no great disaster, it is by no virtue of our own that we have escaped but rather by the grace of God.

THE DISTRESS LABORER

(By H. H. Siegele)

"IN history," the philosopher remarked, "we read about slave labor, and every working man knows what free labor is supposed to be, but this machine age has developed something altogether new, distress labor, a form of labor which is neither bound nor free. This new form of labor was first used extensively during the great panic of plenty, which started in the fall of 1929. In fact, it was a substitute for 'Charity,' and in some instances the funds out of which these laborers were paid, were called 'Charity' funds. But the work that these men did was not charity work; that is to say, legitimate relief work, or work that was created for the purpose of relieving distress. In some instances this was the case, but in many instances free labor projects were advanced, one, two, three and even more years, and were used in the emergency to help those in distress, and particularly to save the heavy taxpayer a few dollars in taxes. The movement was purported to relieve unemployment, but in reality it was more nearly making unemployment permanent, poverty the rule and discontent and crime inevitable. The stupidity in this method of relieving unemployment is profound."

The philosopher was not opposed to helping those unfortunate men who were in distress, far be it from that, but he was opposed to the system which put free labor projects into the relief column and thus locking out any man who could not furnish good reliable distress qualifications.

"The difference between a free laborer and a distress laborer," the philosopher continued, "is this: The free laborer can apply for a job any time he pleases, regardless of what he has in his cupboard; but the distress laborer has to fill out an application blank in which he is required to answer questions relating to almost everything from the ownership of a home down to the ownership of hairpins. And, if the requirements do not specify the taking of finger prints, it surely was an oversight on the part of the authorities. In fact, the man on the march to, nobody knows where, often is required to give his finger prints before he is allowed even to sleep in jail, or keep from starving. But filling out an application blank is not all. After the application is made it is investigated and if on the face of it it appears that the applicant has anything in excess of bare necessities, his application is pigeon-holed and the next one is taken up. The reason for this is, that a distress laborer must not have anything but bare necessities, and the barer the better. With these first requirements checked, a visit to his home, if it is a home, must be made, where the inspector (man or woman) pokes his nose into every room of the house, especially the pantry. This done, the children of the family must be looked over, and if they look well fed, the eligibility of the father for a job is greatly impaired. Should the cupboard be pretty well supplied with food, he is still farther removed from a job. But if he has good furniture and more than the inspector thinks is necessary for a poor man, his chances become rather doubtful. Moreover, if a radio, left over from pre-depression times happens to be found, or an automobile, then the man is classed as not in distress, and his eligibility for work is made null and void. Now all of these requirements would not be so bad, if the work were legitimate relief work, but when you take into consideration that such requirements are necessary on projects which sooner or later would have been open to free labor, then one is led to wonder where the working man's freedom has gone."

It was interesting to watch the philosopher as he spoke. Sometimes he frowned and then there were times when the expression of his face revealed mixtures of many moods. Sometimes that twinkle that often plays about his eyes was noticeable, but taking it all in all he was really serious as he spoke.

"Not so long ago," he went on, "a retired government employe, who was drawing old-age pension, discovered one of the evils of distress labor. He was greatly worked up over the situation, for on inquiring into the matter he found that what he had discovered was not an uncommon thing. It simply did not occur to him, drawing his old-age pension and living in security, that such a thing as distress labor could be taking the place of free labor, and thereby developing a new kind of suffering and hardship. The case involved a friend of the government employe; a young man, who had been out of work for several years, not because he was lazy or unwilling to work, but because the jobs that should have been open to free labor had been used to relieve distress. Said the young man, 'I applied for work on a number of jobs, but you see, I had to fill out application blanks, and being that I am not married, I was disqualified from working on any of them. I have used up every cent that I ever had, and am borrowing money from friends and relatives to keep from starving, but I can't always borrow money. They seem, not only to want me to starve myself, but they want me to have a wife and children to starve with me.

"This incident, the philosopher went on, "is typical of one of the two major evils of distress labor, the other is, that a working man without a pull has to be penniless in order to be eligible to work, not steady, but only enough to keep himself and his dependents from starving to death. The tendency of these two major evils of distress labor, should the system become universal, is that the people will be divided into but two classes; namely, the overly rich on the one hand, and on the other hand, the penniless poor."

Although serious, the philosopher was not pessimistic as he spoke.

"These things cannot go on forever," be said, his face taking on a more hopeful expression, "Free labor projects must be kept open to free labor, and distress labor must be abolished by means of compulsory unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and disability benefits. But until these principles are adopted by society, distress should be relieved by creating legitimate relief work, that is, work which otherwise would never have been done as regular work, such as trimming trees, removing drift-wood from rivers and building lakes. These all in their very essence are relief projects, and they do relieve both distress and unemployment. But that will not save the heavy taxpayer any money—not in the short run, but in the long run it will, and more than that, it will save the working man's self-respect, while locking out honest working men from legitimate free labor projects, will sooner or later lead them to profit by the example of those old patriots, who in the prenatal days of our country threw English tea overboard, and satisfied their thirst by drinking wa—what did they drink?

"The whole question," the philosopher said, summing up the situation, "is, shall free labor survive in America, or shall we save a few dollars for the heavy taxpayer, and subject the honest working man to that new system of, not slave labor, but distress labor?"

Birthstones

For the laundresses, the soapstone.
For architects, the cornerstone.
For cooks, the puddingstone.
For soldiers, the bloodstone.
For politicians, the blarneystone.
For borrowers, the touchstone.
For policemen, the pavingstone.
For stock brokers, the curbstone.
For shoemakers, the cobblestone.
For tourists, the Yellowstone.
For beauties, the peachstone.
For motorists, the milestone.
For lovers, the moonstone.
For morticians, the tombstone.
For editors, the grindstone.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, NOVEMBER, 1933

Unfair Practices

TRADE unions have often been attacked for lending their support to organizations for price maintaining and their efforts to eliminate price cutting from industry. It has been said that the only functions of the labor unions were to maintain wage scales, regulate hours of labor and conditions of work. As a matter of fact trade union organizations have learned through experience that unless the given industry in which they are employed is enjoying a certain amount of prosperity, that it becomes impossible for them to maintain a wage and working conditions that would insure to the worker a decent standard of living. Previous to any argument as to the division of the income of any given industry, there must be an income. Price cutting and other forms of cut-throat competition have a natural tendency to cut down the income in the industry and the first to suffer are the wage earners employed. The plea of the employers usually is that although willing, they are unable to pay the proper wage and maintain their business.

The trade unions argue that every person connected with industry, whether in a financial, managerial or working capacity is entitled to a just share in its income and is therefore interested in the welfare of the industry and is opposed to those who by unfair practices are undoing the healthy condition and normal functioning of industry.

Collective Bargaining

THE Recovery Act has put a new emphasis on collective bargaining which makes necessary a careful definition of the term to prevent misinterpretations. Collective bargaining is a term coined by English trade unionists to express the negotiating function of unions. Without organization workers do not have adequate bargaining power to negotiate a contract—they either accept or reject the terms offered by the person controlling the job. Union develops strength and collectively the workers are strong enough to have the status of bargaining with the employers, and thus mutually agreeing to the terms according to which service or labor is to be rendered. Thus collective bargaining power puts wage-earners upon a real contractual basis.

The essence of a contract is mutuality. If either party is appreciably weaker than the other, the agreement is definitely more favorable to the stronger side. As the degree of disproportion grows a contract becomes impossible. One employe out of 150,000 would have small chance to discuss and argue upon wages and hours with his employer. But if the 150,000 act together they have a fairer chance to discuss and argue for the terms that protect themselves and finally to get a favorable agreement.

However, where the spokesmen for the group were aggressive in presenting their case, they frequently found their employer was anxious to get rid of their services and they were discharged for inefficiency or some such reason. After this happened, it was difficult for the group to get effective representatives from among their fellow employes. This is why collective bargaining necessitates the right to counsel—that is an agent selected to perform services for which he is paid. Accordingly unions have developed the practice of paid executives, so that their representatives are free to meet with representatives of the employer.

The important primary product of collective bargaining is a basic wage agreement. To negotiate such an agreement, the agents must have knowledge of the whole industry in which the different firms compete. This wide range of experience is necessary to make the collective agreement a stabilizing constructive arrangement. The collective agreement is the key to elimination of unfair competition. Organized labor can prevent the development of practices that lower the ethical and technical standards of the industry. Where workers are organized in effective trade unions they serve as a balance wheel to assure to labor a fair share of the return from joint work. Balance in distribution assures incomes for wage-earners who are the largest consumers in the retail market.

Negotiation of an agreement is only the initial step which is followed by administration. Logically then the union develops the agencies for continuing relationships with management for co-operation in applying the agreement and working out the problems developing out of the agreement and work relationships. The union is a responsible agency which sees that the workers keep their contract and checks infringement by the employer.

These collective agreements existing where one or both parties to the contract are organized groups, contain the essential elements for industrial government of work relationships. It is the basis for a real industrial partnership.

Educator Gives Views on Crisis

Dr. Glenn Frank, president of the University of Wisconsin, told a nation-wide radio audience recently that all functions of the government must be used to prevent suffering on the part of unemployed until cures for our economic ills can be effected. Dr. Frank said:

"The economic river down which we Americans are going presents many economic rapids. The greatest task is that of removing the menace of these rapids.

"The most serious fact to be faced is that our economic policies have lagged so far behind the technical processes that our capacity to produce has far outstripped our capacity to purchase."

According to Dr. Frank, in the past we have had no problem of overproduction, due to the fact that periodic discoveries of new supplies provided the wealth necessary to keep step with economic enterprise.

"Science and the machine," he continued, "have made it necessary for us to change our practices in regard to wages, hours, prices and production. To attempt to run our twentieth-century civilization with eighteenth-century policies is to court chaos.'

◆

Union Breaks Into "Open Shop" Plant

An unusually inspiring demonstration of the eagerness of workers to embrace the protection of legitimate labor organizations was given by employes of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Docks Company, which company it is understood, is in line for a big contract under the government's shipbuilding program.

This concern has been notoriously anti-union and heretofore labor has been unable to break down its "hardboiled" policy.

Meetings held by the representatives of the trades employed had outgrown the Labor temple and it was necessary to engage the City Auditorium. At one meeting Organized Labor addressed 1,400 workers, all of whom pledged they would join their respective unions.

◆

Money alone does not insure true happiness to man. An honest life, reasonable amount of regular work, sufficient food, clothing and shelter, and some real friends mean far more in a man's life than possession of even all the gold in the country.

Official Information

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Of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD
Of
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

First General Vice-President
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Second General Vice-President
JAMES M. GAULD
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Secretary
FRANK DUFFY
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General Treasurer
THOMAS NEALE
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

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First District, T. M. GUERIN
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Second District, W. T. ALLEN
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, HARRY SCHWARZER
10522 Parkhurst Drive, Cleveland, O.

Fourth District, JAS. L. BRADFORD
1900 15th Ave., N., Nashville, Tenn.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, A. W. MUIR
200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

IMPORTANT

Special Circular from General President Hutcheson under date of October 5, 1933, to the Officers and Members of all Local Unions and District Councils of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

* * *

Brothers:

During the period of unemployment many members of our organization, through lack of employment, were suspended for non-payment of dues.

Any organization to continue to carry on, of necessity, must have new members and inasmuch as there seems to be, at the present time, a desire on the part of workers to organize and prepare themselves for the future, in the opinion of the undersigned now is the opportune time for Locals of our Brotherhood to make an effort to increase their membership and in doing so as an incentive to get applicants they should lower their initiation fee to a nominal amount.

Many Locals, prior to the period of unemployment that has been on us for many months, increased their initiation fee to an amount that under the present existing conditions is prohibitive, therefore same should be reduced, and in order to be helpful the undersigned is hereby issuing dispensation exempting all Locals from the necessity of sending to the General Secretary $5.00 on each applicant to go into our Home and Pension fund, with the understanding that Locals reduce their intiation fee to a reasonable, nominal sum.

Many Locals have already asked for and received a dispensation permitting them to accept applicants to membership for a sum equal to three months' dues and believing that it is to the best interest of the present members of our Brotherhood to increase our membership I hereby urge members of every Local Union to put forth every effort to see that everyone who is eligible to membership in our Brotherhood is secured as a member, keeping in mind the fact that if every man within the jurisdiction of our Brotherhood who works as a carpenter was a member of our organization there would be no less work to do, but we would be in a better position to advance and put into effect better working conditions.

Furthermore, in endeavoring to get new members into our Brotherhood I do not feel that Locals to which former members belonged should expect or insist that they be paid the $3.00 fee for ex-members, should former members of their Local care to join some other Local Union under the above dispensation.

In the case of former members who may have fines standing against them I would suggest that if said fines were placed against them for some minor infraction of our laws that they be rescinded and such members allowed, if they desire, to again become members of our Brotherhood.

Fraternally yours
Wm. L. Hutcheson,
General President.

Correction

Due to a typographical error it was shown in the October number of "The Carpenter" that Local Union No. 55 of Denver, Colorado, was working under the 8 hour day, whereas it should have shown Local Union No. 55 is working 6 hours a day.

Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1933

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following trade movement was acted upon.

August 11, 1933.

Streator, Ill., L. U. 495.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to $1.00 per hour, six-hour day and 30-hour week, effective August 15, 1933. Official sanction granted.

* * *

September 11, 1933.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date, at the General Office.

The regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

Sept. 12, 1933.

General President Hutcheson reported that James P. Ogletree, member of the General Executive Board from the Fourth District, died at his home in Tampa, Florida, on June 7, 1933, and was buried on Saturday, June 10, 1933.

Second General Vice-President Gauld and General Treasurer Neale represented the General Officers at the funeral.

In conformity with the provisions of Paragraph A, Section 10, of our General Constitution the General President appointed Brother James L. Bradford of L. U. 507, Nashville, Tenn., to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Brother Ogletree.

The Board confirmed the appointment.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

September 13, 1933.

General President Hutcheson installed Brother Bradford as member of the G. E. B. for the Fourth District and he immediately assumed his duties.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

Murphysboro, Ill. L. U. 604.—Movement for a reduction in hours from 44 to 40 hours per week. Official sanction granted.

Marshalltown, Iowa. L. U. 1112.—Movement for an increase in wages from 60c to 80c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Bedford, Ind. L. U. 1380.—Movement for an increase in wages from 65c to 70c per hour. Official sanction granted.

Klamath Falls, Ore. L. U. 190.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to $1.00 per hour and the 6 hour day. Official sanction granted.

Marseilles, Ill. L. U. 1037.—Movement for the 6 hour day and 5 day week, effective October 5, 1933. Official sanction granted.

September 14, 1933.

The General Secretary submitted to the General Executive Board a circular letter issued by Local Union 1051, Philadelphia, Pa., under date of July 19, 1933, addressed to "To all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America" proposing changes to our General Constitution and Laws, in which incorrect, untrue and false statements are made relative to the membership of the Brotherhood in May 1926, in May 1932, and in May 1933.

The General Secretary also submitted a copy of the Daily Worker, dated New York, Friday, August 11, 1933, in which it is shown that the Recording Secretary of L. U. 1051, Philadelphia, Pa., sent a copy of this circular letter to "The Daily Worker" which paper represents itself as being the official organ of the Communist Party of America and that the contents of this letter was published in the Daily Worker of Friday, August 11, 1933, and quoted these incorrect, untrue and false statements of our membership to the detriment of our organization.

The General Executive Board directed the General President to appoint a Committee of the Board to try said L. U. 1051, Philadelphia, Pa., for violation of our obligation and General Laws.

The General President appointed,

George H. Lakey,
Frank Duffy,
T. M. Guerin,
Harry Schwarzer,
J. W. Williams

as trial Committee.

Chicago, Ill. L. U. 181.—Protesting the action of the G. E. B. in declaring that until further notice the payment of disability donations be discontinued. The action of the G. E. B. at last meeting of that body on May 31, 1933, on this matter was reaffirmed.

Montreal, Que. Can. L. U. 1244.—Protesting the action of the G. E. B. in declaring that until further notice the payment of disability donations be discontinued. Same action taken as in the protest of L. U. 181, Chicago.

Shamokin, Pa. L. U. 37.—Protest relative to the discontinuance of the payment of disability donations. Same action taken as in the protest of L. U. 181, Chicago.

Jersey City, N. J. L. U. 2178.—Protest relative to the discontinuance of the payment of disability donations. Same action taken as in the protest of L. U. 181, Chicago.

Appeal of L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa., from the action of the General President in granting a dispensation under date of April 12, 1933, not to suspend members until they owe twelve months' dues and to pay per capita tax on all members three months in arrears and within the twelve months' limit, was carefully considered, but as the G. E. B. has no authority to interfere in the granting of dispensations by the General President, the appeal was dismissed.

The G. P. is to be commended for his action in this case in helping to retain members in our organization who, through no fault of their own, could not comply with the existing law covering members in arrears. The G. E. B. approves the action of the G. P. in ordering that per capita tax be paid the General Office on all members three months in arrears and within the twelve month limit. If the G. P. had not granted this dispensation all members six months in arrears would be suspended.

Stratford, Ont. L. U. 1990.—Protest against action of the G. P. in granting a dispensation not to suspend members until they owe twelve months' dues. Same decision was rendered by the G. E. B. as in the case of L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa.

Louisville, Ky. L. U. 64.—Protest against action of the G. P. in granting a dispensation not to suspend members until they owe twelve months' dues. Same decision was rendered by the G. E. B. as in the case of L. U. 277, Philadelphia, Pa.

Continuation Certificate of United States Fidelity and Guaranty Co. Bond No. 04-668-10 in the sum of Twenty-Thousand dollars on behalf of Frank Duffy, General Secretary was received and referred to the G. P. for safe keeping.

Oakland, Cal. L. U. 892.—Protesting action of the G. E. B. in reducing the pension. Received and filed.

Gary, Ind. L. U. 985.—Protesting action of the G. E. B. in reducing the pension. The G. E. B. approved the answer sent the Local by the G. P.

Application of Brother Frank Burgess, member of L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill., for admission to the Home at Lakeland, Florida, referred by the General President to the G. E. B. was approved.

Application of Brother Reuben Smith, member of L. U. 432, Atlantic City, N. J., for admission to the Home at Lakeland, Florida, referred by the General President to the G. E. B. was approved.

Butte, Mont. L. U. 112, Relative to the payment of pension for an additional quarter in behalf of Geo. E. Elliott. The decision of the G. P. in this case was sustained. The record of this member at the General Office was originally furnished by L. U. 112.

Request of L. U. No. 8, Philadelphia, Pa., to enter into international agreements covering millwright work was referred to the General President.

Appeal of Thomas H. Dunsmore, et. al. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Thomas H. Dunsmore, et. al. vs. the Essex County, N. J. District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of the Washington, D. C., District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of George Myers vs. the Washington D. C. The District Council not having complied with the decision rendered in this case by the G. P. the G. E. B. cannot consider the appeal of the District Council.

Appeal of Harry Verberne from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Harry Verberne vs. L. U. 14, San Antonio, Tex. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of Michael J. Connolly, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill., from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Michael J. Connolly vs. the Chicago District Council. The decision as rendered by the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and the appeal was dismissed.

September 15, 1933.

Appeal of the Washington, D. C., District Council from the decision as rendered by the G. P. in the case of P. J. Fuller, vs. the Washington District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

Appeal of W. P. Caldwell, L. U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Pittsburgh District Council vs. W. P. Caldwell, rendered May 16, 1932, could not be considered by the Board as the appeal of W. P. Caldwell was not taken within the time limit as specified by our laws.

Communication from the St. Louis, Mo., District Council asking for assistance in the case of the Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co. not employing members of our organization was referred to the General President.

The matter of consolidating the Local Unions in the Elizabeth District New Jersey was confirmed and approved by the G. E. B.

Appeal of Antonia Bernabei, L. U. 67, Boston, Mass., from the action of the G. T. in not paying his disability claim. The action of the G. T. was approved.

Audit of books and accounts completed.

September 18, 1933.

Appeal of the Washington, D. C., District Council from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wilho Walo vs. Washington District Council. The decision of the G. P. was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal was dismissed.

The special sub-committee of the General Executive Board made the following report:

"September 15, 1933.

"The undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board have, upon the above date, made an audit of the United States Liberty Bonds and the Canadian Bonds held by General Treasurer Neale in vaults of the Indiana National Bank, as follows:

Fourth Liberty Bonds (registered)	$100,000.00
Fourth Liberty Bonds (coupon) . . .	100,000.00
Canadian Bonds	100,000.00

J. W. Williams,
H. Schwarzer,
Arthur Martel.

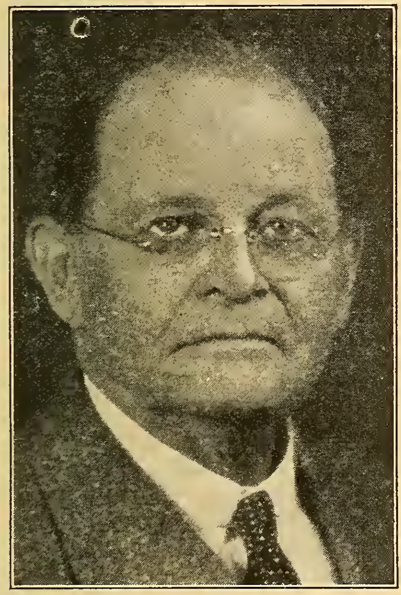
The minutes were read and approved and the G. E. B. adjourned. The next meeting to be held in January, 1934.

Respectfully submitted,
FRANK DUFFY,
General Secretary.

New Member of General Executive Board

General President Hutcheson named James L. Bradford as General Executive Board Member for the Fourth District to fill the unexpired term of the late James P. Ogletree, which action was approved by the General Executive Board at its last meeting.

Brother Bradford joined Local Union 1444, Nashville, Tenn., on February 5, 1903, as a charter member. He served as Business Agent in 1904 and 1905. He was a delegate to the Niagara Falls, N. Y., convention in 1906, and served as General Organizer in 1906 and 1907 under the late General President Huber. He was a delegate to the Salt Lake City convention in 1908; to the Washington convention in 1912, and the Indianapolis convention in 1914.



JAMES L. BRADFORD

He was appointed General Representative by General President Wm. L. Hutcheson on June 5, 1916, in which capacity he served continuously until his appointment as a member of the Board.

Brother Bradford's activities have been confined largely to the Southern states where his diplomacy, resourcefulness and executive ability in disposing of the many disputes that have affected the membership of our organization, have won him a host of friends both among the membership and employers. His choice as General Executive Board Member for the Fourth District is a wise one and we congratulate Brother Bradford upon his appointment.

Organizing

In the organizing campaign which is being carried on so successfully among the workers employed in all lines of industry, co-operation on the part of all organizers representing the American Federation of Labor and international unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor is essential to complete and final success. This objective can only be attained through understanding and a proper regard for the jurisdictional rights of all organizations involved.

By direction of the Executive Council, therefore, I urge that team-work be developed in organizing campaigns inaugurated and carried on in all sections and in all towns, cities and communities.

In the organization of federal unions, it is important and highly necessary that the workers who become organized should be advised of the necessity of becoming affiliated with organizations granted jurisdiction over the trade and calling with which they are associated. Great patience should be exercised in advising workers of the organizing plans of the American Federation of Labor and of the organized status which they should occupy through membership in a local union chartered by an international organization exercising jurisdiction in the industry, trade or calling in which they may be employed and which international union has been duly chartered by the American Federation of Labor.

In organizing workers employed in mass production industries where it is difficult to define the lines of jurisdiction of each national and international union, we urge that all organizers exercise sound discretion and avoid in every possible way a transgression of the clearly defined jurisdictional rights of national and international unions.

We especially request that in carrying forward this phase of organizing work, all organizers work together, develop understanding and unity in organizing the workers into organizations where they properly belong and to whose jurisdiction they should rightfully be assigned.

A strict compliance with these suggestions will avoid confusion which might result from a transfer later on, of members who are not eligible to membership in Federal Labor Unions, to the jurisdiction of an International Union to which they rightfully belong.

It is of utmost importance that organizers representing the American Federation of Labor and all organizations affiliated with it should compose any differences which may develop over jurisdiction, find a common ground upon which they can stand, and all unite in a common purpose to organize the unorganized into local organizations either directly or indirectly affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor.

Local Unions Organized During the Month of October, 1933

Charters for new Local Unions were granted during the month of October in the following cities:

Menominee, Mich. and Marinette, Wis.
Lynn, Mass.
Winston-Salem, N. C.
Hartford, Conn.
Wewoka, Okla.
Cannelton, Ind.
Kankakee, Ill.
Greeley, Colo.
Gardner, Mass.
Logan, W. Va.
Mobile, Ala.
Sumter, S. C.
Peru, Ind.
Houston, Tex.
Menasha and Neenah, Wis.
Selma, Ala.
Marshfield, Wis.

Convention of Oregon State Council of Carpenters

The Oregon State Council of Carpenters held its ninth annual convention on August 11-12, 1933, in the Labor Temple at Portland, Oregon.

F. H. Allen of Local Union 1106, president of the State body, called the convention to order and in welcoming the delegates cited the objects of the State Council and commended the delegates and the membership they represented for the efforts they are putting forth to bring about improved conditions for our membership in the state of Oregon. He then called for the report of the Credential Committee and at its conclusion appointed the convention committees, after which he read his annual report as State President, which embodied his activities as well as some recommendations.

Secretary-Treasurer Duff's report was a lengthy document and covered in detail the working conditions prevailing throughout the state, as well as the financial standing of the State Council.

In all seven resolutions were presented to the convention which dealt principally with working conditions and proposed improvements, all of which were considered by the convention.

Leo F. Flynn, president of the Washington State Council of Carpenters, addressed the convention and impressed upon the delegates the advisability of holding their Local Unions intact so as to be prepared to take advantage of conditions when more favorable opportunities arrive.

Addresses were also delivered by Wm. Cooper and Ben T. Osborne, president and secretary respectively of the Oregon State Federation of Labor.

F. H. Allen of Local Union 1106 was re-elected State President and David Duff of Local 226 was re-elected Secretary-Treasurer. Leo F. Flynn, President of the Washington State Council of Carpenters, installed the newly elected officers.

Carpenters Make Pilgrimage to Grave of P. J. McGuire

Following their custom of many years, the Philadelphia District Council of Carpenters made their way to Arlington Cemetery in Camden, New Jersey, on Labor Day, September 4, for the purpose of holding memorial services at the grave of the late P. J. McGuire, that grand old man of the Organized Labor Movement who was instrumental in bringing about the organization of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and known as the father of Labor Day.

In addition to the Philadelphia District Council, the Central Labor Union of Philadelphia was well represented as well as the Central Labor Union of Camden, the Building Trades of Camden and Carpenters' Local Union No. 393. There were many floral offerings sent by the various organizations.

General Executive Board Member W. T. Allen delivered the principal address at the grave, which herewith follows:

* * *

"On the Fifty-second anniversary of Labor Day we have made this pilgrimage to the grave of P. J. McGuire, the father of Labor Day, to pay this mark of respect to his memory and to express our tribute of love and affection to one of the great leaders of labor of his day and time, one who during his whole life, by his genius and masterful ability, contributed by word, deed and action to the ideals and aspirations of labor and the cause of human happiness and progress.

"P. J. McGuire, the founder of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was born in New York City, July 6, 1852. He received a public school education until he reached the age of twelve, when he went to work in a dry goods store. At the age of sixteen he was apprenticed to the Carpenters' trade.

"He wrote the call for the first convention of the American Federation of Labor. For four years he was secretary of the American Federation of Labor and for many years after served as first vice-president. He was a delegate with Samuel Gompers to the British Trades Union Congress in 1895. He lectured in every State in the Union as well as many places in Canada.

"He retired in July, 1901, and died in Camden on February 18, 1906.

The Chicago District Council of Carpenters and its affiliated local unions erected a bronze tablet to his memory in the main lobby of the headquarters in Indianapolis, Indiana, on April 11, 1910. A committee representing the District Council visited Indianapolis and when presenting the tablet said it came as a gift and a tribute from the Council and its affiliated unions in honor of the man who had done so much for his fellowmen in the past.

"The life of him whom we have come here to honor was a most useful one, unselfish in all things, caring nothing for the plaudits or the emoluments of life, always giving unstintingly of his brilliant mind and his tireless energy in order that the masses of working people, whom he spoke for and represented, might enjoy a happier, better and fuller life.

"It is most fitting that these memorial services should be held here today to honor the founder of Labor Day. What a vision he must have had of the future. If he were here with us now what a great part he would play in the activities of the labor movement which he loved so well. He would be helping to solve the many trying problems as they confront us throughout our country.

"Today, throughout America, organized labor will celebrate the Fifty-second Anniversary of Labor's holiday and this thought and idea was conceived in the mind of him who rests in this very spot upon which we stand.

"P. J. McGuire, labor has not forgotten! You will live in the hearts of the trade unionists of North America for all time. The great contribution that you made to society shall remain an inspiration to the generations that are to come. History will record you as one of its outstanding figures who, as a pioneer in the cause of labor, blazed a trail in a period when the lives of workers were filled with discouragement and despair!

"There is no greater service a man can render than that of helping to soothe the pathway of life of one's fellow man. The trade union movement has done its share and duty in this respect. It has stood between oppressed labor and those who exploit it, especially the women and children in industry. Organized labor has taken the initiative in the promotion of all movements that demand economic, social and political justice for the workers of our country.

"No man in the labor movement of the past did more to inspire in the minds and hearts of the workers the spirit of confidence, loyalty, devotion and determination to secure a greater and fuller share of the good things of life than did the pioneer philosopher, P. J. McGuire.

"It was not my privilege and pleasure to have known Brother McGuire in life, at the height of his most successful career. I had often heard from others of his words of wisdom, of hope and aspiration, the outpourings of a great heart that beat and throbbed in sympathy for all mankind. He was one of the outstanding leaders of his day and I feel highly honored to represent General President Wm. L. Hutcheson here today, to participate in this memorial service, to honor the memory of a great man, a great humanitarian.

"No words of mind can adequately express the greatness of P. J. McGuire in his lifetime, or even a quarter of a century after his death. He lives in the memory of all of us and the wisdom and philosophy that he gave to the world will live in history to encourage and inspire men to work for humanity and human progress so that the world now and hereafter shall be a better place for all to live in because of the work done by P. J. McGuire, one of the great pioneers of the labor movement."

Death of Mrs. Cosgrove

On Tuesday, September 12, Mrs. Kathryn Cosgrove, beloved wife of Brother John T. Cosgrove, for many years First General Vice President, passed to the Great Beyond. While we knew that her health was not of the best for the past few months, her passing so quickly came as a shock and a surprise to us and we know it will be to her many friends in the Brotherhood.

She attended several conventions of our organization and became popularly known. Her kindly and friendly disposition attracted many to her. We tender Brother Cosgrove our heartfelt sympathies in the great loss he has sustained.

Funeral services were held in Indianapolis on Friday, September 15, and were attended by the General Officers, members of the General Executive Board and General Office force. The pallbearers were: General Secretary Frank Duffy, T. M. Guerin, Member of General Executive Board for the First District, Dr. John Briggs, Arnold Pfeiffer, Herman Kirkhoff and Edward Bingham.

The body was shipped to Elizabeth, N. J., her old home, where the funeral took place on Monday, September 18, and was attended by her former friends and visitors. Interment took place in Mount Olivet Cemetery, Elizabeth, N. J. The pallbearers were State Senator Arthur A. Quinn, John Carroll, Luke J. Devine, Michael J. Cantwell, Jeremiah Leahy and John Dick.

Floral tributes were many and included pieces from the general officers of the United Brothers of Carpenters and Joiners of America, the employes of the general office, the International Teamsters and Chauffers, New Jersey State Council of Carpenters, Local Union 715, Elizabeth, N. J., the American Federation of Labor and from State Senator Arthur A. Quinn.

Death Takes Two Loyal Members of Local 16

Local Union No. 16, Springfield, Illinois, mourns the loss of two of its faithful members in the recent passing of J. B. Callahan and John R. Holmes.

Brother Callahan was admitted to membership in Local Union 189 of Quincy, Illinois, in 1902 and came over to Local Union 16 in 1909 on clearance card and was active in the Local Union from that time until his death which occurred on August 13 at the age of 76 years.

Brother Holmes joined Local Union 16 in the year 1900 and during his period of membership held practically every office in the gift of the Local. He entered the Home at Lakeland, Florida, in October, 1932, where he passed away on August 23, 1933, in the 79th year of his age.

Local Union No. 22 Loses Veteran Member

Local 22, San Francisco, has lost another member whose name was legion in the Brotherhood in the person of Brother F. P. Nicholas who was claimed by death on Sunday, September 17, after only one week's illness.

Brother Nicholas joined Local 22 in the year 1895 and his membership was continuous until his death. Always active in the work of the organization his worth was recognized by his election to the presidency of the Local in the year 1901 and served continuously until and including 1907.

In 1905 he was elected to the Board of Supervisors and served his city during those days after the fire in 1906 when he did yeoman service and that service was recalled by the present Board of Supervisors in their resolution of condolence which was passed by that body after his demise.

His activities in the organization were carried on with his usual vigor and thoroughness until 1918 when he was again elected President in which capacity he served continuously until 1927.

Besides his activities in his Local Union he was a delegate to the District Council of Carpenters of which body he was president for many years.

He was for many years associated with the Building Trades Council and was for a considerable length of time Business Agent for that organization.

Local 22 honored his memory at the funeral which was held on Tuesday, September 19, with a large attendance of members and a beautiful floral offering. The following members of Local 22 acted as pall bearers: Brothers E. McCarthy, J. Munson, J. Cliff and A. Wells. Two old friends of the family, M. Higgins and G. Shaughnessy, completed the list of those who bore him to his last resting place.

A wealth of floral offerings from many Labor organizations were silent tribute to the esteem in which he was held in local labor circles.

At the meeting of Local 22 held on September 22, the Secretary was instructed to forward to his sorrowing family suitable resolutions of condolence and adjourned in memory of one who had served his organization so well.

Brother Nicholas leaves to mourn his loss, his wife, Mrs. M. Nicholas, a daughter Marcella, three sons, Charles, F. P. Jr. and Jackson, the youngest member of the family. To them Local 22 extends its heartfelt sympathy.

DEATH ROLL

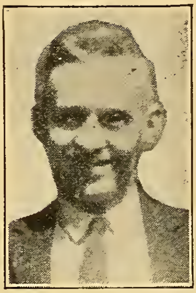
JOHN HETTINGER—Local Union No. 608, New York, N. Y.

JOSEPH MAINVILLE—Local Union 1736, Valleyfield, Que., Canada.

JESSE H. RICE—Local Union No. 183, Peoria, Ill.

Information Wanted

The accompanying photo is a fair likeness of Frank J. Harris formerly of Chicago, Illinois, who has not been heard from in three years. He is about 5′ 10″ in height, weighs 160 pounds and has slightly graying hair. It is presumed he is somewhere on the West coast. Anyone knowing his whereabouts will please communicate with his wife Mrs. Edith Harris, 1817 Huron Street, Chicago, Illinois.



The Montgomery Ward Company is erecting a building in Kalamazoo, Michigan, on which it refuses to pay the minimum rate of wages, of 80c per hour, as established by our members in that city, but is employing nonmembers of our organization and paying 50c per hour.

Members of our Brotherhood should remember that the policy of our organization is to support and give assistance to our friends and to those who deal and co-operate with us, and those who will not deal with or recognize our conditions and hire members of our organization should receive no consideration from our members, therefore members of our Brotherhood should refrain from patronizing or making purchases of any kind from the Montgomery Ward Company.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Muskegon, Michigan, Local Shows Improvement

Editor, "The Carpenter":

You will notice by our last report of Local Union 824 that many of our members are squaring up. This is the result of a drive during which the stewards were instructed not to permit any members to work without a paid up working card. In some instances the members were visited at their homes and impressed with the importance of keeping their dues paid up.

Your attention is also called to the increase in membership, which we hope to further increase by at least forty or fifty per cent during the next two months.

At this writing approximately ninety per cent of our membership is working, being employed in the manufacture of bar fixtures.

A. E. Watson, Jr., F. S.,
L. U. No. 24. Muskegon, Mich.

"Labor's New Era"

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Labor Day Editorial, is a note of warning worthy of consideration in conjunction with the reply of H. J. Johnson in accepting the resignation of Mr. Dudley Cates his first assistant.

General Johnson, according to the Chicago Tribune Press service, agrees with Mr. Cates on the question of craft organizations versus a vertical union within a single industry. The General claims that the changing of the present type of Brotherhoods must await time and circumstances. But a note of agreement is plain on the abolishment of craft organizations and the mutual opinion that they are obsolete.

Members who are watching the introduction of Labor's New Era, and to whom it is not a forlorn hope, would do well to use their observation and experience, before dismissing the theories above mentioned. It would be well to accept them at their full value as an educational asset.

President Green of the A. F. of L. has no mean task in front of him and to repeat his words, The recovery Act is sound in principle. It has started the nation on the upward swing, and it must succeed for the reason that its failure means a chaos that the nation cannot stand.

Joseph Peck,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

Can We As A Nation Justify Pauperism?

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The pressing question of the hour that will not be downed is; Can the N R A abolish the demoralizing blight of enforced idleness and abject pauperism?

Fixing codes, establishing minimum standards of wages, the abolition of child labor, and a system of fair competition are all most commendable and right, but its most ardent supporters do not believe it comprehensive enough to fulfill this great human need. The problem is, roughly speaking, millions of toilers reduced to actual pauperism; our homes devastated by the grim monster of idleness and poverty; mothers and defenceless children compelled to spend their lives in surroundings unfit for human habitation, with an influence of environment destructive of every noble ideal or aspiration, a condition of hopelessness without a parallel in our entire history as a nation. Up to this present moment not one word nor a plan has been propounded to positively assure countless millions of economic security or a way out of their misery.

Any plan by whatever name is unworthy of this great and powerful nation that wilfully overlooks the humblest and weakest member of society in this land of super-abundance, especially if we declare it to be a National Plan.

There is no virtue in holding out false hopes and flooding the country with misleading propaganda. To face a great national scourge honestly, courageously and with the utmost candor, is a patriotic duty as well as our just obligation to humanity. Manhood and human need are inseparable.

We all agree that we have a superabundance of resources to meet all basic needs throughout our land, so that not one shall be denied; enough for all and to spare. Equipment, wealth and power that our fondest dreams underestimate. Enough not only to meet every physical need but all things necessary for the fullest development of this human life as our Creator has so fully ordained and made possible by His bounty and blessing to us as a nation.

A mere existence under such prodigal provision by a beneficient Heavenly Father, compelling multitudes of our brothers and sisters to spend their lives in the shadow of fear, want, and despair is contrary to the most meager interpretation of human justice or American ideals. Life is not only their inherent right, but simple duty cannot withhold their God-given heritage; the opportunity to the fullest development of all their human powers known as abundant life.

Human slavery was abolished by national decree. The blight of Pauperism is flaunting its deadly banner throughout our land. Human slavery destroyed its thousands; enforced idleness and abject pauperism is claiming its tens of thousands. The time has arrived, if we are to be worthy of a place in the sisterhood of world empires, to strike the shackles of economic surfdom wherever it exists on American soil. This is our first and imperative duty. Having faithfully discharged this just obligation then standards of living based on justice to all and special privilege to none are in order.

Justice is our plea; not charity. What we ask for we would not withhold from the weakest member of the human family. Any plan that offers less we can not honestly or conscientiously indorse.

Willard A. Maxwell,
L. U. No. 80. Chicago, Ill.

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Redwood Given Preference over Steel and Concrete in Bridge Construction

Although the California Division of Highways uses each year many million feet of Naturally Durable California Redwood for bridges and similar structures, it is especially fitting that the new Richardson's Bay Bridge which is veritably the gateway to the Redwood Empire, should be built entirely of this remarkable wood.

This bridge, dedicated November 22, 1931, is the longest Redwood bridge in the world, with a total length of 2,477 feet, a clear roadway width of 44 feet, and 23-foot bents. It was designed by the Bridge Engineer of the California Division of Highways, after careful analysis of several different types, including concrete and steel. These preliminary figures showed conclusively that, with a conservative life of 30 to 35 years, the Redwood structure carried not only a much lower initial cost but produced by far the lowest annual charge.

1,600,000 board feet of Dense Select Structural, and 558,000 board feet of Select Structural, comprising a grand total of 2,158,000 board feet of Redwood in the Structural grades were used. These Structural grades were designed by the engineers of the Redwood industry to preserve the proven durability of Redwood and, at the same time, provide ample strength—thus constituting a practically permanent structural material especially suited to modern engineering projects. Among the more important features of these grades is the fact that each fibre is entirely durable which eliminates the possibility of interior decay—likewise, rough handling does not destroy the durability of the stick, and field cuts may be made at will and with perfect safety.

In addition to the timber, approximately 35,000 lineal feet of Redwood Piling was used in lengths ranging from 85 to 115 feet. These piles were driven with the usual type of steam hammer and required no special handling other than dictated for first class workmanship with any type of piling. Almost the entire number of piles were driven to within four feet of the water surface, then cut off and capped with the 12 x 14″ sills, upon which were erected the 12 x 14″—24′ posts surmounted by the 14 x 14″ main caps, which in turn supported the 6 x 20″—24′ stringers. The deck is of 3 x 6″ laminated construction, providing great strength and enhancing the extreme fire resistance of Redwood.

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Demand the Union Label

A Definition of Labor

Labor is a term which has as many definitions as there are points of view. Its pure dictionary definition is physical or mental exertion, particularly for some useful or desired end. Business generally limits its definition to manual labor and tries to distinguish wages from salary. Organized manual labor adopts the name with pride, while a limited number of unthinking imbeciles consider labor a common enemy to be annihilated, and some politicians think of it only as so many votes. From the point of view of trade, labor is the human effort, both physical and mental, employed in production, and includes all individuals engaged in any phase of trade, from the office boy to the chief executive, from the unskilled laborer to the factory superintendent, from the farm hand to the "live-wire" salesman and from the miner to the engineer, and covers those employed in the recovery of raw materials, their conversion, manufacture, transportation and distribution.

Presbyterian Moderator Condemns Pagan Economic Order

In one of the bitterest denunciations of corporate greed delivered in recent months, the Rev John McDowell, Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, told the Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia, that a "pagan economic system" could not be expected to produce Christianity among men and women. His denunciation of present evils was scorching and was delivered before 500 men and women attending the Institute in McIntire Amphitheater, in the shadow of college buildings designed by Thomas Jefferson.

Declaring that everything in life, even religion, is dependent to a large extent on economic conditions, Dr. McDowell asserted that any religion adapted to the needs of humanity "in this critical hour" must have a scientifically sound and unequivocal doctrine concerning the material conditions of life.

"It is idle," he said, "to talk of the Kingdom of God, of an ideal social order in which the Divine Will is realized, while the essential pagan economic system exists. The time has come when we must insist that it is impossible for men and women to be possessed with Christ's spirit and not be concerned with the conditions under which people live and work. We must put our Christianity into all our human relationships if it is to be real and effective in modern life. Economic society may be guided by intelligence, but it must be founded upon conscience, which means it must be founded upon religion.

"It is increasingly evident that if our individualistic system of ownership and control of industry and agriculture is to continue, those who hold economic privilege must adopt a new attitude of intelligent social concern based on a long view of their own and their neighbor's interest.

"Our distressing conditions at the present time are due to the fact that our true relationships have been broken. We must get back the right attitude toward one another before peace and prosperity can return to the world.

"What religion and ethics have claimed as a matter of right and humanity, economics now is demanding as a means of keeping the wheels of industry turning.

"Unless Christianity can consecrate and guide the corporate activities in which modern life increasingly finds expression, it must inevitably count for less and less in human affairs.

"If the churches have a message for industry, now is the time to declare it. For although it is not the business of the church to furnish to the world an economic program, it is our business to see that no economic program is permitted to exist under which injustice and oppression find shelter.

"If the churches have nothing to say, nothing of the mind of Christ to reveal in this critical and tragic era of the world's life, then they may as well, as indeed they must, forever hold their peace.

"Never did larger responsibilities fall upon the Christian church than today. She holds in her keeping the future of our country and of the world. If she is to be the moral guide the nations need now, she must realize that her strength lies not in political policies or in economic programs or in ceremonial pomp or material resources, but in the truth she teaches, and the life she communicates, and the character she creates.

"There never was an age that asked more earnestly than ours that we Christians proclaim our message, or confess that we have no message to proclaim."

500,000 Homes are Needed

According to government reports, the nation is short some 500,000 homes. Building operations have practically ceased since 1929. The fact that communities are displaying "for rent" and "for sale" signs is no indication of an over-supply of dwellings; it simply indicates the extent of the doubling-up process that has taken place during depression—a process that will be reversed as conditions improve.

By the same token, the survey demonstrates that there is an almost incalculable amount of reconditioning and modernizing of existing residence that needs to be done. An interesting phase of the survey is that the small, one-family home, costing $5,000 or less, will be pricipally in demand when the new-building wave starts.

The thrifty home-owner and prospective builder, reading this, will not miss its message. It means just one thing: Higher prices for both new construction and alterations and improvements. The first signs of that price rise are appearing, with a gradual and steady strengthening of the commodity price level. Prices are still extremely low—construction and material firms are offering bargains that would have seemed fantastic not so long ago—there is a plentiful supply of skilled and common labor. That condition won't last forever.

Now is the time to encourage home owners to make needed repairs. They'll be doing something more than buying themselves something they need at a low price. They'll be helping provide employment and a market for supplies. They'll be an influence for recovery. Employment and investment are cheaper and better than charity.

A Good Ruling

The decision of Assistant Attorney-General W. H. Eagle of Tennessee frustrating an attempt of sweatshop employers to set up their establishments in homes is highly commendable.

The Tennessee labor law fixes a limit of 10½ hours a day for women employes in certain industries, and provides for inspectors to see that the law is enforced. Seeking to evade the law some employers conceived the idea of placing machinery to manufacture wearing apparel in homes and hiring members of a family to operate it.

Comissioner of Labor W. E. Jacobs promptly spotted this practice as ignoring the hours' law and violating the rights of women workers. He submitted the matter to the Attorney General's Office Assistant Attorney-General Eagle decided that under the machinery-in-the-home scheme there could be no supervision of hours and consequently no assurance that the limit of 10½ hours per day for women operatives was being complied with. He also directed attention to the code provision which stipulates that no room in a tenement or dwelling used for eating and sleeping could be used for the manufacture of wearing apparel or cigars, except for members of the immediate family. "The intention of the labor code," Mr. Eagle stated, "was to throw protection around people who need it."

In Tennessee, as in every other State, there are always many subversive employers who seek to continue the exploitation of women workers regardless of statutory mandates inhibiting this nefarious practice. Deadened to the humanitarian standards of progressive citizens, these industrial reactionaries respond to nothing but the heavy hand of the law applied to them with pugilistic strength. It is to be hoped that both Commissioner of Labor Jacobs and Assistant Attorney-General Eagle will continue their commendable efforts to rid Tennessee of these barnacles on humane labor conditions.

Start Driving Nails

In an editorial concerning the renovizing campaigns that have found a welcome in a multitude of American communities, a noted weekly magazine says: "When a city or a town makes a united effort to improve the local employment and business situation, it also builds up its own confidence. There is less uncertainty and apathy when everybody pitches in to stimulate work of such a useful kind. . . . it is nothing but good local business. But its greatest benefit will come when it is adopted by practically all the cities and towns in the entire country. The slogan of the renovize movement is a simple one, but for that very reason it is capable of having a far-reaching effect. The slogan is 'If a man drives a nail he helps business.' "

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Selfishness and jealousy are our worst sins and fear is their greatest ally.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXII

If we were trying to present the quickest method of cutting bridging, regardless of the carpenter as a craftsman, we would confine ourselves to the machine, and to machine efficiency; but we are more concerned about the carpenter as a craftsman than we are about the machine or its efficiency. We do not believe, however, that the machine will ever entirely eliminate the carpenter, but it is eliminating him to a great extent, as a craftsman. The machine is taking from the carpenter altogether too much of the work; which, if left to him to do, would more fully develop in him that something called skill; without which he can hardly be called a craftsman. It is true, that the machine accomplishes a great deal more, speaking from a standpoint of dollars and cents, than a carpenter can with his tools; but, we ask, is it worth the price we are paying for it? Are we not developing better machines at the expense of our skilled mechanics? In other words, are we not making our machines highly efficient, and at the same time forcing our mechanics into a state of inefficiency? One needs not observe long, to find that many of our skilled mechanics are gradually being reduced, by means of the machine, to the level of common laborers. Our contractors are more and more using machine power in place of man power; in fact, competition makes it inevitable for them to do so. Almost every lumber yard today owns a power saw, that can be, and usually is, operated by a common laborer, which is keeping more or less of our carpenters within the ranks of the unemployed. Besides ripping lumber, these machines are used to cut blocks, stakes, bridging and many other things, while the carpenter who otherwise would have been doing this work, is walking the streets. The lumber yards, like the contractors, are forced to do this through competition. Recently, in speaking about this matter, a manager of a lumber yard told us, that he would be glad to let this work go to the carpenters, and get rid of the power saw, but that if he did that, his customers would go to his competitor with their business, and he, perhaps, would have to quit.

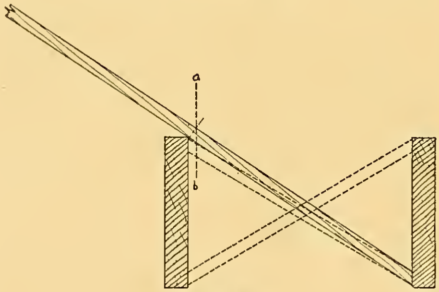


Fig. 348

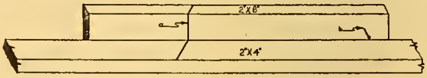


Fig. 349

If shortening of working hours were keeping pace with the increase of machine efficiency, the situation would be different; for then the army of the unemployed would be confined to those who do not want to work. As it is, honest men who want to work, are made to suffer, together with their families; while feelingless machines do the work. That is the reason why, in this lesson, we are presenting only methods of cutting bridging that pertain to carpentry and not to machine efficiency.

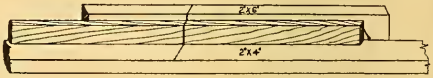


Fig. 350

Fig. 348 shows a method of cutting bridging, which is a sort of cut-and-fit method. This method is quite practical in cases where the joists are not spaced equally, or for cutting bridging to replace defective or torn-out pieces. The carpenter, after cutting one end of a piece of bridging material to the proper bevel, places it in the position shown by the illustration; and then, with a saw he cuts it off as indicated by the dotted line between a and b. The cut, as well as the angle of the cut, is governed entirely by the judgment of the carpenter. He has, of course, the side of the joist as a guide for the saw; that is, the saw is kept parallel with the side of the joist while the cutting is being done. A little practice, will soon enable the apt carpenter to make these bridging cuts, so that the bridging will fit between the joists snugly. We are showing, by dotted lines, the position of a pair of bridging after they have been nailed into place.

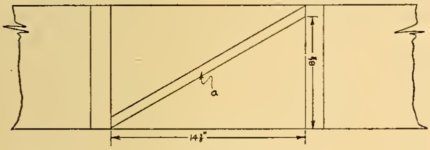


Fig. 351

A miter box for cutting bridging is shown by Fig. 349. This box is made by nailing a piece of 2x6 onto the back edge of a 2x4, as shown by the illustration. Then a saw guide, at point a, is cut into the 2x6, on a bevel corresponding with the bevel of the bridging cut. At a distance equal to the length of a piece of bridging from point a, point b is established and a nail stuck there, to gauge the length of the bridging. Now take a piece of the bridging material, place it in the box, and with the saw in the guide at point a, cut the end of the piece to a bevel. This done, slip the piece forward until it strikes the nail, as shown by Fig. 350, and cut the first piece of bridging. This operation is repeated over and over until the necesary amount of bridging is cut.

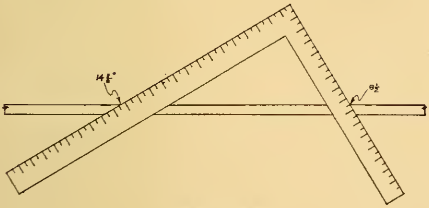


Fig. 352

To obtain the bevel and length of bridging, with the square, take a piece of the joist material, and on it lay off one space, as illustrated by Fig. 351. In this case the space is 16 inches from center to center. Then draw two lines, representing a piece of bridging, as indicated at a. To obtain the cut, measure the distance between the joists, which in this case is 14⅜ inches. Also measure the distance between the bottom of the bridging where it joins the joist at the top, and the bottom of the joist, which, as can be seen, is 8½ inches. Now, by taking 14⅜ on the body of the square, and 8½ on the tongue, and applying the square to the material as shown by Fig. 352, you will have both the bevel and the length of the bridging.

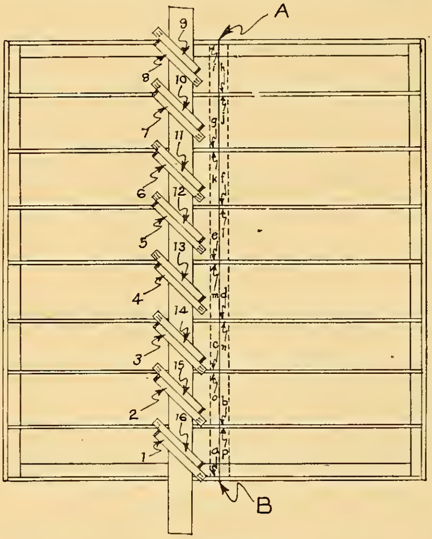


Fig. 353

The tongue of the square gives the bevel, and the diagonal distance between the points, 14⅜ and 8½, will give the length of the bridging.

Fig. 353 shows a layout, ready for the bridging to be nailed into place. A line has been stretched from A to B, establishing the bridging line. The tie board, which holds the joists in position, was intentionally placed a little to the left, so as to clear the bridging line. On this board we are showing eight pairs of bridging, all ready for nailing. These pieces of bridging have the nails stuck in them, somewhat on the order shown by Fig. 354. The piece of bridging marked number 1, is nailed at the top of the joist at point a; piece number 2 is nailed at the top of the joist, at point b; number 3 is nailed in the same way, at c; and 4, at d; and so on until we reach number 8, which is nailed at the top of the joist, at point h. Now we turn around and nail number 9 at the top of the joist, at point i; and number 10, at j, and so on until we come back to the starting point, where we will nail number 16, at point p.

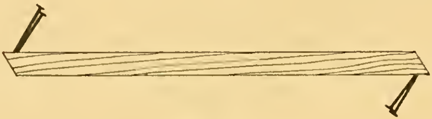


Fig. 354

It will be noticed, that the two upper joints of the bridging, on each joist, come directly opposite each other, as we are pointing out by the indicators. This automatically brings the bottom joints, on each joist, directly opposite each other, which is as it should be.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART NINETEEN

Roof Pitches Elucidated

It was a wise man, indeed, who said: "If you build a mountain, and have neglected to place the last shovelful of earth on top of it—you have accomplished nothing."

While in the previous chapter the general conception of what is meant by the term "Roof pitch" was fairly well elucidated, we feel that there is something more to be said about it in order to establish in the mind of the reader a definite, working idea of this rather perplexing term.

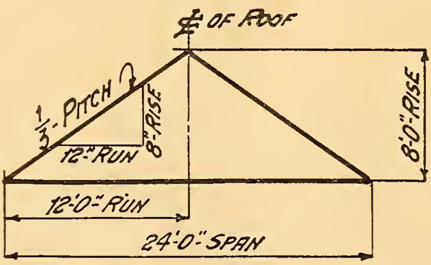


FIG. 1.

The scope of the matter is so wide that, perhaps, a volume could be written and even then the topic would not be entirely exhausted. We believe, however, that there is no subject, no matter how complicated it may appear, which cannot be concentrated in the most concise form, containing all essentials, simplified in expression and thus conveyed to the mind of the student in a perfectly understandable and workable manner. Our mountain may not appear big but we assure you that the last bucketful of material will not be missing.

It was stated previously that the pitch of a roof is the proportionate degree of rise that the roof has. This degree of rise is usually expressed as the rise of the roof compared to the total width of the building. It is the ratio of the rise of the roof to the span. Thus, we would call a roof having an 8-foot rise and a 24-ft. span a one-third pitch roof, because the rise equals one-third of the span. Now, there are two more very essential aspects without which the subject would appear to be not complete.

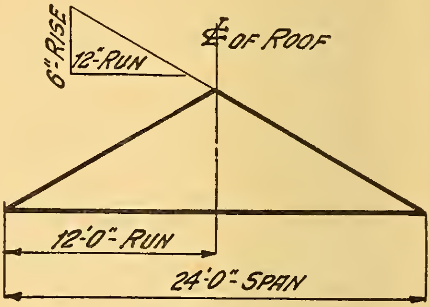


FIG. 2.

RISE PER FOOT RUN = 6"
RISE PER FOOT OF SPAN = 3"
RISE FOR EVERY 2-FT. OF SPAN = 6"

The second method of expressing the pitch of a roof is by comparing the rise of the rafter to its run. This usually is expressed as so many inches of vertical rise to each foot of horizontal run. Thus, a roof with a 24 ft. span and rising 8 inches to each foot of run will have a total rise of 8 x 12 inches which equals 96 inches or 8 feet. 8 divided by 24 equals ⅓. Therefore the roof is one-third pitch. Fig. 1.

Both of these methods of expressing the pitch are in general use and in themselves are easily understood. But when it is desired to change one method into the other we sometimes find it rather difficult.

Let us assume that the roof of a building is 24 feet wide and has a one-third pitch and it is desired to express this in terms of relation of the rise to the run. For a one-third pitch the rise is one-third as much as the span. Therefore for every foot of the span we would have one-third of 12" or 4 inches of rise. But the run is only one-half of the span. Consequently, if the rise is 4 inches per foot of span it also is 4 inches for every 6 inches of run; this makes 8 inches per foot run.

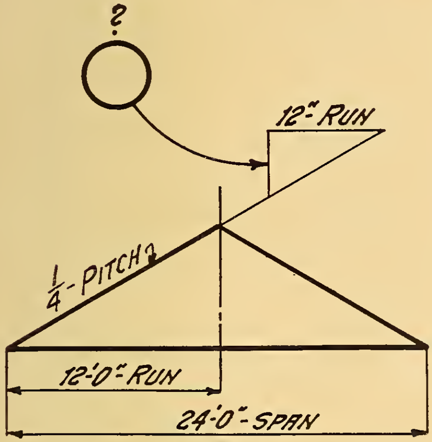


FIG. 3.

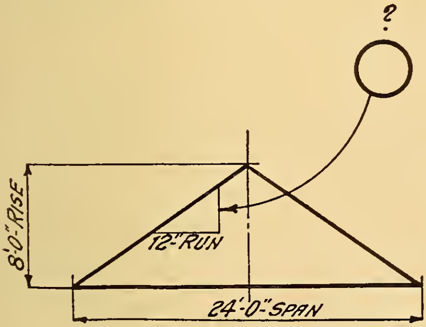


FIG. 4.

In changing from one method to another a simple rule to follow is to multiply the pitch expressed as the ratio of the rise of the roof by the span or in this case by 24. Thus, a one-third pitch has a rise per foot run equal to one-third times 24 which equals 24 inches.

We also may wish to change from the rise per foot run method to the pitch expressed in terms of the ratio of rise to the span. To illustrate we will take a roof 24 feet wide and having a 6 in. rise per foot run. We wish to express this in terms of the total rise of the roof to the total width of the building. Fig. 2.

If the rise is 6 inches per foot run, then the rise per foot of span would be 3 inches, since there are 2 ft. of span for each foot of run. Now, if the rise is 6 inches for every 2 ft. of span then the total rise is 6 inches divided by 24 —equals one-fourth of the span. Therefore it is a one-fourth pitch roof.

The rule to use in changing from the rise per foot run to the first method of expressing the pitch is to divide the rise per foot run by the span or 24.

Below are given a few useful problems to be worked out by the student. Place your reply in the blank circles in the diagrams. Do not look at the answers before the problems are worked out. If you do you do not have to go to the trouble of solving the problems.

Problems In Roof Framing

1. What is the pitch of a roof having a 7 inch rise per foot run?

2. What is the rise per foot run of a roof having one-fourth pitch and being 24 feet wide? Fig. 3.

3. If the total rise of a roof is 8 feet and the span is 24 feet, what is the rise per foot run? Fig. 4.

4. Which roof is steeper, a one-fourth pitch or one having a one-third pitch?

Answers To Problems

1. The pitch of a roof having a 7 inch rise per foot run is 7 divided by 24 or 7/24 pitch. The pitch is the rise divided by the span.

2. For one-fourth pitch the rise per foot run is ¼x24 equals 6 inches.

3. If the total rise is 8 feet and the span is 24 feet then the rise is 8 feet or 96 inches in 12 feet of run. 96 divided by 12 equals 8 inches per foot run.

4. A one-fourth pitch roof has a 6 inch rise per foot of run. A one-third pitch roof has an 8 inch rise per foot run. The one-third pitch roof, therefore, is the steeper.

A Joint Tightener

(By H. H. Siegele)

Tight joints is the best security a finisher can have for holding his job. If he succeeds in making good joints, he will not have to worry much about his job; provided, of course, he does an honest day's work. As a rule, if the joints are marked and cut accurately, nailing will bring them together snugly; but occasionally a joint will not tighten up in this way. In such instances it is up to the finisher to use some other means of bringing the joint together, either with a clamp or with some other device.

A number of years ago, we observed a carpenter who used a hand-made hickey, such as we are showing by the illustrations, to tighten casing joints before nailing the head casing. Fig. 1 shows the hickey in place, looking straight at the casing. The dotted upright lines show the position of a strutt that extends from the lever to the ceiling, where a protecting block is indicated by dotted lines. Fig. 2 shows a side view of the hickey. B and B show protecting blocks, while the indicators at A, show the two parts of the hickey, the hook and the lever. When the joint has been clamped together as shown the head casing is nailed, and the hickey removed.

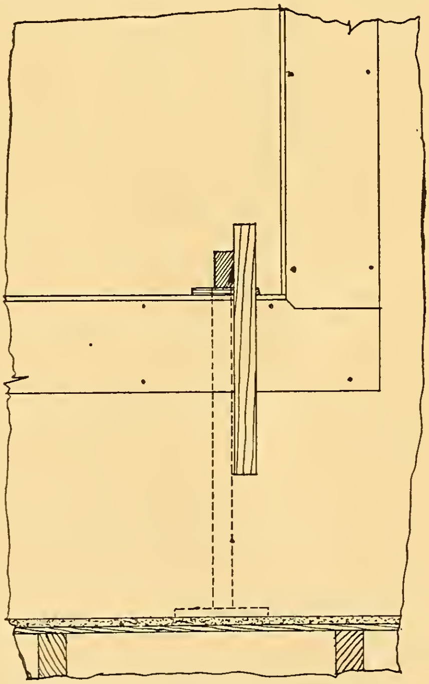


Fig. 1

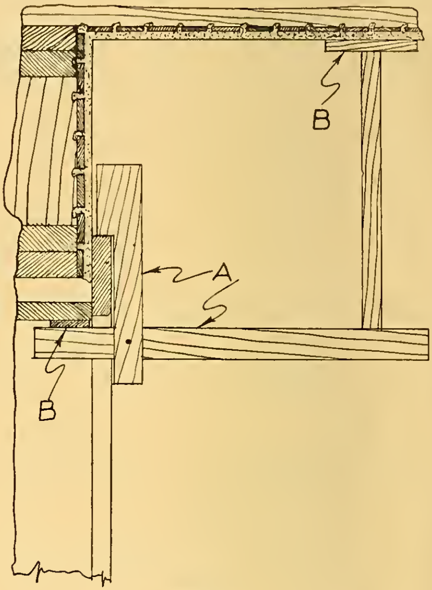


Fig. 2

◆

Solution to Brother Johnson's Ladder Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Denote the walls by 10x and 10y respectively, denote the segments of the street, made by the perpendicular line dropped from the intersection of the ladders, by 10a and 10b.

Then the street is 10 (a plus b)

For convenience, divide all measurements by 10, but then it must be remembered to multiply the final results by 10.

The street is given as a level line and the walls as plumb lines, therefore x and y are parallel lines. The angle between street and wall equals 90 degrees.

By Geometry, two triangles are similar, when their sides are parallel each to each, or perpendicular each to each.

Therefore, the triangles formed by the walls and the transversal lines of the ladders are similar.

Draw a line through the intersection of the transversals and parallel to the street line.

By Geometry, in two similar triangles any two homologous lines are in the same ratio as any two homologous sides.

Then X: 1 :: y : (y-1)

X equals y divided by y-1 and y equals x divided by x-1

but (a plus b) squared plus x squared equals 16 and (a plus b) squared plus y squared equals 9 then X squared — y squared equals 7.

By substitution X squared — X squared divided by (X—1) squared equals 7 and X4 — 2 X3 — 7 X squared plus 14X — 7 equals 0

likewise y4 — 2 y3 plus 7 y squared — 14y plus 7 equals 0

These equations may be solved by Horner's Method of Approximation which is clearly explained, for example, in Wentworth's Algebra pages, 473-487.

X equals 3.0369216104

y equals 1.4909369094

X squared equals 9.2228928675

16— X squared equals (a plus b) squared

a plus b equals 2.6032877545

a equals a plus b divided by y equals 1.7460750607

b squals a plus b divided by x equals .8572126938.

From x equals y divided by y-1, x plus y equals xy, (check)

Also check x squared — y squared equals 7.

Remembering to multiply by 10.

The street equals 26.032877545 feet.

Marius S. Loft,
L. U. No. 1294. Omaha, Neb.

The Ladder Problem

Editor, "The Carpenter":

The readers seem interested in different methods of solutions. Here is one.

By proportions of triangles two triangles having the same base the difference of the squares of the hypotenuse is the same as the difference of the squares of the altitudes. Then a squared equals b squared plus 700.

x : 30 :: 10 : b .·. b squared equals 90,000 divided by x squared

30—x : 30 :: 10 : a .·. a squared equals 90,000 divided by 900—60 x plus x squared

a squared equals b squared plus 700 .·. 90,000 divided by 900-60 x plus x squared equals 90,000 divided by x squared plus 700

The resulting equation is
7 x4 -420 x3 plus 6300 x squared — 54000 x plus 810,000 equals O

By Horner's Method of solution the approximate measurements are:

x equals 20.12161

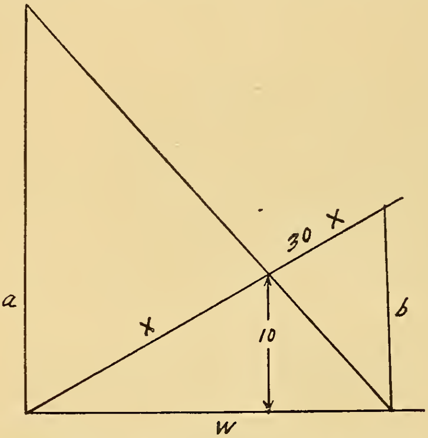
a equals 30.36932

b equals 14.90934

w equals 26.0328

d equals 700.007

The calculations have not been checked for accuracy but any reader wishing to reduce the decimals to a finer and more accurate point may use the regular quartic formula for solution in place of Horner's Method of approximation.

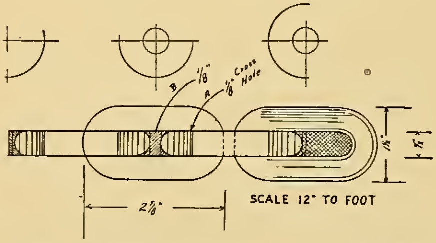


Milburn Waddle,
Auburn, Ky.

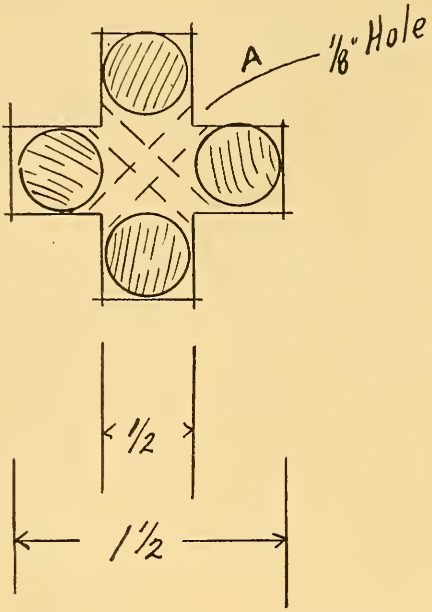
A Wood Chain

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I recently made a chain out of one piece of wood which I think is a good problem for "The Carpenter" and I am



submitting a rough sketch to show how the chain was made which may prove interesting to the members.



A. Desiderio,
L. U. No. 416. Chicago, Ill.

◆

Attacking the "Common Cold"

Three doctors at the recent meeting of the American Medical Association reported that they had gone far to solve the problem of the "common cold," likewise of its big brother, influenza.

Colds and influenza, these doctors say, are due to two factors. One of these is a virus composed of organisms so minute that they pass through the finest filter and cannot be seen with a microscope. The other is a group of more familiar disease germs, which seem harmless in themselves until the way is prepared for them by the virus.

Vaccination against the germs has failed, the doctors report; but vaccination against the virus has a good chance to succeed. And then—good-bye colds.

If the recipe works, it would be cheap at a billion dollars, even in these times. The "cold" is one of the most pestilential curses of mankind. Probably it causes more lost time and more unmixed discomfort than any other ailment, even in ordinary years; and influenza, which is the same thing at bottom, was a daunting presence in the midst of a world war.

Even the ordinary "cold" has enough deaths to its account; for it opens the way to other ailments. Its extinction would be a boon to the world.

◆

Machine-Made Unemployment

As Canadians See It

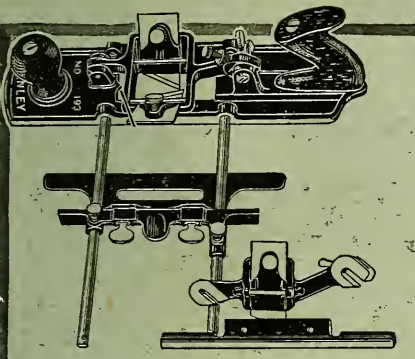
How machinery helps to intensify the problems of unemployment is stated concisely in an editorial article in the Toronto Star. In a recent issue this journal said:—

"When a machine is brought into a shop and does the work of five men, one of them staying on to operate the machine and four of them walking out to seek new employment if they can find it, the one man who stays at work gets one man's pay.. He and the machine do five men's work, but only one man's wages appear on the payroll. The machine costs money, of course, and labor was used in tne making of it, and in the mining of the ores necessary to its manufacture, but in the end the machine pretty well pays for itself in a year in the factory where it is installed. Sometimes a machine pays for itself and a good deal over in its first year.

"But there is this about a machine. It does not have to eat and sleep. It does not have to clothe itself. It has no family, no dependent relatives, no doctors' bills to pay. It does not need to rent a house. Nailed to the floor it stays there, takes no part in keeping up the schools and churches of the town. But it has put out of action four men and their families, who contributed their purchasing power to the activities of the community—the butcher, the grocer, the landlord, everybody. Under the present system these four families become wastes and strays, and the profit of the machine goes to money, i. e., into the profit of the man who bought it and owns it. The derangement he has caused to the community and the cost of that derangement falls not on him but on the victims of his machine, and on the charity of the community. Something must be done about this. The arrangement, as it is, has collapsed."

◆

Don't forget the kiddies! Organize that you may reap the benefits of a union man and pass them down to your children.



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You will want this new tool for your next fibre board job. It grooves, bevels and slits any of the fibre wall boards now on the market. Through cuts can be made much easier and faster with it than is possible with a saw and it leaves smooth edges. Furthermore it cuts beveled edges, makes beveled edge battens, cuts grooves, makes decorative designs such as squares, parallel lines and bricks as shown below.

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Write for descriptive Folder P47

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New Britain, Connecticut

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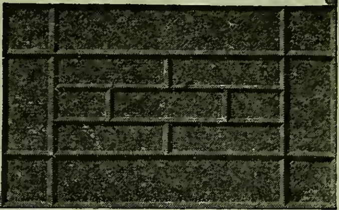

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Solid Gold Charms (Emblem)	7.50
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Match Box Holders (Label)	.15
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Pins, Ladies Auxiliary (Emblem)	1.25
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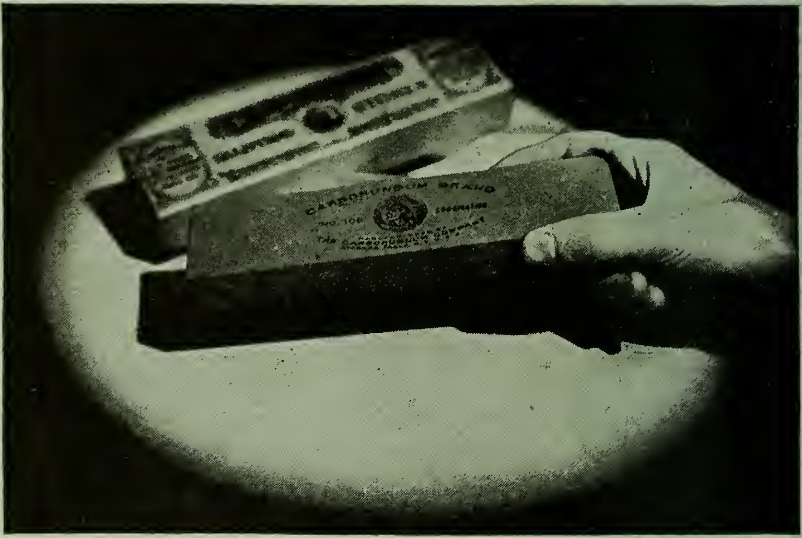
THE OLD TOOL KIT
NO DOUBT NEEDS

A NEW SHARPENING STONE



Perhaps it has been many a day since you bought a new sharpening stone for those edge tools.

A clean cutting, free cutting, keen, smooth edge producing stone that puts every tool in shape.

A stone such as the genuine Carborundum Brand Combination two-grit stone.

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The CARPENTER

Published monthly by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at 222 E. Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind. One Dollar per year. Entered as second-class matter, July 22, 1915, at the Post Office of Indianapolis, Ind., under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912. Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

Volume LIII. No. 12

DECEMBER, 1933

Hand Me Your Flowers!

(By James Edward Hungerford)

If you are liking me a heap,
Come out and tell me so;
If you're my FRIEND, no use to keep
It hid . . . I want to know.
Don't wait until I'm dead and gone,
To say how FINE I be;
Don't wait to put your posies on
My grave—instead of ME.

I want to know just how you feel—
Don't go and pass me by;
I want to know your friendship's REAL,
Right now—before I die;
I want to feel your hearty grasp,
And know your feelings fine,
And get that something in your clasp,
That says you're FRIEND of mine.

I want to read it in your eyes,
And see it in your smile,
Without sham, pretense or disguise,
In real, HEART-WARMING style!
Don't wait until I'm dead and gone,
Beside my grave to bow,
And weeping, put your posies on—
Just give them to me NOW!

ALL RIGHTS RESERVED

THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912
Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries. Owned and Published by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at
Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana
Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y. 51

Established in 1881
Vol. LIII.—No. 12.
INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1933
One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

You Can't Forget

You may forget the singer,
But you'll not forget the song
That sank right down into your heart,
And helped the day along.

You may forget the name of him
Who helped you in life's race,
But you will not forget the smile
Upon that honest face.

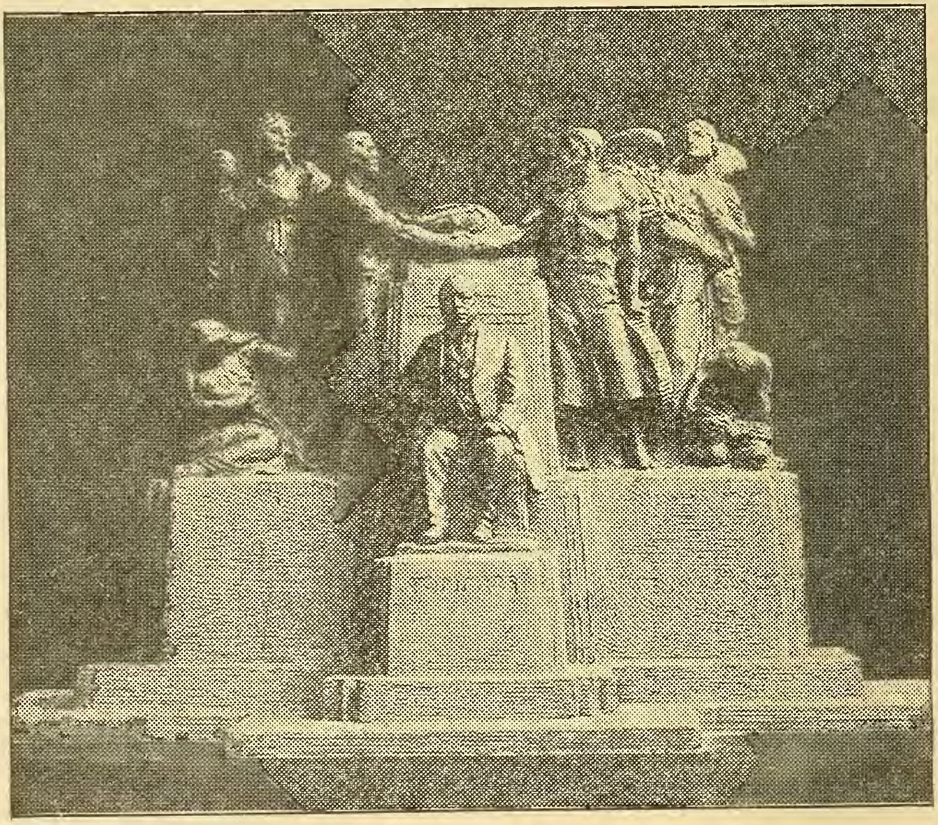
So give a thought, a word, a deed,
As down through life you go,
It matters not if you're forgot
Here in this world, you know.

Just at the turning of the road,
At setting of life's sun,
You'll hear a soft voice whispering,
"Well done, my man, well done."

—Ex.

ADDRESS DELIVERED BY PRESIDENT GREEN OF THE A. F. OF L. AT UNVEILING OF MONUMENT IN HONOR OF SAMUEL GOMPERS, OCTOBER 7, 1933

THIS beautiful monument which is being dedicated here today is expressive of the reverential regard and high esteem in which Samuel Gompers was held by the membership of the American Federation of Labor. Its completion marks the culmination of years of effort on the part of working men and women to honor his great name and perpetuate his sacred memory. We who are privileged to be here and participate in these dedicatory ceremonies will, without doubt, be moved by feelings of deep emotion and justifiable pride as we behold the bronze image of Labor's departed Chieftan, dignified in bearing and majestic in appearance.



The years have passed since Samuel Gompers died at San Antonio, Texas, and yet it seems but a short while since his voice was heard in the Councils and Conventions of the American Federation of Labor. His passing was as he wished. There was no interim between the termination of active work and the final close of his eventful career. Like a Commander-in-Chief, leading a gallant army against a worthy foe, he fell on the battlefield unyielding in his determination to conquer and to win.

His dramatic trip to Mexico, from the El Paso Convention of the American

Federation of Labor, was made in the interests of international good-will and economic solidarity. His friends entreated him to forego the trip. They knew his physical strength was ebbing and that his intense application to the work of the Convention had exacted a heavy toll in nervous and physical energy. But, undaunted in spirit and deeply conscious of his obligation and duty to the working people of the world he journeyed forth into a foreign land. His mission was successful. He accomplished his purpose but, in doing so, he made the supreme sacrifice.

Realizing that the end was near he begged his friends to help him reach the border of the United States so that he could breathe his last in the land of his adoption, his beloved United States. It proved to be a race with time. He barely reached the border line which separated Mexico from the United States before the final summons came.

He died in San Antonio, Texas, on December 13, 1924, nine years ago. Thus ended the career of a great man, one who loved and served his fellowmen.

The life record of Samuel Gompers can never be completely written. It was filled with tragedy, touched with poverty and glorified by the idealism of a noble purpose. He was destined to be great and mighty because he possessed those qualities which make men great. In the United States he found unfolding opportunities for the exercise of his intellectual powers, all of which were used without reservation in behalf of the workers of the Nation. Through the development of Trade Unionism, which to him became a religion, he perceived a rare opportunity to advance and promote the economic, industrial and social interests of the masses of the people.

Born in London, England, on January 27, 1850. On June 10, 1863, with his immigrant parents, he embarked on the steamship, London, for America. He landed at Castle Garden, New York City, on July 29, 1863. In this humble and unnoticed way he began his career in a land where democracy and freedom were the inspirational principles which influenced his every action and his entire life.

The philosophy of Trade-Unionism, as expounded by Mr. Gompers, was in sharp contradiction to the economic philosophy which had been espoused by the Knights of Labor. He believed that Trade-Unionism should be an integral part of our social, national and economic life. He saw the futility of individualism and his vision enabled him to sense the complete failure of individual merit as a basis for future progress and advancement for working men and women. He knew that the developing civilization would make it increasingly impossible for individual workers to stand alone and through such isolation improve or advance their economic status. His faith in the humane and economic philosophy which he advocated inspired him to look away from the small group which he had gathered about him and visualize an army of organized workers banded together for the purpose of protecting and promoting their common interests. He saw teeming thousands marching into mass production industries, serving in a specialized way, filling the mills, mines and factories with human elements which he knew must be safe-guarded and preserved if the Nation's free institutions were to be perpetuated.

The men and women of Labor have remained true and steadfast in their devotion to the principles which Mr. Gompers proclaimed and have guarded well the common heritage which was bequeathed to them in his utterances, his writings and his dramatic statements. Today Labor places a new value upon his wise counsel, his sound judgment and his foresight.

The principles of collective bargaining, of co-operation, increased purchasing power through high wages, the limitation of the hours of employment suitable to the manufacturing and economic needs of industry, though regarded as revolutionary when first proclaimed during the early period of Mr. Gompers' career, are now accepted as a fixed part of our governmental policies. Like the great artist he sketched the outline of the plan which should be followed by Industry, the Government and Labor. Where the plan he outlined has been applied, establishing human relations in industry befitting modern industry, Industry, Labor and the Public have become the beneficiaries. It is no exaggeration to say that these principles and the plan providing for co-operative human relations in industry, formulated and recommended by Mr. Gompers are embodied in principle in the National Recovery Act.

Mr. Gompers was by nature and temperament a fighter. This characteristic was developed because he lived in a fighting period. He reached sublime heights in superior leadership when clashing with the forces of opposition. He subjected the fighting spirit, however, to the transcendant needs of constructive leadership and calm deliberations. He could fight on the industrial battlefield or he could give wise counsel in the conference room. Such was the nature of the man. He blended these qualities of aggressiveness and conciliation into a harmonious leadership.

On this solemn and historic occasion when, in a spirit of deep devotion and with feelings of tenderness, the hosts of Labor gather to dedicate this monument, our hearts and minds turn to the great cause which Samuel Gompers championed and the great American Labor movement which he helped to establish. The American Federation of Labor will ever stand as a tribute to his great genius and the immeasurable service rendered by those pioneer leaders who were associated with him in the establishment of Trade-Unionism in the United States and Canada. The life of Samuel Gompers was inseparably associated with the establishment, growth and expansion of the American Federation of Labor. This fact is impressively symbolized in this artistic, enduring monument which we are permitted to behold. The central figure of the monument is that of Samuel Gompers sitting in repose. Behind it stands a group of allegorical figures typifying the principles of Unionism, Fraternity and Brotherhood. They exemplify the principles and organization structure designed, shaped and formulated by the mighty mind of Labor's dynamic leader.

The artistic mind of the sculptor who originated and conceived this monument blended into its construction the strength and characteristics of Samuel Gompers and the expression, idealism, solidarity and social implications of the Trade-Union movement as represented by the American Federation of Labor. This monument was erected by the Labor movement with which Mr. Gompers was associated all his life. It is designed to stand in perpetuity as a tribute to the greatness, genius, vision, character and memory of Samuel Gompers. In all the years which may follow, the oncoming generations, the youth of the Land, will behold the figure of Samuel Gompers and through an analysis of the imposing figures whose hands are clasped and whose bearing reflects the dignity, unity and strength of Labor a lesson may be learned of the philosophy, purpose and achievements of the men and women of Labor.

It Won't Stay Dead

How many lives has the trade-union movement? It is always being destroyed, and yet, somehow or other, there it still is! It flourishes and it decays. It waxes and it wanes. Today it is a force to be reckoned with, and tomorrow it seems a poor thing.

No other civilized institution has had such ups and downs as trade-unionism. But it never dies. Or at any rate, if it does, it comes to life again, which is more extraordinary still.

It has been effectually slain, and shortly afterwards has confounded its murderers by turning up again as though nothing had happened.

It is having a bad time in Germany at present. The ferocious Hitler is not only attacking it; he is adopting it, which is infinitely worse. He is oppressing it with his protection. He is debasing it with his patronage. It would appear that German trade-unionism is done for as an instrument of working class betterment. But don't you believe it. It will survive the Brownshirt Despot. It will be present at his funeral. And when the malignant Nazi plague has ended, and the places it infected have been cleansed and fumigated, trade-unionism will arise resplendent, to once more lead the way to mankind's ultimate goal.

In every capitalist land it will have a similar experience. Fascists and Nazis will destroy it. And when it is thoroughly and officially dead, it will suddenly burst out of its grave and destroy those who slew it.

Trade-unionism has got a bigger job to do than the twelve labors of Hercules rolled into one. But never fear,—it will do it! Don't fret, though you should see it most brutally assaulted and foully done to death. It is used to it. That's how it grows strong enough to achieve its mighty task.

Keep Your Dues Paid Up

Important!

In this issue of our journal will be found illustrations portraying a new building material for use as studding, joists, rafters, etc., manufactured by the Stran-Steel Company.

This material requires the same skill, knowledge and ability to properly prepare and put in place as is usually required of an ordinary Carpenter and Joiner.

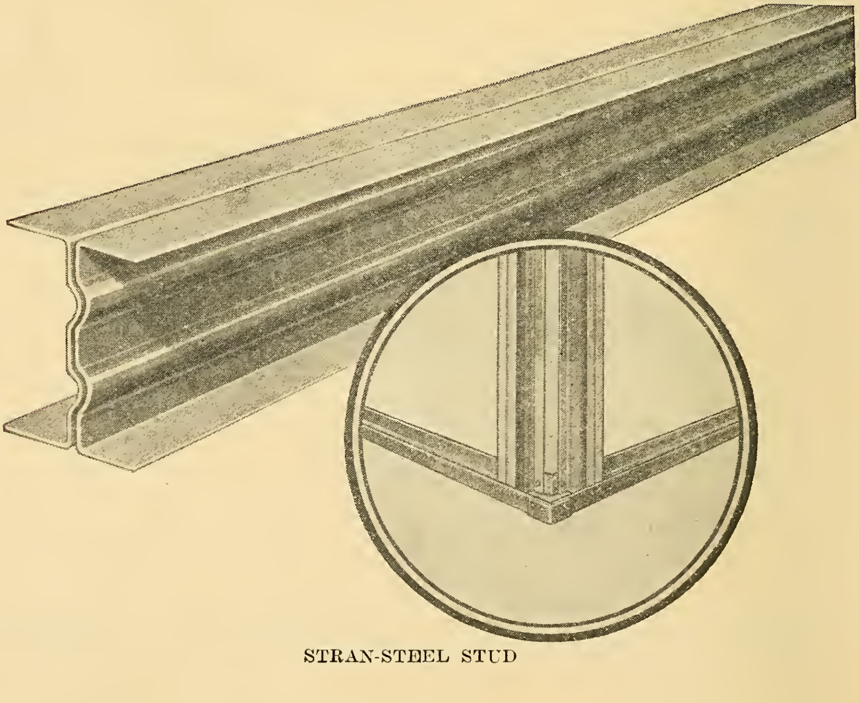
It will be noted by the illustrations that sheathing, roofing or floor lining can be nailed to the material the same as you nail on ordinary wood studding, joists or rafters.

Our organization is known as the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners and too often we forget what the latter word "Joiner" refers to or means. A joiner is one who joins material together, therefore in place of referring to our members merely as Carpenters we should not forget the fact that we are all Joiners and in using the material made by the Stran-Steel Company and installing it in the construction of buildings our members would be Joiners.

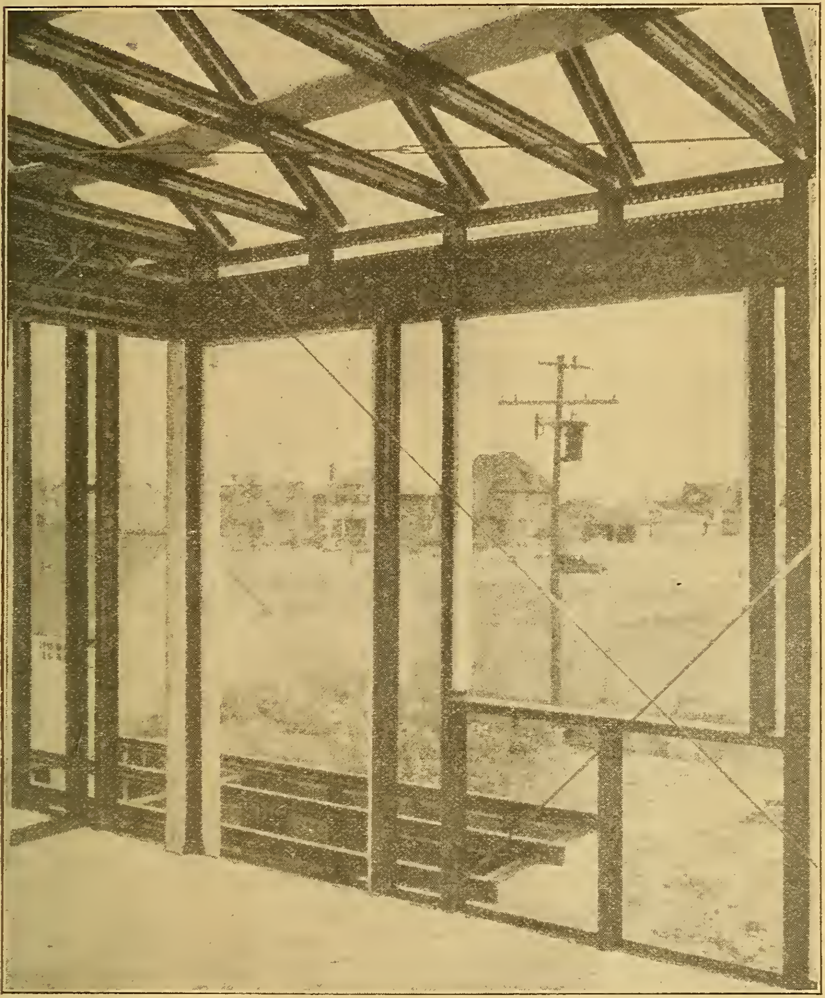
Furthermore the manufacturers of this material are desirous of having men of our trade erect their material when used in building construction and every member of our organization should bear in mind that when this class of material is used in the construction of a building that the work of erecting the material should be done by them and that it should be referred to as "Joinery Work."

NAIL IN STEEL

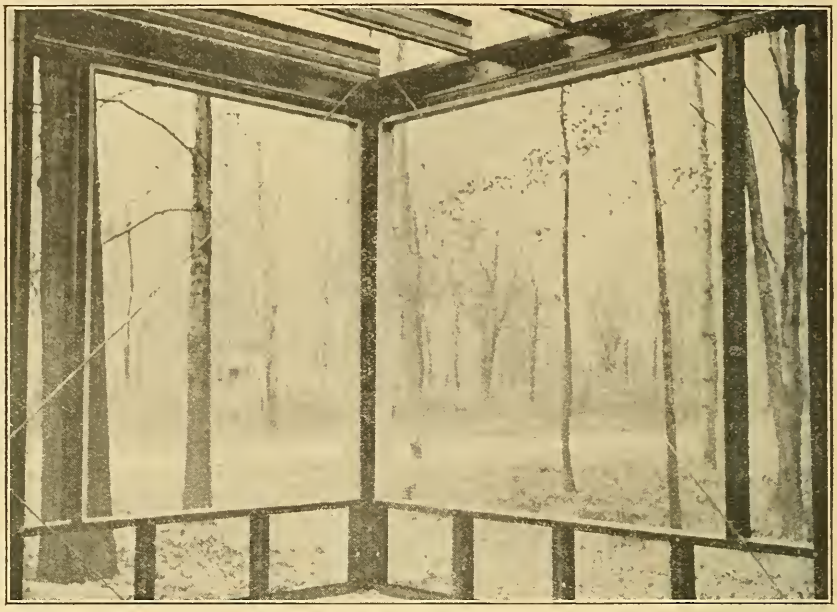
Following are illustrations and views of the material of the Stran-Steel Company used in building construction work which show the method of erection and also show men of our craft doing the work, demonstrating that the material takes the place of ordinary studding, joists, rafters, etc., and that sheathing, insulation or other material can be nailed to it the same as to wood.



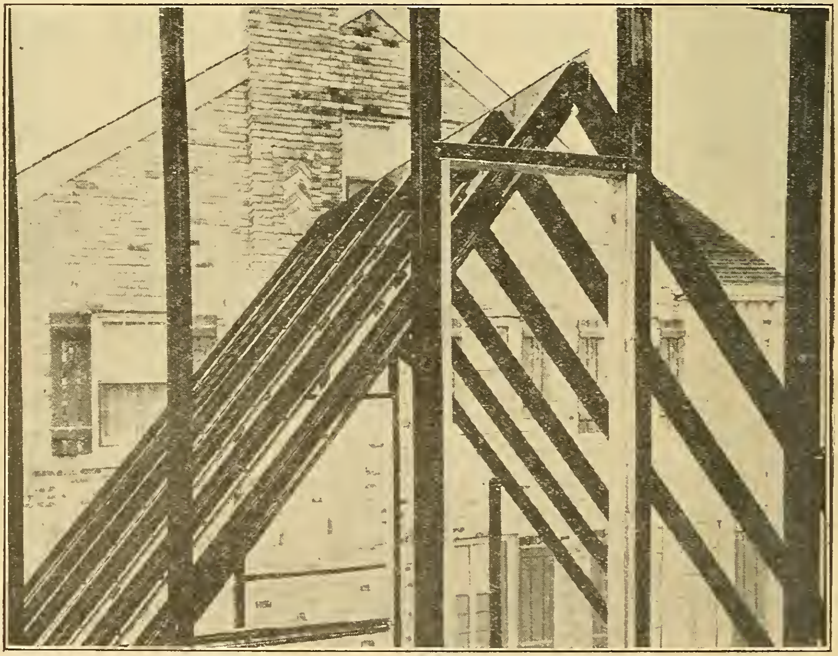
STRAN-STEEL STUD



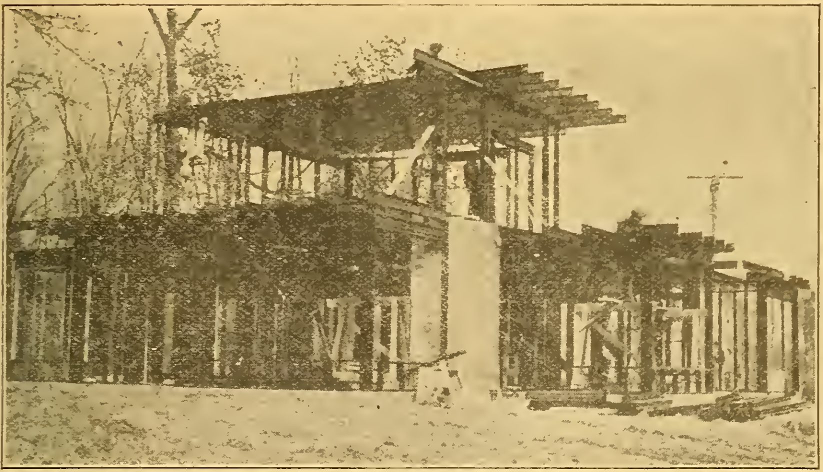
A DETAIL OF STRAN-STEEL FRAMING. NOTE THE RAFTERS AND STUDS. THE SECOND FLOOR PLATE IS HELD IN POSITION BY THE CONCRETE SUB-FLOOR. THE BRACE RODS WITH TURN-BUCKLES ARE REMOVED AFTER THE SIDING IS APPLIED.



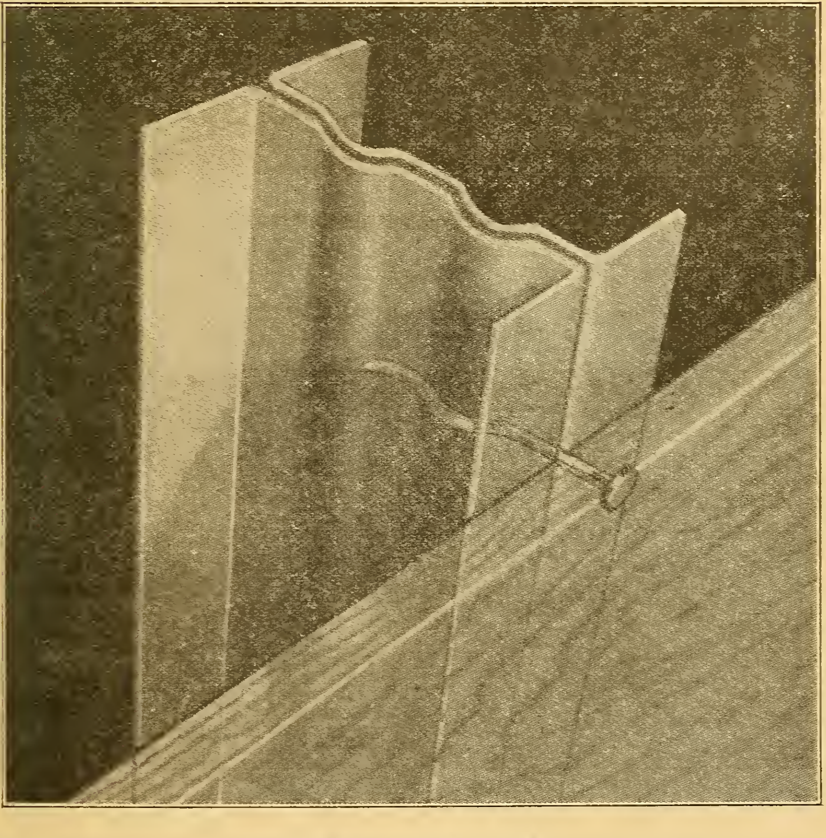
MODERN CORNER WINDOW



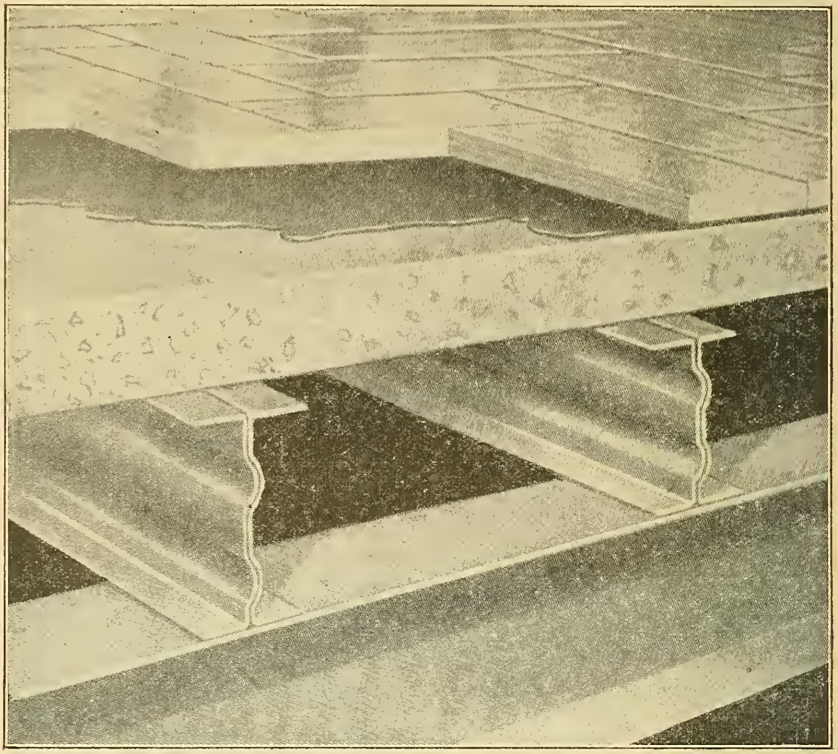
RAFTER-TO-RIDGE CONNECTION



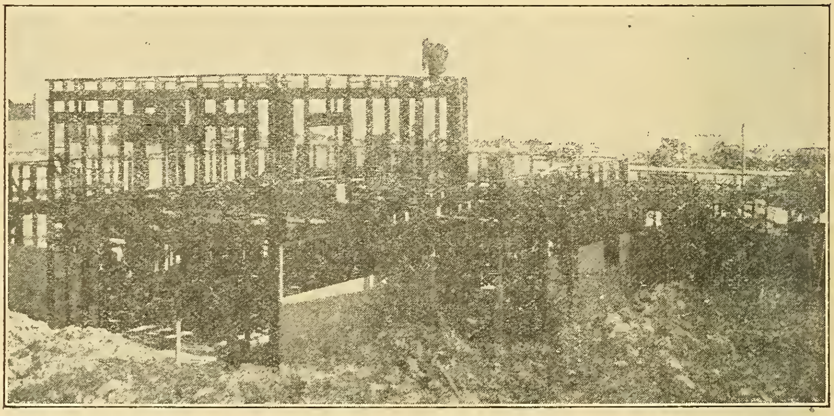
SMALL HOUSE WITH FLAT ROOF AND BROAD OVERHANGING EAVES



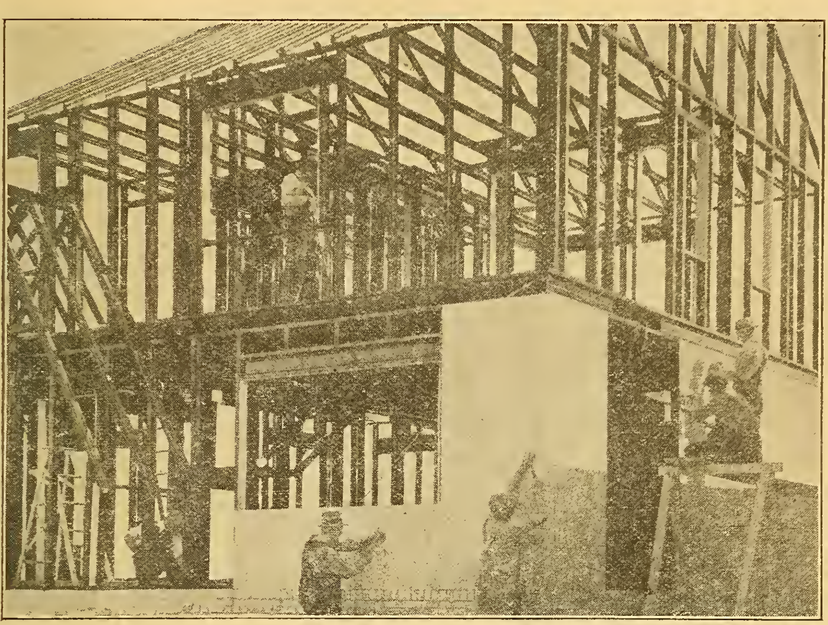
NAILING TO STRAN-STEEL



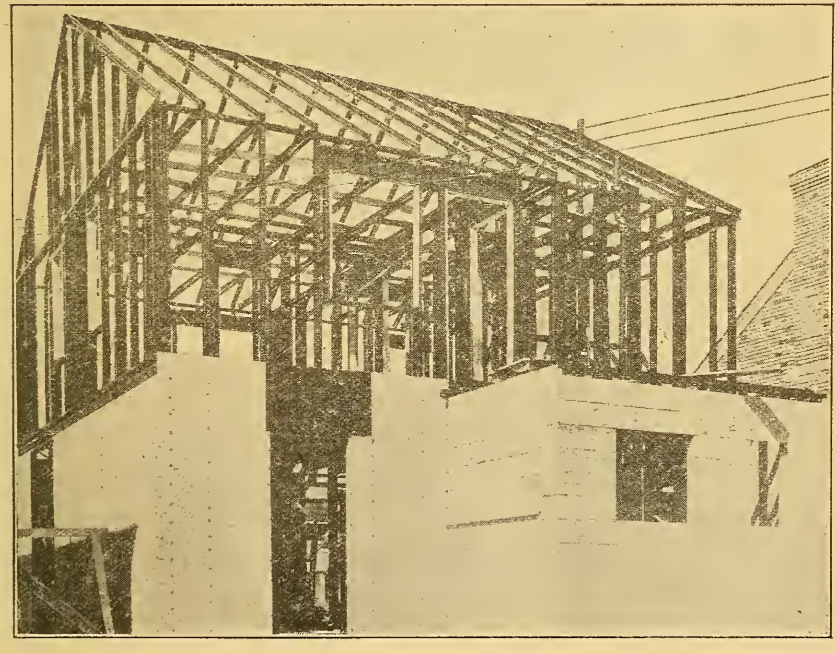
A TYPICAL FLOOR CONSTRUCTION



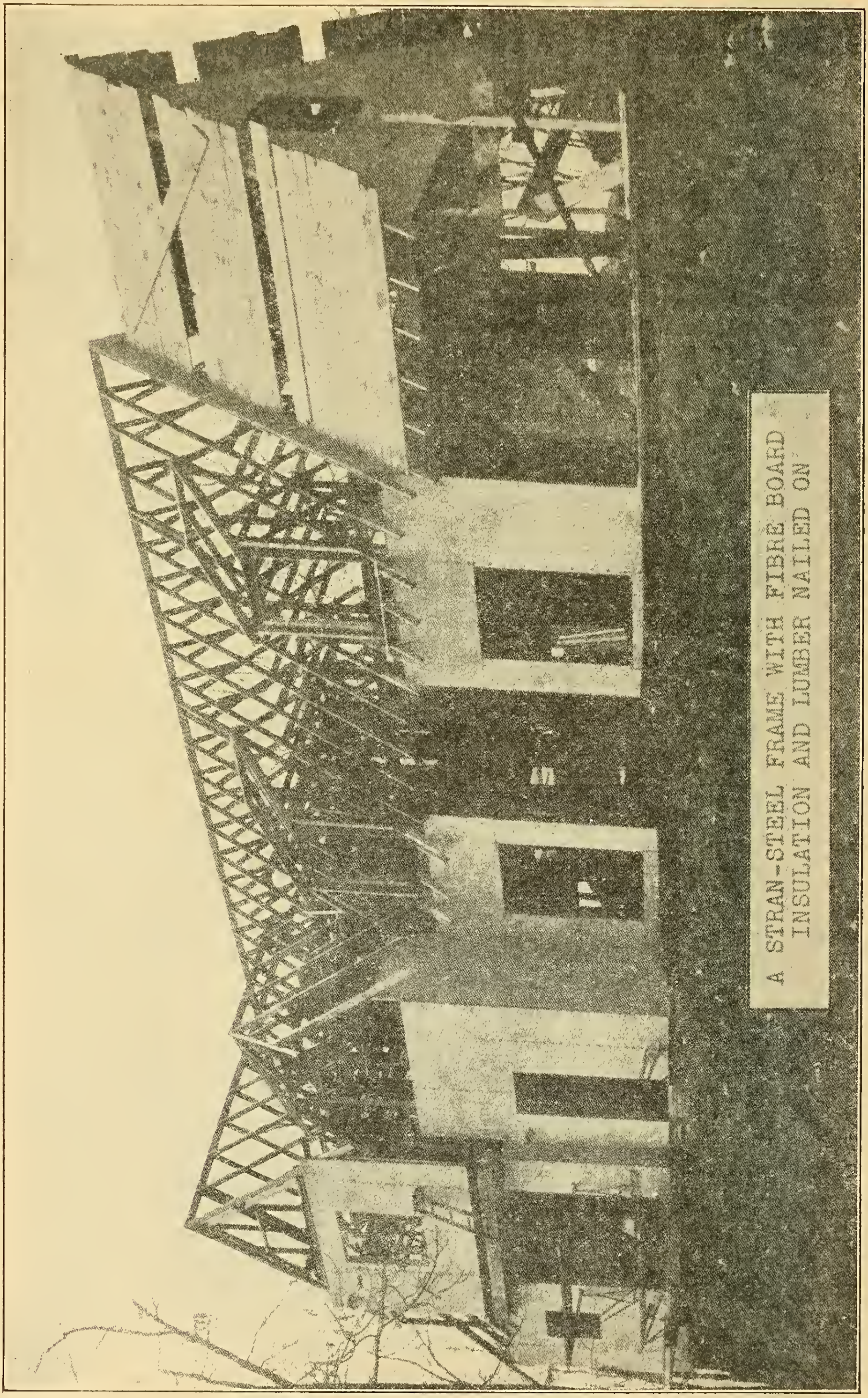
BIRDSEYE VIEW OF STRAN-STEEL HOUSE UNDER CONSTRUCTION



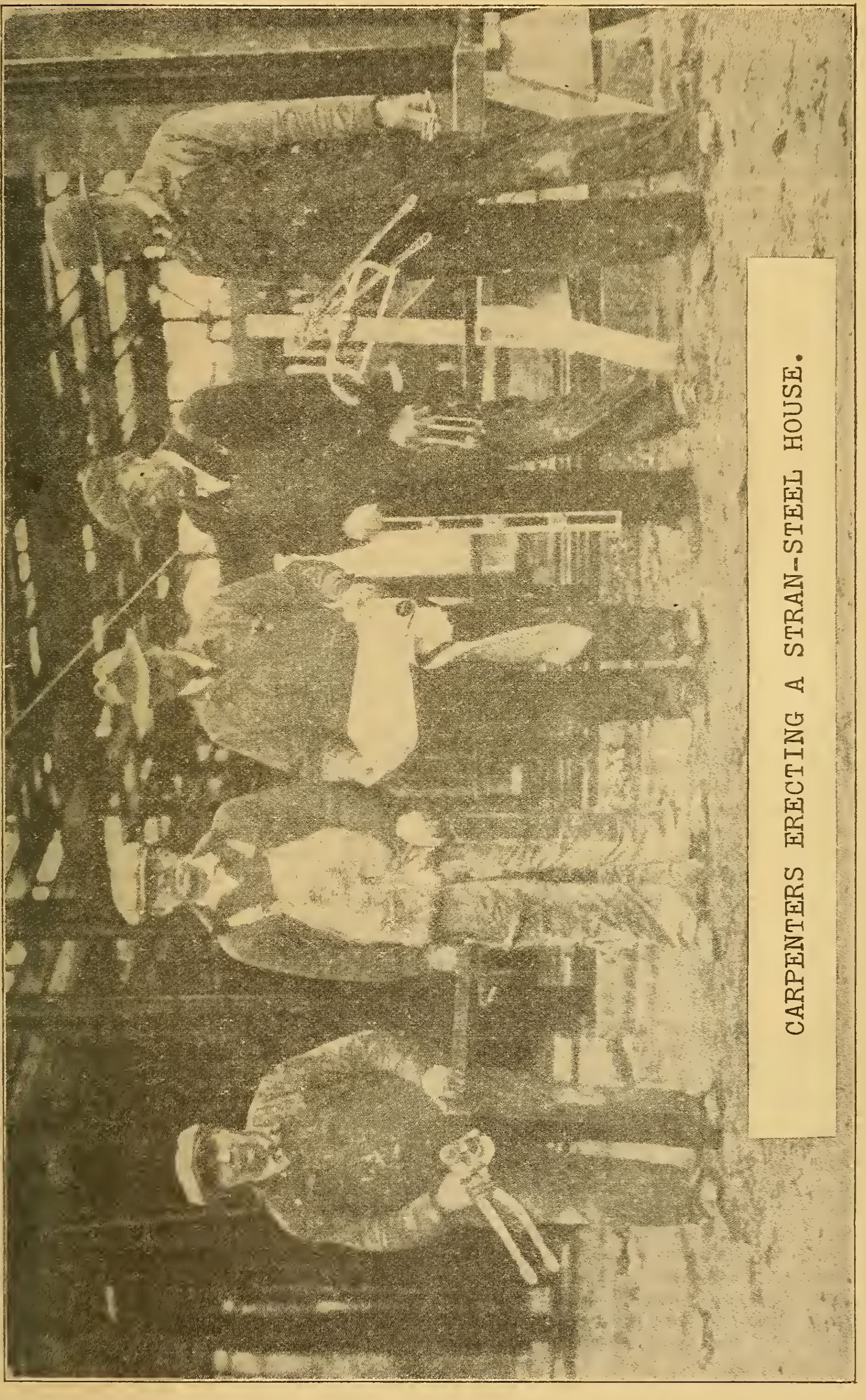
CARPENTERS AT WORK



SHOWING SHIP LAP, INSULATING BOARD AND WOODEN JAMBS



A STRAN-STEEL FRAME WITH FIBRE BOARD INSULATION AND LUMBER NAILED ON



CARPENTERS ERECTING A STRAN-STEEL HOUSE.

A PALACE BUILT OF LOGS

MANY inquiries are being received by a Texas architect regarding Beachmont, the log lodge erected by Mrs. Montie Beach, in a suburban residence district at Houston. The financially impressive thing about this large home is that it cost, complete only $12,000, including roadways, landscaping, bridges, barbecue pit, etc. The architect calculates that if other materials than logs had been used the residence would have cost at least $50,000. The lodge is no small affair. It measures 80′ x 125′ and contains fourteen rooms and five bathrooms.

Eight thousand lineal feet of Southern pine logs were used in the main structure of the building. The logs, after being cut, were peeled and piled vertically to dry. After they had been notched and laid in their places in the walls 45 days more were allowed to elapse before they were hand-scraped, stained, chinked and varnished.

Some details of the chinking will be appreciated by emulators of Mrs. Beach's architectural departure. The chinking mortar is a mixture of lime and sand, with a small amount of cement and is applied on metal lath nailed at 6″ intervals to the top log and at 8″ intervals to the lower log. In this way even after years of drying out, the chinking will remain tight to the upper log, thus preventing moisture or rain running down the building between the chinking and the log. Between the chinking and the lower log 18″ strips of tarred paper were placed the length of the log. The overlapping paper was cut off tight after chinking against the face of the mortar. The last coat of varnish was applied over the chinking as well as the logs. White lead was applied to the underside of the top notching at the corners to prevent decay.

To dispose of any crevices which might still remain, oakum was applied, after which a half-rounded 7″ slap casing was applied to the outside and inside of all window frames.

The structure rests on concrete piers 18″ square and 8′ apart. The joists are 2x12s on 12″ centers. A rough shiplap underfloor was covered with creosote and tarred felt before the finish floors were laid down.

The living room is 30′ x 72′ and has heavy exposed wood trusses supported on cypress knees at either end of the truss. At one end of the living room is a massive stone fireplace 11′ wide; at the other end is an attractive rustic balcony supported on hand-hewn oak timbers. The roof is covered with 40,000 hand-split cypress shingles or shakes 24″ long. The ceiling of the living room is supported on a truss of heavy-hand-hewn timbers, the top members being 10″ x 10″. The center member, which is turned, conceals a 1″ rod. The exposed sheathing of the living room is of random width V-jointed yellow pine.

THE FREE LABORER

(By H. H. Siegele)

"AFTER the economic crash of 1929," the philosopher said, still having the distress laborer in mind, "when overproduction and mass starvation were marching hand in hand, millions of our unemployed found that the freedom to become penniless and poor was compulsory, while their liberty to work was limited to less than enough to keep body and soul peaceably together. The working man who had saved up something for that proverbial 'rainy day' was expected to eat what he had until he was poor, and when he realized through the pinch of poverty what a sin it was for a working man to own anything, he was eligible for part-time work as a distress laborer.

"It is downright idiotic," the philosopher went on, "for men who ought to know better to dangle before the working man's eyes those obsolete chestnuts, 'freedom of opportunity' and 'equality of opportunity,' as some did in those days, when in reality we were rationing the opportunity to work, and were requiring poverty qualifications on free labor projects before anyone could get an allowance of work. Let's assume an example of rationing the opportunity to work. We will call it a sort of labor-birth control problem. Here it is:

"If a father with eight to feed is allowed (mark you, it reads, 'allowed'—there is where the freedom comes in) to work, say, two days per week, after furnishing good reliable distress qualifications, how poor will he have to be, and how many children will he have to have before he is allowed to work full time?

"This problem is easy to solve with a pencil, but in reality it is—well, impossible."

The instance that the philosopher used for an example is basicly true, and it brings out the fact that distress labor strips the laborer of that constitutional birth-right, "liberty and the pursuit of happiness," and leaves him suffer out an existence with "life."

"Distress labor," the philosopher went on "is sure to lead to involuntary crime. One of those fellows who was shut out from working on legitimate free labor projects, because he owned worthless disqualifying property, said to me:

" 'If it comes to a showdown, I will invoke the first law of nature and provide for my family, and if anyone resists, I will floor him.'

"This wasn't an ordinary working man, but a well educated ex-merchant, who when his business failed came to this town and worked as a common laborer, and when the free labor projects were placed in the relief column, he was staring future starvation in the face with his family. This man's declaration of providing for his family, was every word as patriotic as that old declaration that our fathers made, when their political freedom was taken away. Here is what they said:

" 'When, in the course of human events it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should declare the causes which impel them to the separation.

" 'We hold these truths to be self-evident: That all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Prudence indeed, will dictate that governments long established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and, accordingly, all experience hath shown, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are sufferable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are accustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such government, and to provide new guards for their future security.' "

When the philosopher had quoted this part of the Declaration of Independence from memory, he said with fearless dignity:

"Just as those old patriots declared their political independence, just so will the working men and women have to declare their industrial freedom, through unemployment insurance, old-age pensions and disability benefits. When these principles are provided and established for ourselves, then and only then, can we hope for stabilized employment for our posterity, with wages that will guarantee them a standard of living that will measure up to America's ability to produce."

If these words, uttered by our philosopher, be treason, then the Declaration of Independence is treason, and he stands side by side with those old patriotic fathers of our country, who wrote that historic document. On these principles and with those old patriots we dare to stand—others might prefer the company of Andrew Mellon and his kind.

The man who wins is an average man—
Not built on any particular plan,
Not blessed with any particular luck—
Just steady and earnest and full of pluck.

Editorial

THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
OF AMERICA

Published on the 15th of each month at the
CARPENTERS' BUILDING
Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA,
PUBLISHERS

FRANK DUFFY, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE
One Dollar a Year in Advance, Postpaid

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INDIANAPOLIS, DECEMBER, 1933

Christmas Greetings

WHEN December comes it brings with it the season of the year when our faith and hope for better things are re-born, with memories of our childhood and the happiness attending the joyous Christmas season. It reminds us of old friends whom we seldom see but to whom our thoughts revert with pleasure at least once a year.

There are those fortunate young people who enjoy with their children the happiness that comes with the giving and receiving of gifts. However, as we grow older we are sometimes tempted to think the habit of giving is overdone, with too little spirit and too much a matter of exchange, yet there is something about the Christmas season that makes us more thoughtful of what it really means; how the giving of gifts had its origin in the gift mankind received when God gave his only Son that Peace and Good Will might come to us and that He in turn gave His life that we might have the gift of immortal life.

Fraternal organizations are founded on this spirit and the lessons we learn here and elsewhere when practiced, not only at Christmas time but all the time, is what is making the world a happier place to live in, making hearts that want to alleviate suffering and form national peace treaties and a fraternal understanding among the nations of the earth.

We are living in the machine age when the greatest thought in achievement is turned toward the development of mechanics, which is truly wonderful, but when the time comes when as much effort is placed on the perfection of the mind and heart in the achievement of doing good to each one's nearest associates, then will such efforts of kindness spread its waves to the farthest shores, making for a better civilization.

With the spirit of the season's good will, the General Officers wish to express their thanks and appreciation to our members for their loyal support and co-operation and to wish them a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.

◆

Lasting Influence of Samuel Gompers

A MERITED tribute to the beneficial influence of the late Samuel Gompers on the trade union movement and American institutions generally was paid by the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor in their report to the 53rd annual convention of the Federation. Relative to Gompers' constructive work in the interest of the toilers while he lived, the Council said:

> **"The reason for our choice of Washington for our convention city this year, constitutes an historic link in the continuity of union de-**

velopment—the dedication of a memorial to one of the founders of the American Federation of Labor—Samuel Gompers. The memory and the record of the man who served as the chief executive of the Federation for more than 40 years are an inspiration to us in this period of re-birth. In the founding of the American trade union movement, devotion, sacrifice and passion for human welfare made possible the union institutions of which we are the present trustees.

'The life of Samuel Gompers was devoted unreservedly to the labor movement and the quality of his leadership brought respect and standing to our movement. As in this convention we plan the future of our labor movement in the new era we have entered, it is most fitting we should be mindful of the record of the past and the principles evolved under the leadership of our first president."

Nor was the Council unmindful of the fact that the imprint which leaders like Gompers leave on the labor movement and other social institutions endure long after their physical bodies have turned to dust. On this subject the Council observed:

"As we turn our thoughts from the present to the leader who in a very real sense typifies a definite epoch in development of labor institutions, we are helped to distinguish the things of permanent value.

"Though many of the men and the women who were the pioneers in our movement are gone, the spirit of Labor goes on—love of fellowmen, concern for their problems and services, the will to get them justice in daily living, to help them steadily and surely move upward and onward—these are the things that have given the labor movement continuity and purpose and endurance.

"These are the qualities we must carry from the past into the present and the future. That we may hand on these qualities is the obligation by which future generations shall judge our statesmanship."

The point emphasized by the Council is commendable. The influence of Gompers in shaping the principles underlying the American labor movement still holds sway and will endure as long as men and women toil and spin in order to live.

◆

Millions for Benefits

Over fifty-one million dollars were paid in benefits by the standard national and international trade unions of the United States and Canada in 1932, according to the report of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor to the Federation's 53rd annual convention.

The amounts disbursed for the various forms of benefit follow:

Death Benefits	$17,674,383.64
Sick Benefits	2,308,040.08
Unemployment Benefits	19,970,556.86
Old Age Pensions	6,148,302.12
Disability Benefits	4,006,890.68
Miscellaneous Benefits	1,340,175.35
Total	$51,448,348.73

In commenting on these remarkable figures, the Council said:

"Last year the Executive Council in its annual report to the convention showed the payment of $39,961,873.14 in all forms of benefits by our affiliated and recognized trade union organizations. This year we report a substanital increase over the figures shown last year and a total which will astonish even those who have had some knowledge and experience of the benefit systems of our trade union movement.

"The total sum paid in all forms of benefits for the year 1932 reached the astonishing figure of $51,448,348.73, an average expenditures of approximately $1,000,000 a week.

"The greatest individual benefit payment was that of unemployment benefits, a total of $19,970,556.86 having been expended in this one form of benefit alone. This represents a spirit and degree of self-sacrifice unknown in any circles other than trade union circles. It represents the extent to which members of the trade union movement have voluntarily assessed themselves in a substantial form to provide out-of-work benefits for their idle brothers. It is a splendid manifestation of trade union self-sacrifice.

"Over $17,500,000 were expended in death benefits, over $2,000,000 in sick benefits, over $6,000,000 in old age pensions and over $4,000,000 in disability benefits."

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Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL
6375 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman
FRANK DUFFY, Secretary

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Firestone Service Stores Employ Non-Union Carpenters

The Firestone Service Stores, Inc., of Savannah, Georgia, recently decided to change its business location, which necessitated an expenditure of about $15,000 in remodeling the building occupied in the new location in order to meet the company's requirements. When the firm started to make the improvements, the representative of Local Union 256 called on the officials of the company and requested that union carpenters be employed, but to no avail. Therefore, at a meeting of the Local held October 10, Recording Secretary L. D. Chesnutt was instructed to notify the General Office of same so that members of our organization would be acquainted with the position assumed by the Firestone Service Stores, Inc., towards the members of our organization in Savannah, Georgia.

◆

ORDER AND AWARD
OF THE
INDUSTRIAL COMMISSION OF COLORADO
ESTABLISHING WAGES AND HOURS FOR GENERAL CONTRACTORS IN COLORADO

On the 27th day of September, 1933, the Industrial Commission of Colorado, after protracted hearings, established minimum wages and maximum hours on projects in which the state is interested and set therein the wages to be paid common or unskilled labor at 60c per hour, semi-skilled labor at 75c per hour and skilled labor at $1.10 per hour for all contractors on the state highway systems of that state.

The commission in analyzing, digesting and ruling on Senate Bill No. 2, House Bill No. 26, House Bill No. 29 and House Bill No. 101 went even further and in their decision regulating the wages within a radius of fifteen miles in the cities of Denver, Colorado Springs and Pueblo, the wages for common or unskilled labor was set at 62½c per hour, semi-skilled at 80c per hour and skilled labor at $1.25 per hour.

All of these schedules are based upon the thirty hour week but do not apply to contracts that have been let before the date of ruling of the Commission.

A copy of the Order and Award was sent the General Office by Brother Currie of Local Union No. 55 of Denver, and we have perused the entire Award with much satisfaction for the reason that it is apparent from the trend of the decision and from the demeanor displayed by those contractors who participated in the hearings that it is the desire and intention of Colorado to maintain living conditions in that state and from the decision they must realize that in order to have or secure a semblance of return to prosperity wages must be sufficient to provide more than the bare necessities of life.

This is indeed pleasing news and we are more than happy to publish it in "The Carpenter."

Requests Information on Amount of Pensions Paid

Local Union No. 11 of Cleveland, Ohio, sent the following letter to General Secretary Duffy:

* * *

"October 26, 1933

Dear Sir and Brother:

Will you please inform us as to the amount of pensions that has been paid since it was started, and the date of the first payment?

Fraternally yours,

R. E. Lavery, Fin. Sec.,
Local Union No. 11."

* * *

To which the General Secretary replied:

* * *

"October 30, 1933

Dear Sir and Brother:

Answering your communication of October 26, in which your Local Union wants to know the total amount paid out in pensions from the inauguration of the Pension Plan to date, I wish to inform you that from April 1, 1930, to July 1, 1933, we paid out in pensions alone the sum of $2,460,327.00.

Fraternally yours,

Frank Duffy,
General Secretary."

Local Unions Organized During the Month of November, 1933

Warren, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Wabash, Ind.
Harlan, Ky.
Brookhaven, Miss.
Clarksburg, W. Va.
High Point, N. C.
Philadephia, Pa.
Aberdeen, S. Dak.
Savannah, Ga.
Elkhart, Ind.
Mobile, Ala.
Hood River, Ore.

Carpenters Gain Wage Increases

After persistent efforts on their individual part, Severt Johnson of Seattle Carpenters' Union No. 131 reported that the carpenters have now established the union scale of 90c on state highway work. Conferences were held at Olympia with Governor Clarence Martin and Lacey Murrow, Director of State Highways, which brought about the desired wage raise. Representing the carpenters organization were Leo Flynn, president of the State Council of Carpenters, Severt Johnson and W. R. Wolfe, representatives of the Seattle Carpenters' organization.

In connection with the State Building Program in various sections of the State, the carpenters were also assured the regular building mechanics wage scale recently agreed upon would be paid, and union mechanics hired through the offices of the union, the 30 hour work week to prevail.

Cheering News

For several years past we have received more depressing communications than would fill the Empire State Life Building with enough left over to tax the full capacity of all the empty freight cars on the many sidings throughout the country. But at last our hearts were made to beat a little faster as we read the following letter received from a Local Union, the first of its kind for many a day:

"We are beginning to receive a number of clearance cards. Our members are all busy and we have had to call outside members and from recent reports we will have to call for more. Personally I wish we could use them by the thousands. This district has surely put a lot of men to work in the past month. Last Saturday on one job in a nearby city there were 111 Carpenters and 87 Iron Workers. The merchants and other lines of business around here are taking on new life because there are so many wage earners with weekly pay checks."

After writing the above along comes another bit of encouraging news to confirm our conviction that we have two strikes on Old Man Depression. We quote verbatim:

"I wish to state that we are picking up on our membership as you will see by my report. We have a race track being built here at the present time which is going to help us some financially. The boys are squaring up as soon as they get a chance to make some money. We have about sixty on application. Work here is picking up slowly and our membership has been on the uphill for the last three or four months, gaining a few right along."

How many localities can boast of the same conditions? Let us hear from you and you can rest assured we will keep the name of your city a deep dark secret, unless you authorize the publishing of full details and all facts.

◆

Boot and Shoe Workers International Union Asks Labor's Support

For many years the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union has enjoyed union shop agreements with the majority of the shoe manufacturers in the city of Brockton, Massachusetts.

After the enactment of the N. I. R. A. certain elements in that city were successful in creating a situation which led to turmoil and an appeal to the National Labor Board for a determination as to the validity of signed Union Agreements between the International Union and these manufacturers. The case was heard by the Labor Board on September 12, 1933, but no decision has as yet been rendered.

This created a condition which was taken advantage of by a group desiring to form an independent movement of shoe workers, with the final result that a majority of the shoe manufacturers in Brockton repudiated their Agreements with the union and are now working the so-called open shop.

A number of the brands of shoes manufactured in Brockton have a nation-wide reputation through their own stores and up to the time of the disagreement used the union stamp.

General President John J. Mara is appealing to all members of organized labor to refrain from purchasing shoes manufactured in Brockton or elsewhere unless they bear the union stamp of the Boot and Shoe Workers International Union.

◆

Report of Delegate to the Forty-Ninth Annual Convention of the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress

The forty-ninth annual convention of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada, convened in Windsor, Ontario, September 18, 1933.

Tom Moore, president of the Congress, called the convention to order at 10 a. m. Monday, introducing Mayor Croll who extended a most hearty welcome on behalf of the citizens of Windsor. "The eyes of Canada today are focused on your convention" reminded the Mayor, "because you have an excellent opportunity to bring to the attention of those with legislative authority and power the evils of present day society."

The president then arose to deliver his address and was greeted by loud cheers from the delegates and visitors. "Organized labor in the Dominion of Canada" he said, "is determined that our living standards are not to be lowered to the level of the Japanese or the Indian. We are not going to lower our standards to their level, but their standards must be improved so that world competition shall cease."

President Moore briefly denounced the National Union movement and the All Canadian Congress of Labor. "We have had dual organizations throughout the history of our movement" he continued, "and we'll likely have them for all time." The closing remarks of Mr. Moore are worthy of special mention. "Black are the clouds overhead. Canada still is as rich as in the days of the so-called era of prosperity. Our difficulties are man-made and can be man-removed, and although we haven't as much to live on, we have as much to live for as at any time in the history of this great country."

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted, seating 218 delegates, representing 161 Local Unions and other organizations and two fraternal delegates—one from the American Federation of Labor and one from the British Trades Union Congress.

The Congress dealt with 108 resolutions, covering such important subjects as: Old Age Pensions, Mothers' Allowances, Sickness and Invalidity Insurance, Workmen's Compensation, Immigration, Fair Wages Acts and Regulations, Stimulation and Creation of Employment, Unemployment Insurance and Relief, Employment in Relief Camps, Interest Rates and Taxation, Banking and Credits, Foreign and International Relations, Criminal Code Amendments and Union Labels.

The convention is on record demanding that work in relief camps be abandoned unless fair wages are paid for all work done of a permanent character; that interest rates be reduced on loans for industrial and commercial purposes. Conclusions reached on all resolutions will be in the best interest of the labor movement in Canada.

The work of the convention was interesting and educational. It appeared to me that all delegates realized the serious problems confronting them. Every resolution presented was given thoughtful consideration and dealt with in a very able manner.

The report of the Executive Council, outlining the activities of the executive officers for the past year, was submitted to the convention, and upon report of the committee on "Officers' Reports" was accepted and the officers commended for results accomplished.

The financial report shows receipts amounting to $41,191.99 and expenditures to the amount of $38,034.10. This amount includes $16,687.66 expended in building an addition to and remodeling the Congress headquarters building.

The election of officers resulted in all the incumbents being re-elected by acclamation. Brother Tom Moore, who is a member of our Brotherhood, was honored by his election as president of the Congress for his sixteenth successive term.

This being the first convention of the Congress I have attended, I learned in talking with other delegates it is the opinion that this convention will no doubt go down in history as one of the best, if not the best, since its inception.

Andy Cooper, Delegate.

Correction

Through error it was shown in the October issue that the prevailing scale of wages of Local Union 783, Sioux Falls, S. D. was 35c while in reality their scale of wages is 85c an hour.

Pratt Courses

Pratt Institute announces the opening of new classes in house framing, roof framing and stair building for the Winter Term, beginning Monday evening, January 30th, 1934. These classes will be under the personal supervision of Mr. R. M. Van Gaasbeek, who has contributed many articles that have appeared in the Craft Problems Department of this Journal.

Circulars of information and application blanks will be mailed upon request to all members of The United Brotherhood desiring to take advantage of the opportunities offered. Address Pratt Institute, 195 Grand Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., or call in person Monday, Tuesday or Thursday evening between 8 and 10 o'clock.

A Christmas Present
"On The Square"

To all who will send their names and addresses and a stamp, I will send my "STEEL SQUARE POCKET FOLDER" enclosed in my tiny "BOOKLET ON THE SQUARE" showing instantly how to get length and cuts for all kinds of rafters for all kinds of roofs, even or uneven, pitches or degrees, polygons and their miters.

D. L. Stoddard,
R. R. 4, Box 141, Indianapolis, Ind.

Heart Attack Fatal to Former Secretary of Labor

Organized labor was shocked to learn of the death of William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor in the Hoover Administration and for many years national legislative representative of the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen. Mr. Doak, who was 50, died of a heart attack on October 3 at his home in Virginia, near Washington. He had been ill two weeks.

Mr. Doak was the first Secretary of Labor born in America, his two predecessors, W. B. Wilson and James J. Davis, having been natives of Great Britain. At the end of his term of office, he returned to his work as legislative representative of the Trainmen.

Born in Rural Retreat, Va., on December 12, 1882, Mr. Doak began work as a switchman at the age of 18, being employed on the Norfolk & Western Railroad in West Virginia. At 21 he joined the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and became active in its affairs. After holding various offices in the organization in Virginia, he was appointed vice president of the Brotherhood. In 1916 he was made national legislative representative, a post he held until appointed Secretary of Labor by President Hoover on December 8, 1930.

As Secretary of Labor, Mr. Doak vigorously championed restriction of immigration and the six-hour day. He instituted the five-day week in the Labor Department and urged the shorter week throughout the country. He pushed mediation and conciliation work, in which he had been notably successful while representing the Trainmen.

Funeral services at Mr. Doak's home were attended by leading trade unionists and public officials from all over the United States.

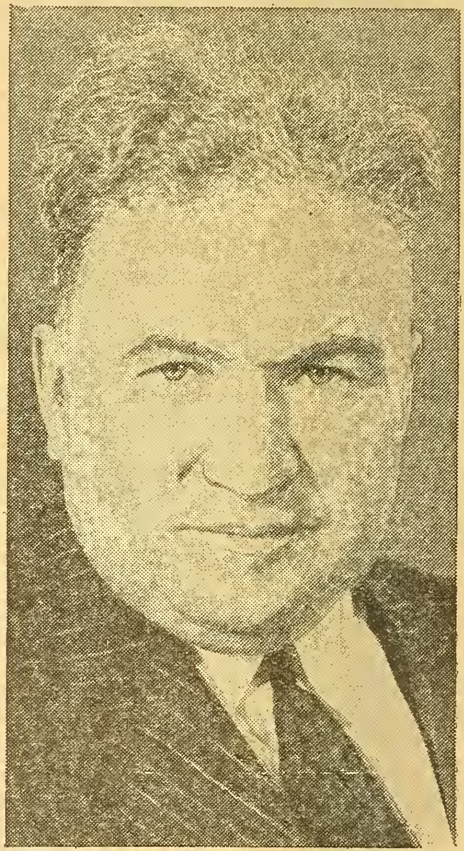
◆

Sam Gracy Well Known Unionist is Laid to Rest

U. S. Gracy, who for over a quarter of a century had made his home in Napa, Calif., passed away at the family residence, Saturday morning, September 16. Brother Gracy was a member of Carpenters Union No. 2114 and was Secretary-Treasurer of Napa County Building Trades Council, and had represented that body as well as his own Local as delegate to different state conventions. Brother Gracy had given much of his time and ability to the labor movement, and although suffering from illness much of the past nine years, when his health permitted he was always willing to give his services, and his passing will be sadly felt by the labor movement of Napa.

Harry McLaughlin, Ohio Labor Official, is Dead

The co-workers and legions of friends of Harry McLaughlin were surprised and grieved with the sad news of his death which occurred at St. John's Hospital, Cleveland, at 5:55 a. m. Saturday, November 11th. Brother McLaughlin was born in Cleveland, Ohio, February 28, 1889, and joined Carpenters' Union 1929 on June 3, 1916.



HARRY McLAUGHLIN

The Local Union soon recognized his ability as a leader and shortly after his acceptance to membership elected him president. He represented that Local at a number of our general conventions, including the last convention held at Lakeland, Florida, in 1928.

He was also president of the Cuyahoga County Carpenters' District Council, the Cleveland Building Trades

Council, Cleveland Federation of Labor and the Ohio State Federation of Labor.

Brother McLaughlin's illness, which extended over a period of three months, was originally diagnosed as ptomaine poisoning, followed by other complications that resisted the best efforts of medical science to overcome. There were days, after several blood transfusions, when he appeared to be rallying and his many friends were hopeful that this improvement would be continuous and that he would be able to leave the hospital in due time fully restored to health. Hence it was a severe shock to his friends and the army of trade unionists and sympathizers, near and far, to learn of his death.

The keen, tireless and successful efforts of Brother McLaughlin to organize the workers to obtain the improvements to which they are justly entitled was his deep and abiding faith in education as the only sound and permanent safeguard of the labor movement. Outlawing of the yellow-dog contract by the Ohio legislature was due in large measure to his activities.

Brother McLaughlin was a relatively young man yet he belonged to the old generation of Union leaders.

It never will be known what sacrifices were made by him to lighten the burdens of others, for in such matters he was uncommunicative and never sought or desired credit—they were occurrences in the day's work.

His aversions were usually confined to those who he honestly believed were detrimental to union progress—the traditional opponents of the workers' right to organize and racketeers and Communists who endeavored to obtain control of unions.

Advocates of the open shop he fought without fear or favor and preached in season and out to the workers to organize as the best means to defeat the common enemy; racketeers he despised as crooks who had no place in the labor movement; Communists he would not tolerate because of their disruptive tactics and senseless attacks upon representatives of organized labor.

There was nothing deceptive or evasive about Harry McLaughlin. He was, on the contrary, plain and outspoken with whomsoever he came in contact, and he never hesitated to advise with others when in doubt regarding complexities that develop in our rapidly changing industrial and social affairs.

Throughout his years of service as president of the Cleveland Federation of Labor and as business representative of the Building Trades Council there not only has never been the slightest breath of scandal directed at his administration, but his leadership was fairly earned and supported by common consent because he was honest and conscientious.

Funeral services were held in St. John's Cathedral Wednesday morning, November 15, and were attended by a host of civic and labor leaders, the General Office being represented by First General Vice-President Lakey and General Executive Board Member Schwarzer. Burial was in Calvary Cemetery.

Death Takes Valuable Member

Local Union No. 731 of Corsicana, Texas, suffered a severe loss in the passing of Brother Edgar Wilson, whose death occurred September 21, 1933. Brother Wilson joined Local Union 731 on April 22, 1905, while yet a young man and during his nearly thirty years of membership was always active in the affairs of the Local Union. He was known and loved by all who came in contact with his noble life. He was a kind and devoted father and patriotic citizen. Devoted to the success of the labor movement, he always lived up to the ethics of fair play. He was a naturalist by nature, spending a great portion of his leisure time among the beautiful woods and natural lakes. He was as true a sportsman as he was a true citizen and craftsman.

May his unassuming, free and noble life be emulated by all who knew him.

The heartfelt sympathies of Local Union 731 are extended to his bereaved family and friends.

DEATH ROLL

H. F. DETWEILER—Local Union No. 406, Bethlehem, Pa.

J. M. GREENOUGH—Local Union No. 22, San Francisco, Calif.

JAMES McCOOK—Local Union No. 22, San Francisco, Calif.

F. P. NICHOLAS—Local Union No. 22, San Francisco, Calif.

J. E. WAKE—Local Union No. 610, Port Arthur, Texas.

Correspondence

This Journal Is Not Responsible For Views Expressed By Correspondents.

Home at Lakeland Praised by Member of L. U. 246

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am writing relative to a member of L. U. 246, who was admitted to the home at Lakeland, Florida last September. Perhaps some of the members would be interested in reading in "The Carpenter" some extracts of letters received by me from this Brother. He writes and tells me how he spends his time at the home from 6 a. m. to 10 p. m.

* * *

"Up at 6 a. m., dress and go out for morning exercise which is a walk around the building four times, about 1¼ miles, a little rest and then a talk fest until seven o'clock bell for breakfast; 7:30 out and over under the Pines to the shuffle boards for three full games, then over to the space for pitching horse-shoes and try to make a ringer which brings the time up to 9:30, then you can see the rest of the boys working their way to the Pavalion and Lounge to wait for the mail which is due mornings about 10 a. m. It's some study as one after another asks if there is anything for him; pleased when remembered and dejected when not. At 10:15 down stairs to the billiard, pool and card room. Shoot pool until 12 noon, wash up for dinner which is at 12:30; 1:30 up to the showers and believe me by that time one longs to get into them, put on dry clothes and then back to the card room and play cards. There are eleven card tables, two pool tables and 1 billiard table. We play until 5 p. m., wash up and join the gang in the lounge and watch the experts play checkers and say can these old boys play! At 5:30 the eats (all good) again. From 6 to 7:30 I am at the dominoes, then back to the card room where my bunch are waiting for me to play rummy. Play to 9 p. m., then up to room and shave and by that time its time for all lights out which is 10 p. m."

"I have taken up a game new to me but as old as Old New York. We have two teams here that Bowl on the Green, the game that the English play and the game they played down on lower Broadway when New York was first settled. The Home teams from Lakeland and the Town teams have matches and play return games at each place. It's good exercise and very interesting."

* * *

I correspond with this brother and send him papers, writings and poems which I think he will get a kick out of, and he writes back saying all have a good laugh over them, including himself, and mentions that he had almost forgot how to laugh. I mention this so that Locals who have members at the Home should not forget these old timers, and officers or individual members might drop a line once in awhile so that these veterans of our organization will know they are not forgotten.

Members of No. 246 and former Local No. 476, New York, please drop a line once in awhile to Willard (Billy) Green at the Carpenters' Home, Lakeland, Florida.

A. Darmstadt, Fin. Sec.,
L. U. No. 246. N. Y., N. Y.

Local 488 Endorses Shorter Work Day and Work Week

Editor, "The Carpenter":

When President Green of the American Federation of Labor, at the 1932 convention, proclaimed that a 6-hour day must be instituted in order to relieve unemployment, he was enthusiastically supported by a large number of delegates. President Green assured the convention that every effort would be made to obtain this objective.

At that time the members of Local Union No. 488, in discussing the stand taken by President Green and the convention, heartily approved of same. It was pointed out that at least 70 per cent of the Carpenters in this city had been out of work for a long time, many of them unable to hold their membership. It was also said that even a reduction to a 6-hour day would not take up the slack unemployment, but if the working hours for all workers could be reduced to 6 hours, a large number of those now unemployed would be able to go back to work, thus increasing the purchasing power which eventually would create a greater activity in the Building line. Some of the old timers present recalled that the Carpenters were among the pioneers who fought successfully for the 8-hour day, and they suggested that we again get in the lead for the 6-hour day. We sent a letter to President Green commending him for his stand on the shorter workday, assuring him of our wholehearted support; we also wrote General President Hutcheson urging him to lend the support of the Brotherhood of Carpenters in this move for the 6-hour day.

Since that time, the New Deal has been inaugurated by President Roosevelt. He has come to the conclusion that only a shorter workday and a higher wage will lead us out of this depression and national calamity; and today we see thousands of working men and women rallying under the banner of organized labor all over the country; thousands of union men and women are fighting organized wealth and big corporations for a right to live. But, where is the Carpenter? Is he the forgotten man? The newspapers are filled with reports of both skilled and unskilled labor making a fight to achieve, principally, a shorter workday in order to create an opportunity for more men and women to secure employment. But the Building Trades, who always boasted of being the best organized, seem to keep under cover.

The members of Local Union No. 488 are wondering why no efforts are being made to secure a Code for the Carpenters. We believe that now is the opportune time to come to the aid of our unemployed brothers. A Code can be made effective, where an industry or trade is more than 50 per cent organized, and we appeal to the membership of our Brotherhood to support a movement having as an objective the 6-hour day and 30-hour week.

Here in New York City we note hundreds of carpenters, many of them ex-members of our Brotherhood, working in office buildings, department stores, hotels, alterations, etc., under non-union conditions. This should not be, and if our Organization would take the lead in limiting the hours of labor for the carpenter to 30 hours per week, many of our former members, whom we lost during this depression, as well as new members, would flock to the standards of our Unions.

In the late issues of our Journal "The Carpenter" we find appeals to the unorganized men to join our Organization. Let us show them what can be done by an organized effort, and they will come. Let us all stand united for the 6 hour day and 30-hour week. Public sentiment will be with us; our Government stands behind us, yes even urges us, so why wait? Wake up Brothers, get behind the move that will give us the shorter workday.

United we can accomplish it.

Yours for the 6-hour day,

H. P. Eilert, Fin. Sec.-Treas.,
L. U. No. 488. New York, N. Y.

Local Gets Letter of Appreciation

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I am forwarding a copy of letter I received from M. C. Wright, general superintendent for Worsham Brothers, of Knoxville, Tenn., who have had some work in our territory.

Thinking its contents may be beneficial to our members in other localities, I am sending it on to you for publication in "The Carpenter."

John Howat, F. S.,
L. U. No. 764. Shreveport, La.

* * *

Mr. John Howat.
Carpenter's Local No. 764,
Shreveport, La.

Dear Sir:

We wish to take this opportunity to express our appreciation for the co-operation and service you have extended to us during the period of construction of the Two Air Corps Barracks which we have under contract at Barksdale Field, Louisiana.

This is our first experience with organized carpenters on a Government project and we are glad to state that our dealings with you and your organization have been very pleasant and if we find the same spirit of co-operation with organized carpenters in other localities, we will be glad to continue using them on other projects which we may have under contract.

Yours very truly,
WORSHAM BROTHERS,
M. C. Wright,
Gen. Supt.

Many Thanks

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I desire to take this opportunity to thank all the good Brothers who so promptly replied to my inquiry in the October issue of "The Carpenter" in regard to plane irons. I received letters from the four corners of the United States and they are worth a lot to me.

Frank J. Fitch,
Las Vegas, N. M. Rec. Sec., L. U. 645.

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 21

Ladies Auxiliary Union No. 21, Marshalltown, Iowa, was organized February 7, 1916, with fifteen charter members. Some of them have moved away and some have died. Four charter members are still active. They are: Gertrude Twigg, Charlotte Gaunt, Grace Adams and Maud Gaunt.

The accompanying picture shows a group of the Ladies Auxiliary and their families taken at one of their outings.

The Auxiliary has always kept up its regular work and at one time had forty-two members. Its members have devoted themselves to the principles of the organization and as a consequence have functioned in a harmonious manner.

We have been able to meet our financial obligations at all times, have a One Hundred Dollar certificate in a Building and Loan Association and at times have given to local charity.

Our present officers are: President, Irene Maynard; Vice-President, Gertrude Twigg; Treasurer, Eva Clark; Recording Secretary, Laura Walkup; Financial Secretary, Della Maynard; Warden, Anna Kalinay; Conductor, Arvilla Munro; Trustees, Grace Adams, Maud Gaunt, Dorothy Sellers; Custodian of Flag, Maud Gaunt; Press Reporter, Dorothy Sellers.

In spite of the prolonged depression which we have all felt, Ladies Auxiliary No. 21, is still carrying on. We would be pleased to hear from other Auxiliaries.

Maud Gaunt, Rec. Sec.,
L. A. No. 21. Marshalltown, Ia.

Those who reprove us are more valuable friends than those who flatter us.

* * *

The fellow who can't stand the long pull to the top of the hill never finds out about the good road on the other side.

Craft Problems

CARPENTRY

(By H. H. Siegele)

LESSON LXIII.

Rough floors are omitted only in the cheapest of buildings, and even then very little is gained by the omission. The inconvenience of working over naked joists is bound to increase the cost of labor. This extra cost, coupled with the other losses caused by omitting the rough floor, will almost, if not altogether balance the cost of a rough floor. But the losses do not stop there. Sooner or later, somebody will have an accident, resulting in broken bones, or other injuries, and when that happens, the cost of a rough floor will be small, compared with what is lost by trying to save that cost. In other words, he that saves, in this way, the cost of a rough floor, in the long run will lose it again, plus interest.

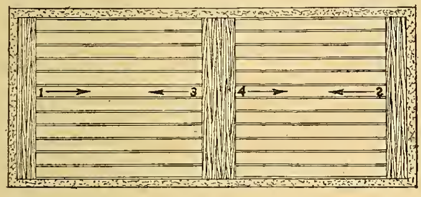


Fig. 355

It is not necessary that the best grade of lumber be used for rough flooring; but on the other hand there is danger of using lumber that is unfit for rough flooring. Boards that are liable to break when subjected to the ordinary traffic should never be used. Besides that, the rough floor should be free from any spots that will not hold nails; for onto the rough floor must be nailed the finish floor, and if there are spots in it that will not hold nails, the finish floor will not be solid, causing open joints, squeaking or other disagreeable weaknesses. Too wide boards should be avoided, especially if the boards are liable to shrink a great deal. Eight or ten-inch wide boards are probably most commonly used for rough flooring. Too narrow boards, are not good, because they bring too many joints into the floor.

While laying rough flooring is so simple that explanations seem almost superflous, nevertheless, there are problems that arise in this work that must be solved before the workman can reach his maximum efficiency. Such problems we are dealing with in this lesson. In Fig. 355 we are showing an oblong floor space, which is to be covered with rough flooring. The ordinary way of proceeding, especially when only two or three men are on the job, is to start at one end and put down the flooring, board at a time, until the whole floor is laid. But in this instance we have twelve men—how are we going to proceed so as to give each man a chance to work without handicaps? Here is the way we will do it: Three men will work at number 1; three more will start at number 2; three will work at number 3, and three at number 4; all working in the directions indicated by the arrows, respectively, until the floor is down. Group 1 and group 3, when they meet, will have to rip one board in order to finish at the point of meeting. Another board will have to be ripped when group 2 and group 4 meet. In case there are less than twelve men on the job, say, for example, six; then we will start three at number 1, and three at number 2, and let them work until they meet, omitting group three and 4.

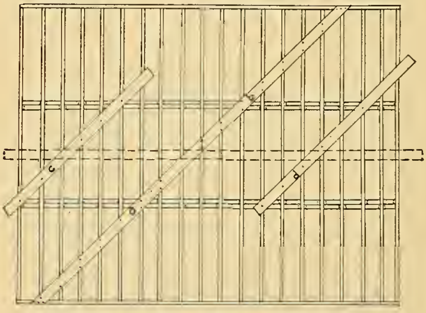


Fig. 356

Fig. 356 shows two ways of tying joists. The dotted lines through the center show where a tie-board is nailed temporarily, in order to hold the joist in place until enough rough flooring is down to hold the joists in line. This method of tying joists is good when the rough flooring is laid at a right angle to the joists. But when it is laid at a 45-degree angle with the joists, then the method shown at a, b, c and d, is better. Here it will be noticed that the boards marked a and b, are shown nailed permanently with two nails to each bearing, while the boards marked c and d, are nailed temporarily, with only one nail to a bearing. The reason for this is, that the boards a and b answer both for tie boards and starting boards. Starting at these boards, the flooring is laid in both directions, and the men working will have plenty of elbow room.

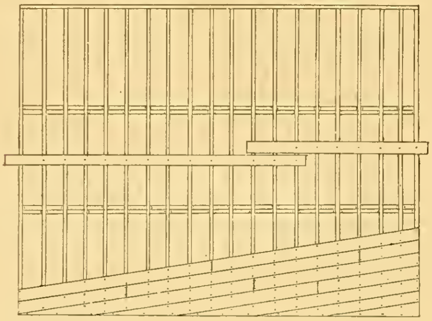


Fig. 357

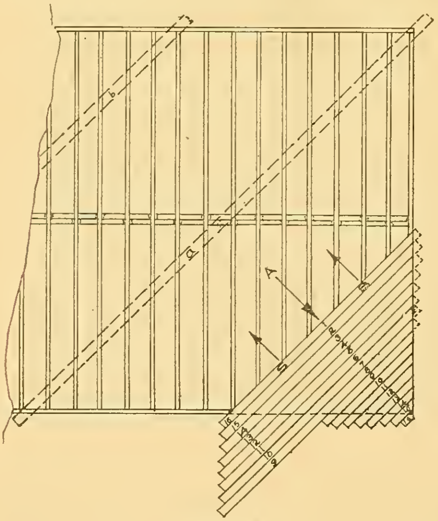


Fig. 358

Fig. 357 shows a method of laying rough flooring at about an 80-degree angle with the joists. This method prevents waste in material and reduces, somewhat, the labor of putting down the flooring; because the boards are cut so nearly at a right angle that it will require but little extra sawing. Moreover, the board can be cut square across, if desired, which will bring the joints slanting onto the bearings. To do this, a little more care must be taken in locating the joints, but no extra sawing will be necessary.

A simple method of laying rough flooring at a 45-degree angle with the joists, is shown by Fig. 358. The tie-boards are indicated by dotted lines at a and b. Board number 1, marked S and B, is the starting board. This board down, one man works in the direction of the arrow shown at A, and puts down boards number 2, number 3, number 4, and so on until he reaches number 8, which projects one-half of its length beyond the joists. This projection is marked number 9, and is the longest projecting part of the eight boards. Now he cuts off these projections, which are numbered, respectively, 9, 10, 11, 12 and so forth until he reaches number 16. These pieces are then placed onto the joists, where we are showing them numbered, 9, 10, 11, 12 and so on down to number 16. With number 16 in place the corner is done, excepting cutting off the projecting ends that remain. But while A has been doing this, S and B were working in the direction of the arrows shown at these points, and are probably far enough along to give A room to work with them, without inconveniencing any one of the three.

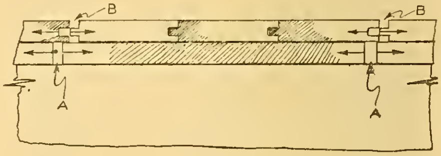


Fig. 359

The principal reason for laying rough flooring diagonally, is to prevent the finish flooring from running parallel with the rough flooring. And the reason why this is desirable, is; first, the rough flooring usually is exposed to the weather, and by the time the finish flooring is put down, it is more or less warped, and thus would give the finish floor an uneven or wavy surface. Second, the shrinkage of both the rough flooring and the finish flooring will bring about open joints in the finish floor at various intervals. This we are illustrating by Figs. 359 and 360. The illustrations are exaggerations; or, better stated, we are showing what would happen, if perfectly green lumber were used for both the rough flooring and the finish flooring. At A and A, Fig. 359, we are pointing out the open joint in the rough flooring, caused by shrinkage; while at B and B, we are showing what would happen to the finished flooring. We are indicating the shrinkage pull by arrows pointing away from the open joints. It is this pull, that causes the open joints in the finish flooring. The indicators at A, Fig. 360, show the open joints in the rough flooring, while those at B, show the results in the finish flooring, exaggerated, of course.

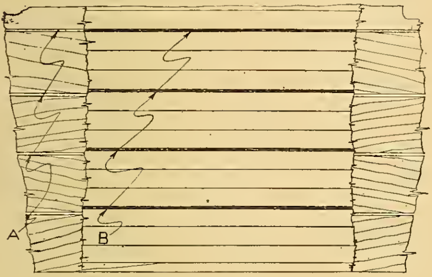


Fig. 360

When the rough flooring is laid diagonally, the results of shrinkage does not show up every third or fourth joint, but it is distributed evenly over all the points of the finish floor, and thus becomes scarcely noticeable.

THE FRAMING SQUARE

(By L. Perth)

PART EIGHTEEN

Roof pitches.

Timothy Goldsborough was a carpenter of the old school; When I first met Uncle Tim early in 1932 he had put in 42 years as a member of the craft. It goes without saying that whatever Tim did not know about carpentry was not worth while knowing for he was the kind of a man who had an open mind, who kept up with the times, who has studied diligently every new development in the building industry and applied it to his daily work, who had one sole purpose in his mind and stuck to it. He left nothing undone and "good enough" was not to be found in his vocabulary. He was an outstanding success in his field of endeavor and he said he owed his success mainly to his tenacity in following the age old motto "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might."

Naturally the writer was quite honored in making the acquaintance of Uncle Tim and he blesses Providence for it. Uncle Tim was a veritable cyclopaedia of practical knowledge and he has learned from this venerable carpenter many things that could not be found in books.

One day while discussing the subject of Roof Framing I asked Uncle Tim why is it that so many capable carpenters find it difficult to grasp the idea of roof framing to a degree of putting it in the form of workability.

Of course, replied Uncle Tim, there are quite a few things which may be found by the average carpenter hard to comprehend, but in my experience I have found that the negligence to acquire a clear understanding of the elementary principles of the subject is what causes the main trouble. And of all the elementary things the topic of "Roof Pitches" seems to be the stumbling block for carpenters more than any other thing. I have heard at least a dozen different definitions of what is meant by the "Pitch of a Roof" and yet very few of these definitions could impart a clear idea of what the term really means. "There should be, he suggested, worked out one general, clear definition of the term and circulated among the carpenters of the country so that one will be able to understand the other when the subject is being brought up.

Incidentally this also was the experience of the writer, and that is one of the reasons why this time we have selected for discussion the subject of "Roof Pitches."

What is meant by the "Roof Pitch"?

The Pitch of a roof is the slant or the slope from the ridge to the plate and it may be described in terms of the ratio of the total rise of the roof to the total width of the building. Thus the pitch of a roof having a 24 foot span with an 8 foot rise will be 8 divided by 24 equals one-third pitch. Fig. 1.

This method of comparing the total height of the roof with the width of the building was adopted and used by the early builders before accurate methods of figuring dimensions of roof members were ever thought of. They expressed their degree of pitch by comparing the total height of the roof with the width of the building. To illustrate this method of indicating the pitch of a roof we will assume that we have a building 18 feet wide and the height of the roof is 9 feet above the side wall. This roof would be half as high as it is wide and would be called a half pitch roof. Fig. 2. The roof shown in Fig. 1 is 8 ft. high while the building is 24 feet wide. This roof therefore is one-third pitch.

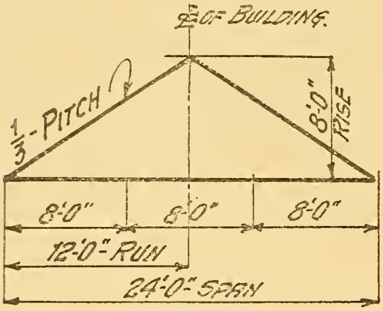

℄ OF BUILDING
1/3 - PITCH ?
8'-0" RISE
8'-0"
8'-0"
8'-0"
12'-0" RUN
24'-0" SPAN

Fig.-1
ONE-THIRD PITCH.

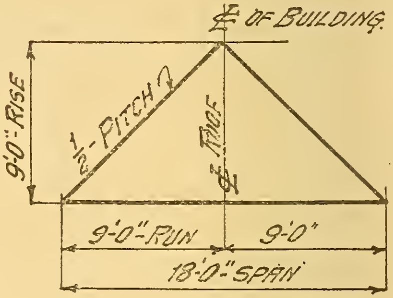

℄ OF BUILDING
9'-0" RISE
1/2 - PITCH ?
℄ ROOF
9'-0" RUN
9'-0"
18'-0" SPAN

Fig. 2.
HALF PITCH.

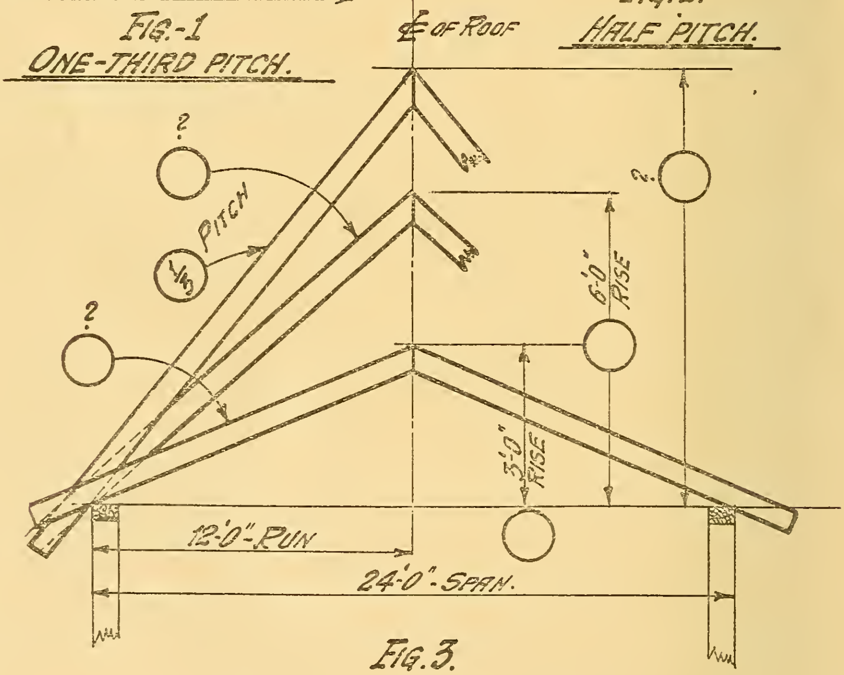

℄ OF ROOF
?
PITCH
1/3
?
?
6'-0" RISE
3'-0" RISE
12'-0" RUN
24'-0" SPAN.

Fig. 3.

Problems In Roof Framing

1. How would you find the rise of roof?
2. How is the pitch of a roof to be found?
3. What is the pitch of a roof 24 feet wide and having a 3 foot rise? Indicate the pitch in the circle. Fig. 3.
4. What is the Rise of a roof 24 feet wide, having one-third pitch. Indicate answer in circle. Fig. 3.
5. What is the pitch of a roof 24 ft. wide with a 6 foot rise? Fig. 3.

ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS

1. To find the rise of a roof multiply the pitch by the span. Thus a building is 24 ft. wide and has a one third roof pitch. To find the rise of the roof multiply one-third by 24—equals 8 feet.
2. To find the pitch of a roof divide the rise by the span. If a building is 24 ft. wide and has a roof with a 6 ft. rise, the pitch may be found by dividing 6 by 24—equals one-fourth pitch.
3. This roof is of one-eighth pitch.
4. The rise is 8 feet.
5. The roof is of one-quarter pitch.

Nail Sets

(By H. H. Siegele)

What do you, my dear reader, do with your nail sets, when the points become chipped, somewhat on the order shown at X, Fig. 1? No doubt, you throw them away; or, perhaps, you try to reclaim them, by grinding the points flat, and in that way use them some more. Whatever you do with them, unless compelled to do so by necessity, you are losing by the transaction. In the first place, nail sets are too cheap to be using damaged ones, and thereby jeopardizing your job; and in the second place, chipped nail sets can be salvaged, by taking them to your workshop, or to the basement of your home, and sticking them somewhere, about as shown by Fig. 2, to be used as hooks for hanging tools and other odds and ends. Fig. 3 shows a nail-set hook, on which a saw is hanging.

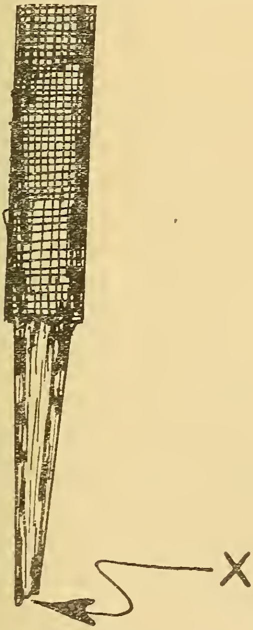


Fig. 1

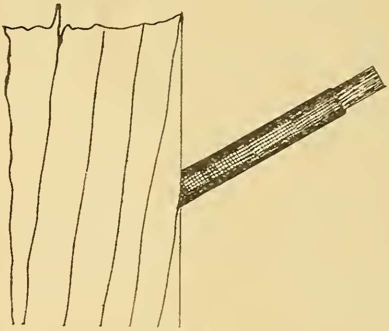


Fig. 2

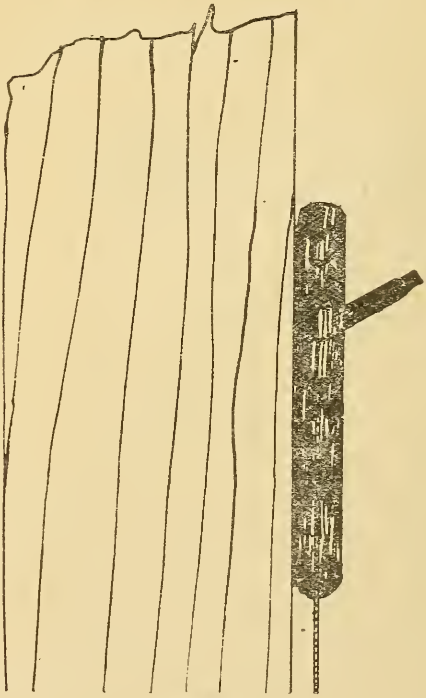


Fig. 3

A nail set makes a much better hook than a nail, for it is much stronger, and will not bend; besides, it looks better.

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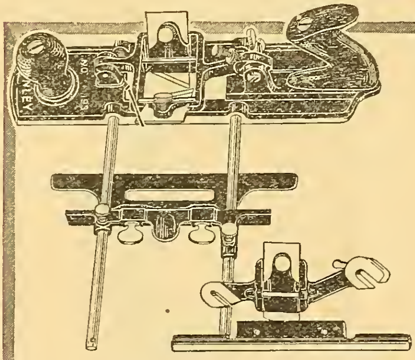

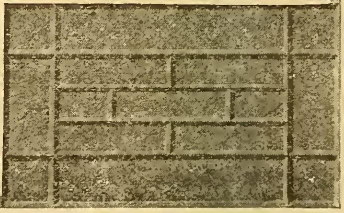

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Evolution of Labor

Many people today think of organized labor as a new development in the progress of mankind; however, it is the culmination of an age old struggle receding into the dim past of the history of mankind.

On several occasions, labor organizations have temporarily, at least, occupied a prominent position in world affairs.

At the time of the building of the Temple of Solomon, King of Israel, the organized labor element was particularly strong and effective. The eight-hour day was recognized, and employes, members of the Masons' Union, were worked on an eight-hour schedule. The entire project was what today would be classified as a "closed shop job." None but master masons, advanced, and entered apprentices were permitted to work on the Temple.

Later the Roman labor movement, "Collegi," made remarkable progress, and working in full accord with the Roman government, established good conditions.

Rome's fall was largely attributable to the discontinuation of the labor organizations, combined with the governmental policy of greed. It was the policy of Rome to live largely by conquest, making wars upon all Nations upon the least provocation. Entire Nations were conquered, and enslaved by the Roman armies. Male slaves were brought to Rome and employed in competition with Roman artificers and tradesmen. These workers being unable to compete with slave labor soon found themselves to be destitute, and they in turn were reduced to slavery when overdue debts could not be paid.

History relates that at one time there were nine slaves to every free man in Rome. The crash was inevitable. Human beings will not indefinitely bow to the yoke of an oppressor. They reason that all men are created equal, and by every process of logical reasoning, that equality should extend beyond the day of birth, hence such examples as the outstanding rebellions of history—protests against oppression.

As our Country evolved from a strictly agricultural to an industrial Nation, our forefathers found that to protect their inherent rights, it was necessary that they unite in labor organizations. Hired thugs disrupted meetings, and blackjacked members of the union, but nothing could extinguish the flame of unionism. Today the American labor movement is firmly established and recognized as one of the outstanding progressive institutions of the United States of America.

◆

Nibbles of Science

That rain on the surface of a mountain may weigh enough to tilt the whole mountain sidewise, like water poured on one pan of a drug store balance, is suggested by observations of H. A. Powers of the scientific observatory at the volcano of Kilauea in the Hawaiian Volcano Research Association. At this observatory instruments have been installed to keep careful track of the tilt of the land around the volcano, a slight back and forth tilting of this ground surface having been found to correspond with changes of the vast volcanic forces deep in the mountain's interior.

Although this tilt of the ground is too slight to be perceptible to human senses it is easily measured by the suitable scientific instruments. During the second week of August, 1930, heavy rains fell on the volcano and on nearby land. Immediately, Mr. Powers records, the neighborhood of the observatory tilted markedly toward the south. After the rain stopped, the mountain slowly tilted back again to the north.

Until other similar instances have been observed one cannot be sure, Mr. Powers states, that the weight of the rain-water was the sole cause of the volcano's tilt, but that conclusion seems probable. One inch of rain on a square mile of ground weighs approximately 70,000 tons, which is very tiny in comparison with the weight of the underlying rock.

◆

Value Sincerity

Sincerity is the foundation. Without this rare but basic element, all that follows will be insecure. Emerson once said: "What you are speaks so loudly I can not hear what you say." One of the prophets said: "The show of their countenance maketh them known." A man's real self rings out in his voice, peers out through his eyes and stamps itself upon his face, bearing attitude and upon all that he does and says. Value sincerity.—Brooklyn Tablet.

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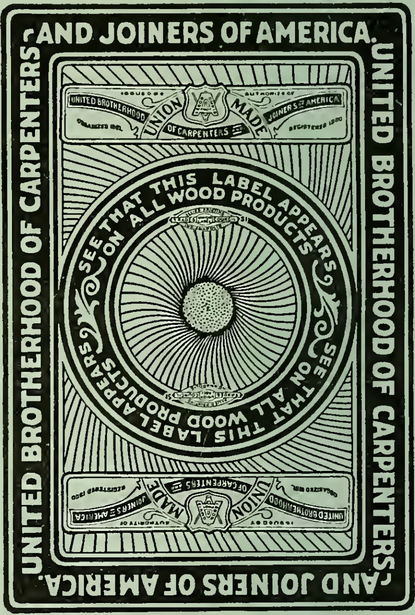
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